

MS. Supplement

to or on Birds of
India

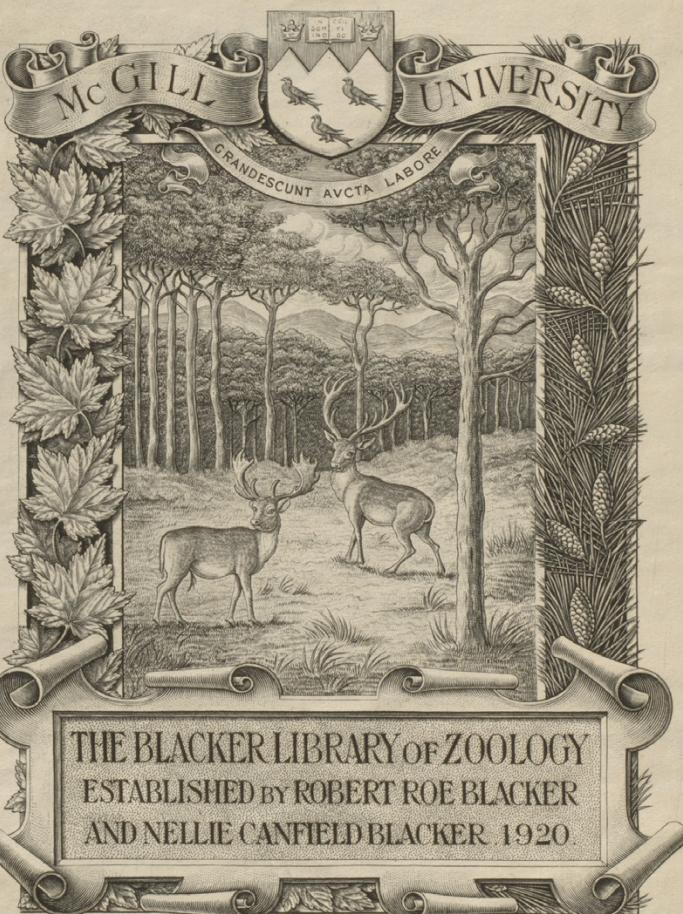
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ACC. NO. 104303 REC'D. 1925



Blacked Specia

W. & W. (Jan. 16/25)

Feb. 16/25

Batty Batty

Supplement to the
Birds of India

No. 1

Talco (anat)

Dyk

96
8
134

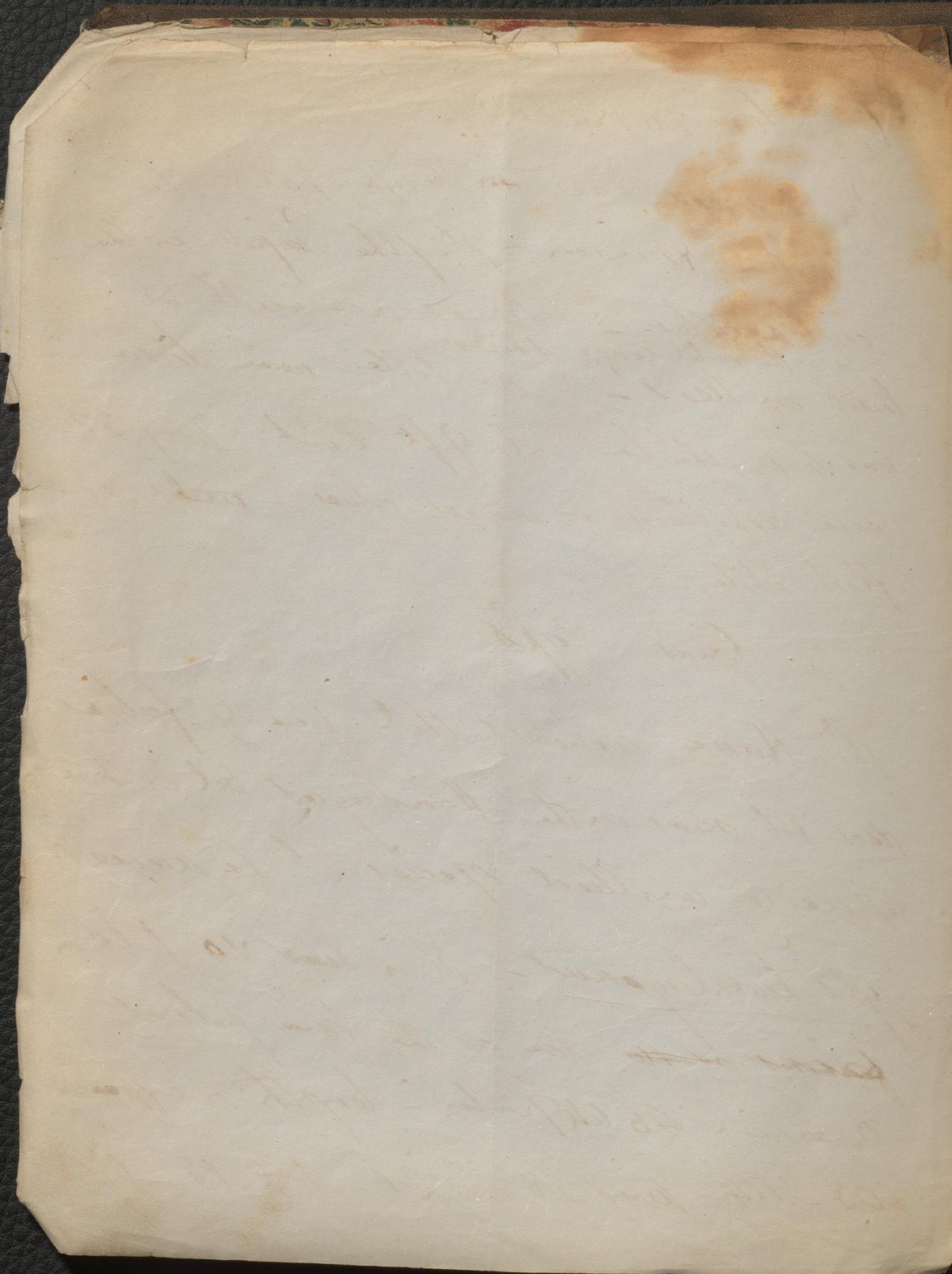
P

1. Buller macrourus.

It is most rare in the upper part of the
Durb - Hamina & pt. of the Parich - in the
cold weather - breed occasionally at
on the outer range of hills - are killed near Sisra
was 4 ft wider long ext 9 ft. 2 in. long 32
core as follows a mouse - close - tail by
flemy white - .

Gymnophorus *Syphs*

W. Hume considers that true *G. falinus*
does not occur on the Hindcayat but is there
replaced by an allied species which he names
Gymnophorus hainlayanus - It is next to a polka
~~flammeo~~ like as the true *falinus*
Dimensions 46 like in length - appear
108 - 114 - body 18¹/₂ - 31 - tail 15 - 17



Tarsus 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 5 - mid.toe 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -
claw 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 (along the curve); bill
3.3. to 3.7 - legs & feet pearly
white -

W. Hume

seen as on the hills - but he has
~~got~~ another large Pallava w. he
considers distinct from the last, which
not only frequents the plains, but breeds
there, as he found it breeding at Kukore
This one he names

Ibis - Gypis feae, Hume

Length 41 to 47 inches. C. sp. 94 - 102
W. 27 - 29 - Tail 12 - 13 - Tars. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
to 4 - mid.toe 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - claw 1.3 - bill
at Cape 3 - weight 14 - 17 lbs

This pallava will I think prove to be

Hume says Mi 1869

a large bird - much bigger than G.
indicus, a V. callosus, resembling G.
fasciatus, but of a rich reddish-brown
with conspicuous narrow pale
median stripes to the feather beneath,
a short stout bill like that of G. bengalensis.

the same as Syph. neopelli - I
believe it also to have been the large
Vulture stained by me on the edge of the
Northern plateau above Candash etc. I
called Vulture indices in my Catalogue -
It corresponds ^{readily} in dimensions - ~~and~~ to
~~etc.~~ - It was probably also the species
Syph indices which I found
~~above~~ ~~given~~ ~~other~~ ~~large~~ ~~dimensions~~ to
~~this species which~~ breeding on the
rocks at Afjantch, & not ^{the} indices.
At that time I was only acquainted with
one large brown vulture in addition to the
young G. bergalensis & concluded it to be
the true indices.

our bird has the legs & feet fleshy yellow & the
talons fleshy white -

*** with its tail feathers.
5. ~~S. longicauda~~ -

(4)

figd. full, Birds of Africa pl. 1.

I found this Willow pairing in December
in Bijnor - & with giving utterance to
an unearthly hoarse cry - in copula -

Powder puffs bags etc are manufactured in
Calcutta from the down of this Willow.
It is doubtful if this Willow does occur in Africa
See Morris 1865 p. 339

6. *Neophron percnopterus*, David in
considered distinct from the African species
(H. Wyld) or true *N. percnopterus*, which
has the cornous portion of the bill black, the
area reddish yellow, & the claws black -
It is also a larger bird & with comparatively
stronger tarsi and ~~short~~ toes -

one species is found throughout the north western Himalayas up to a height of at least 9000 feet & is often seen hunting along with the Lammergeyer -

7. *Syphactes barbatas* -

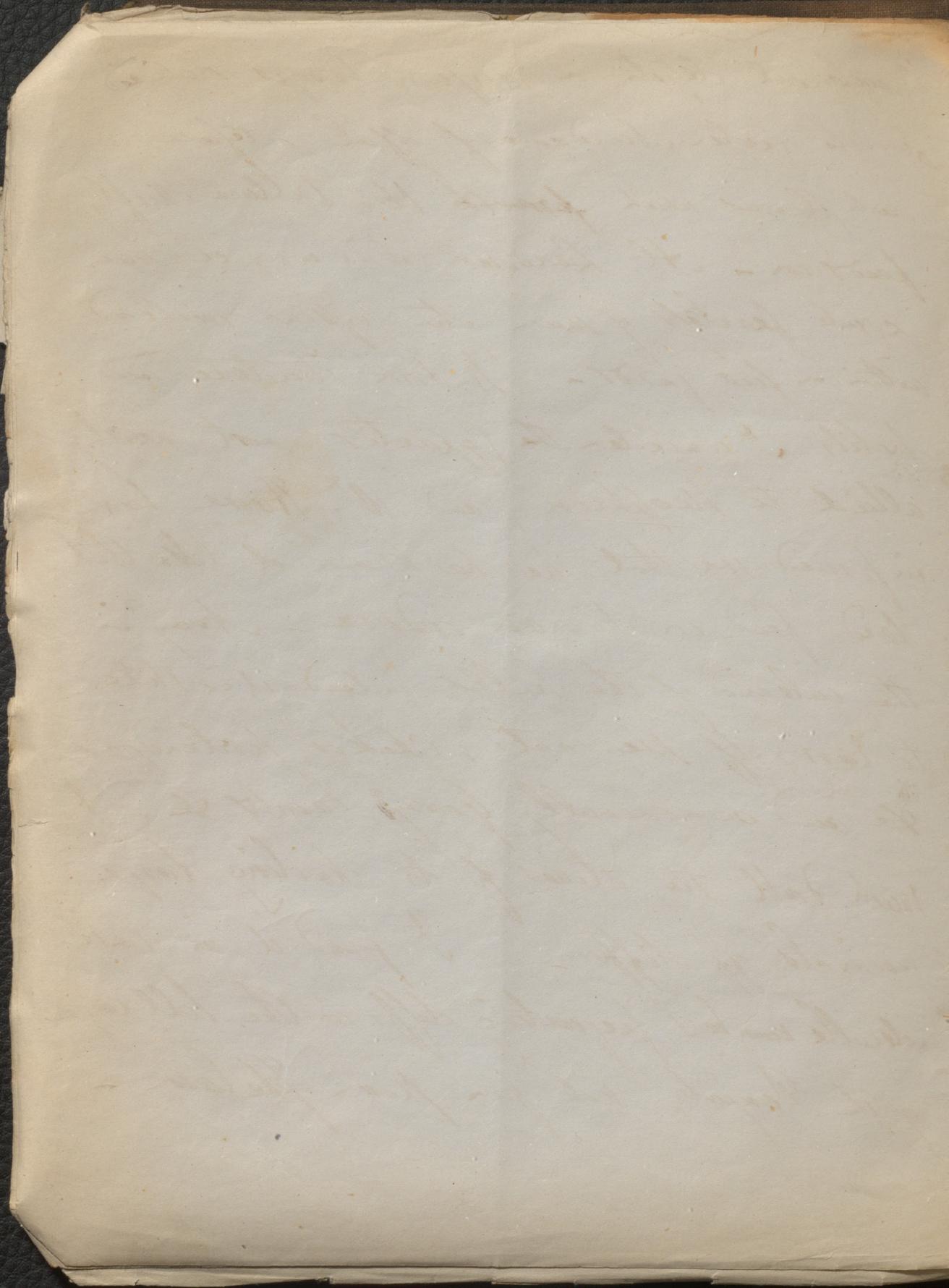
The Bearded Vulture of the Himalayas is stated to be identical with the African individuals. Specimens from the Abyss tend somewhat darker in colour -

I have measured one 179 cinder bags and 9 ft 4 in square - W. Hume tells me the largest he has measured was 10 feet from tip to tip -

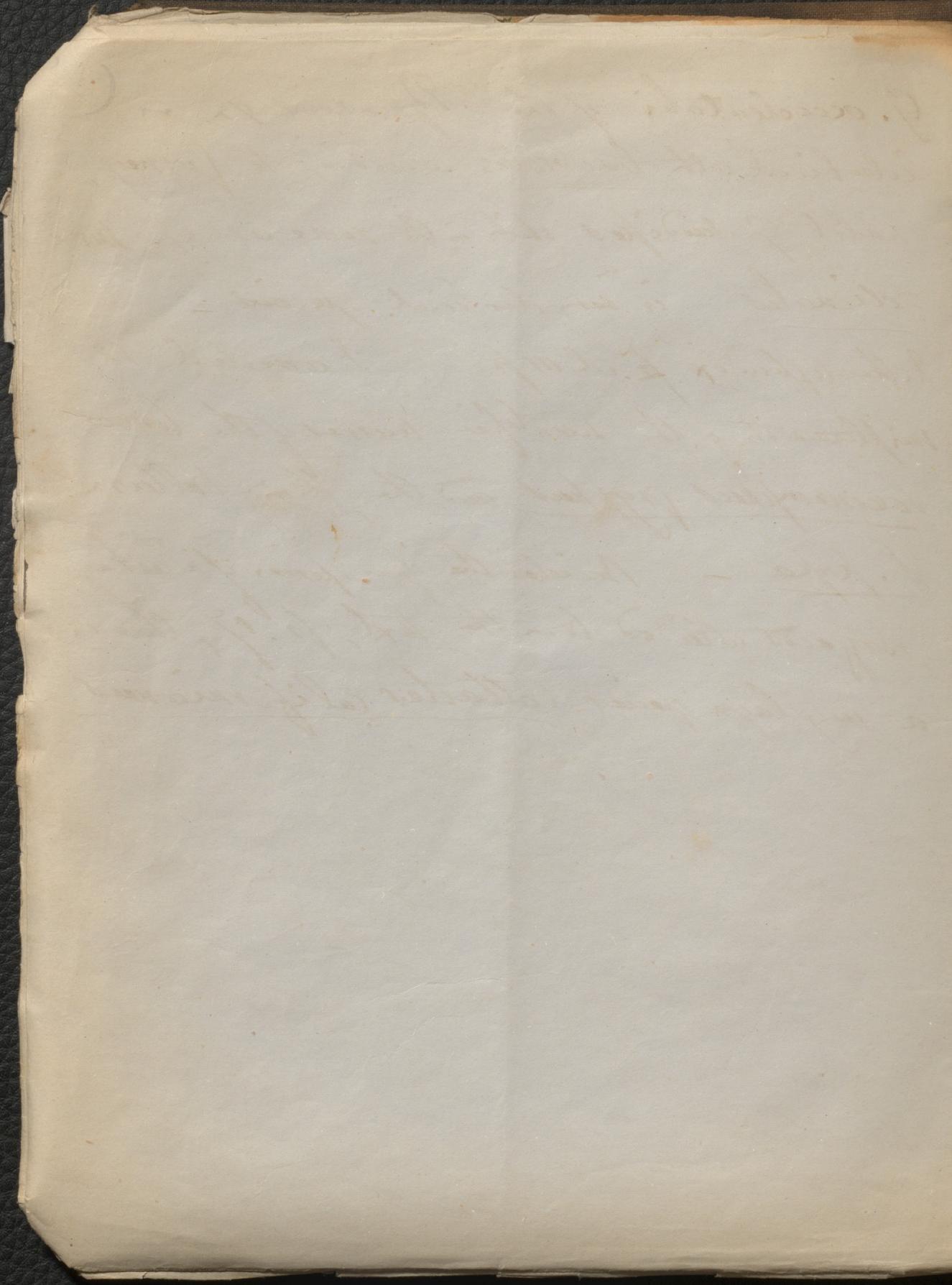
This fine Vulture is exceedingly common in most of our hill stations in the N.W. Himalayas, most numerous where there are

W. Brooks writes that a rabbit yard at
Alameda was visited by one of them last week
when after rabbit carried off

considerable despite a Saracen troops stationed
from the greater abundance of offal & refuse in
such places which furnish this Villainie chiefly
feeds on - At Pandore it is very common
esp'ly fearless of man often passing crooked
within a few yards - In talk structure and
habits I consider the Hyætor most nearly
allied to Neophron, and W. Home has
informed me that he has known it like that
bird feed on human ordure - It is in
the interior of the hills indeed it is stated
to carry off pheasants, chukor partridges
&c and occasionally young lambs &c - I
much doubt the stories of its hurling large
animals off cliffs - I found it in con-
siderable numbers perching cliffs on the salt edge
of the Rajah, not far from the town -



G. occidentalis of the species do not
ideally with Cathartes according to Survey,
whilst *G. macrourus* which is the same as *G. meri-*
dicinalis is ^a very distinct species -
In the Appendix p. 1011 sp. I corrected the
misplacement of the scientific names of the Condor
Sarcogyps griseus, and the King Vulture
S. papu - Besides the four species of Turkey
Buzzards alluded to in the text, p. 101, there is
a very large species Cathartes californianus.



8. *Falco peregrinus* -

The Indian *Pheasant* is called by all to be the same bird as the *Peregrine* of Europe - The living birds I have had in my possession located in the Punjab appeared to me smaller than those located on the ^{southern} coast of India - I see that the *Peregrine* is stated occasionally to breed on trees - see Farmer, *etc.*
This must be a very unusual occurrence I suspect -

9. *Falco pueginator* -

The fine falcon is stated by Schlegel to be very much related to *Falco macropterus* Swinhonis
(*Chelospengus*, scold of Australia, also said to extend also into Malayana - bar bird) in the Kala Shaka of some falconers,
the Reich book of Indian falcons is typical -

(¹) and indeed rendered ~~it~~ in the case
of the Tucumán; see A. Sáenz p.

If in cedars more rare in the H. W.
Himalayas than ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Falco
bengalensis, but according to Major
Dolme Radcliffe it feeds as far as
Morree if not to Peshawar. This
gatherer, ~~feast~~ the most practical
Falconer in India, states that in the
hill's near Morree it feeds much on
Crested pigeons, & also on Chukors, and
the most curious the curious fact (as I have
^{with birds} ~~seen~~ ⁽¹⁾ other
also noticed ~~seen~~ wild falcons) of
their propensity to fly at bats -
W. Hunt has recently made up the eggs.

L. plegmarioides, Temm. Pl. C. 479
(See Apica)

10

Falco babylonicus

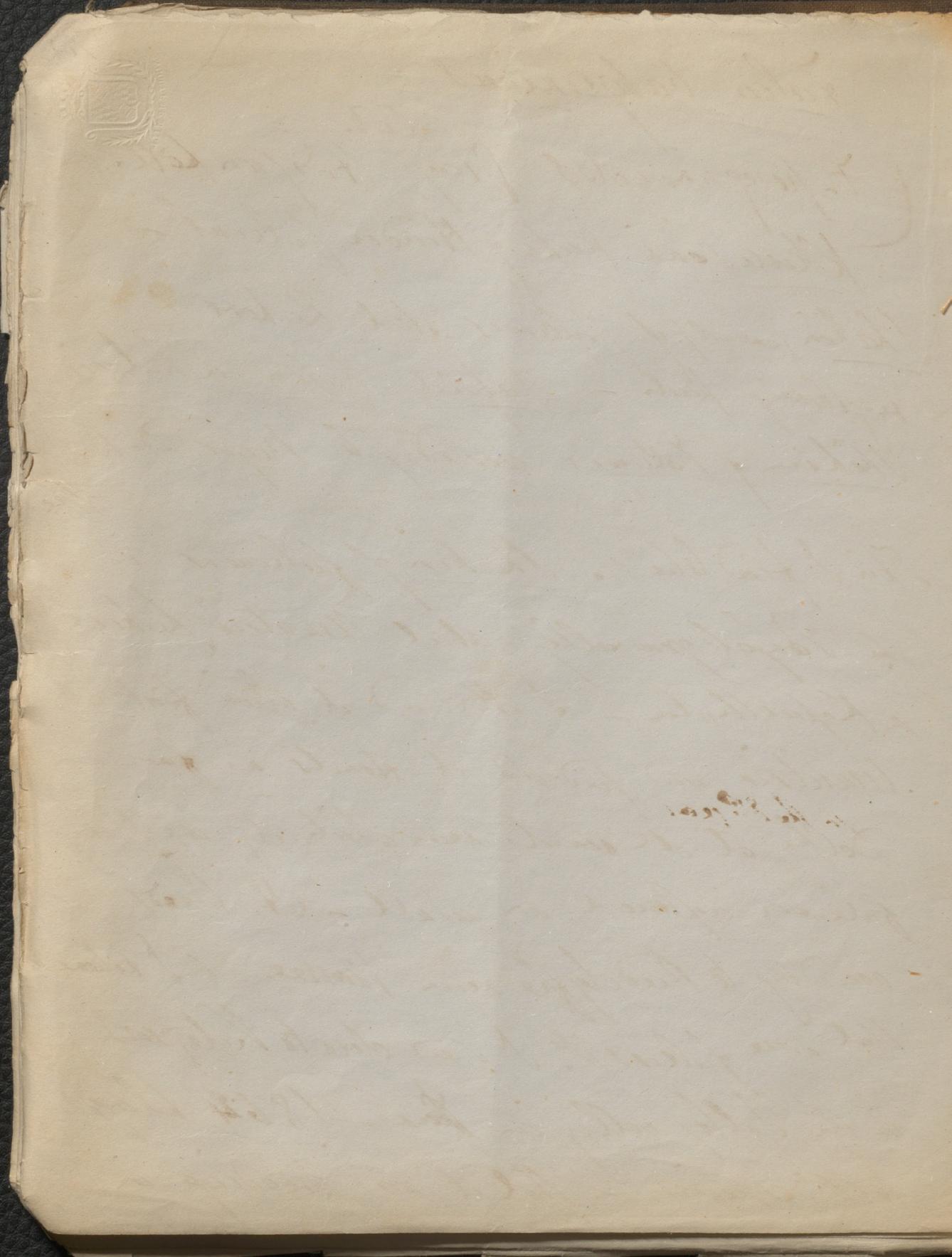
(cat.)

(*F. peregrinus*) Gray. Adjan. Coll.

Khalasai Hukki Hindoo falcon -

Shaken garrus of falconer about Lahore, &
niglbrown parts - Safaid Shaken, a Lahori
Shakin of Falconer, according to Major D. Radcliffe

Thus I find to be the Shaken of falconers in
the Punjab generally - about Mauritius, Lahore
& Kapurthala - I heard it alive first at
Mauritius, and find that it extends as far as
Delhi at all events near which city one of my
falconer captured an adult - It breeds
according to Radcliffe near Murree - & I believe
that some falconer of mine saw close to Kotegarh
in the Jallei valley in June 1864 blazed
both species & that it was breeding in



that neighborhood - It belongs to the
Purpure group & not to the Lancers or
Mayo Radcliffe long ago pointed out one before
Hudson it - It is not very highly esteemed by
the dealers near London, but Radcliffe says
that it is valued at Peckham - one I
had trained was given at Partridges,
plover - Radcliffe notes that an old bird
has walked many times in the possession of
Dr Griffiths well known - Mallard, Gool
Koor & all Partridges

^{in the year that died}
An adult female in my possession had the head
deep rufous (some of the feathers streaked with slatey
brown) and a line from the eye to the nose also
rufous; upper plumage generally ashy, each feather
fringed with dark slatey & edged pale copper-grey;
the rump a clearer ashy blue, with the dark markings

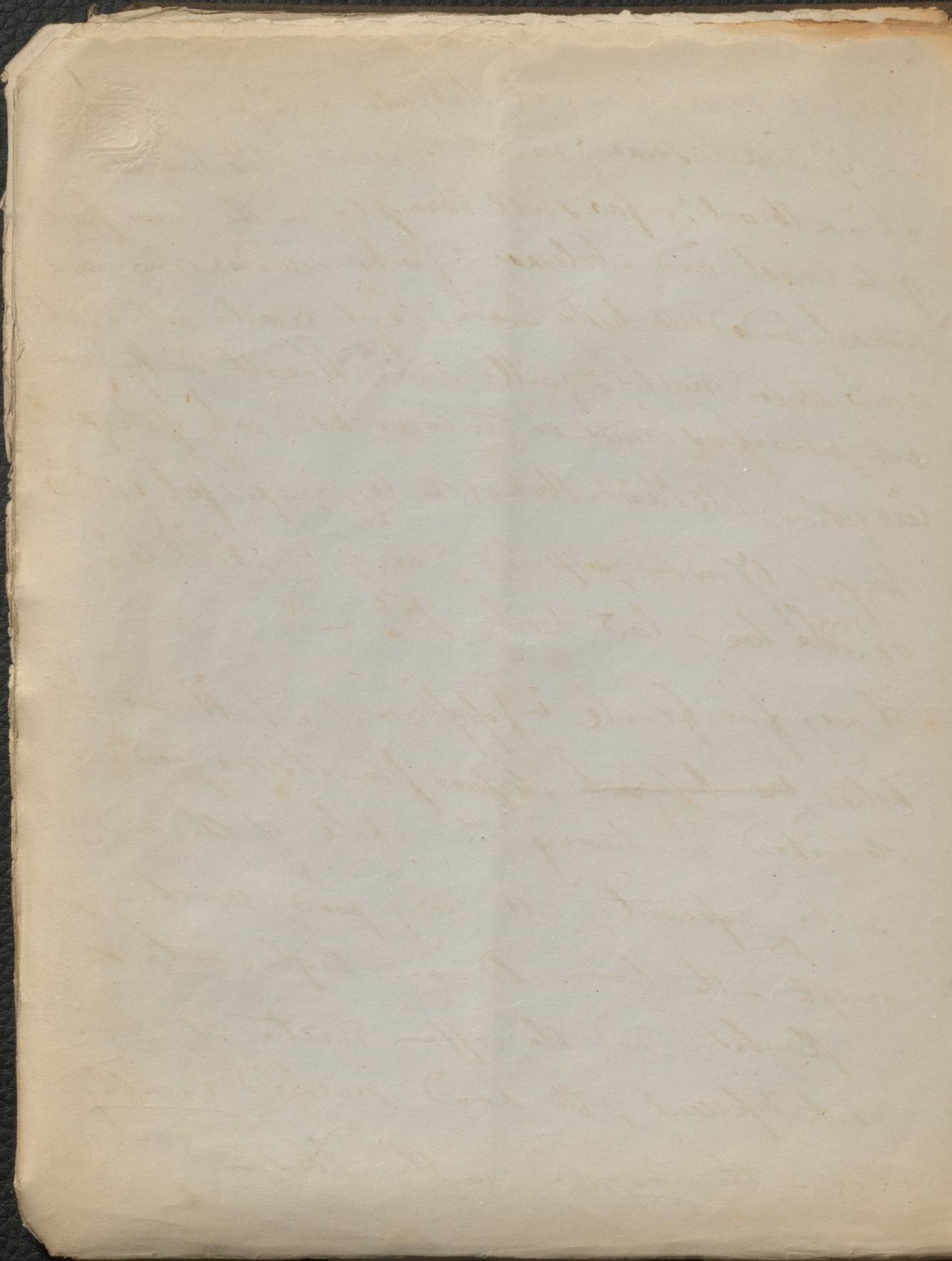
2 includes cheeks 1 in the Siva district

3
A skin measured $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; exp. 46.
tail $7\frac{1}{4}$ - & weighed 164 lbs.

10

somewhat arrow-shaped; tail slate with a large of ¹⁰ ~~iridescent~~ feathers
2 tipped with the same; beneath iridescent ^{brown} ~~blue~~; back the
chin & throat; a few small black spots on the lower part
of the breast and abdomen; flanks & under wing-coverts
nearly blacked with dusky brown; thigh coverts with small
arrow-shaped marks; quills & tail beneath dusky brown
with pale rufous bands on the inner webs only of the quills,
are yellow; bill bluish black at the tip; legs & feet yellow
Length 19 inches; wt. 42; wing 12; tail $6\frac{1}{2}$;
middle toe relaxed nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ -

A very fine female in possession of A. Hume ^{Spec.}
killed ¹¹ ~~near Khotang~~ differed from the one just
described in having the whole of the under
parts [&] ~~iridescent~~ with very few markings
except on the lower abdomen thigh coverts &
flanks - and the upper parts of the wings
with iridescent; the head marked exactly
as in the figure in the His - ³
₁



at young bird in ~~most~~^{very} shaded feathers showing
bar the pale upper parts dull brown
the chin & throat slate blue partially
extends on the sides of the neck; lower
part pale rufous with longitudinal
streaks of brown; tail darker brown with
pale rufous bands -

I see no appreciable difference from
our bird in the figure from Swainson
quoted above -

49. Jard. Nat. of Asia - pt. xx pl.
bdg Jard. Sketches - See ~~Jard.~~

By age the back becomes very pale slate; but the red head becomes slightly paler, but the rufous color of the breast is maintained or even becomes deeper. Reddyfe state, that he has seen some with the head as red as that of the Turantie, Falco Micquora.

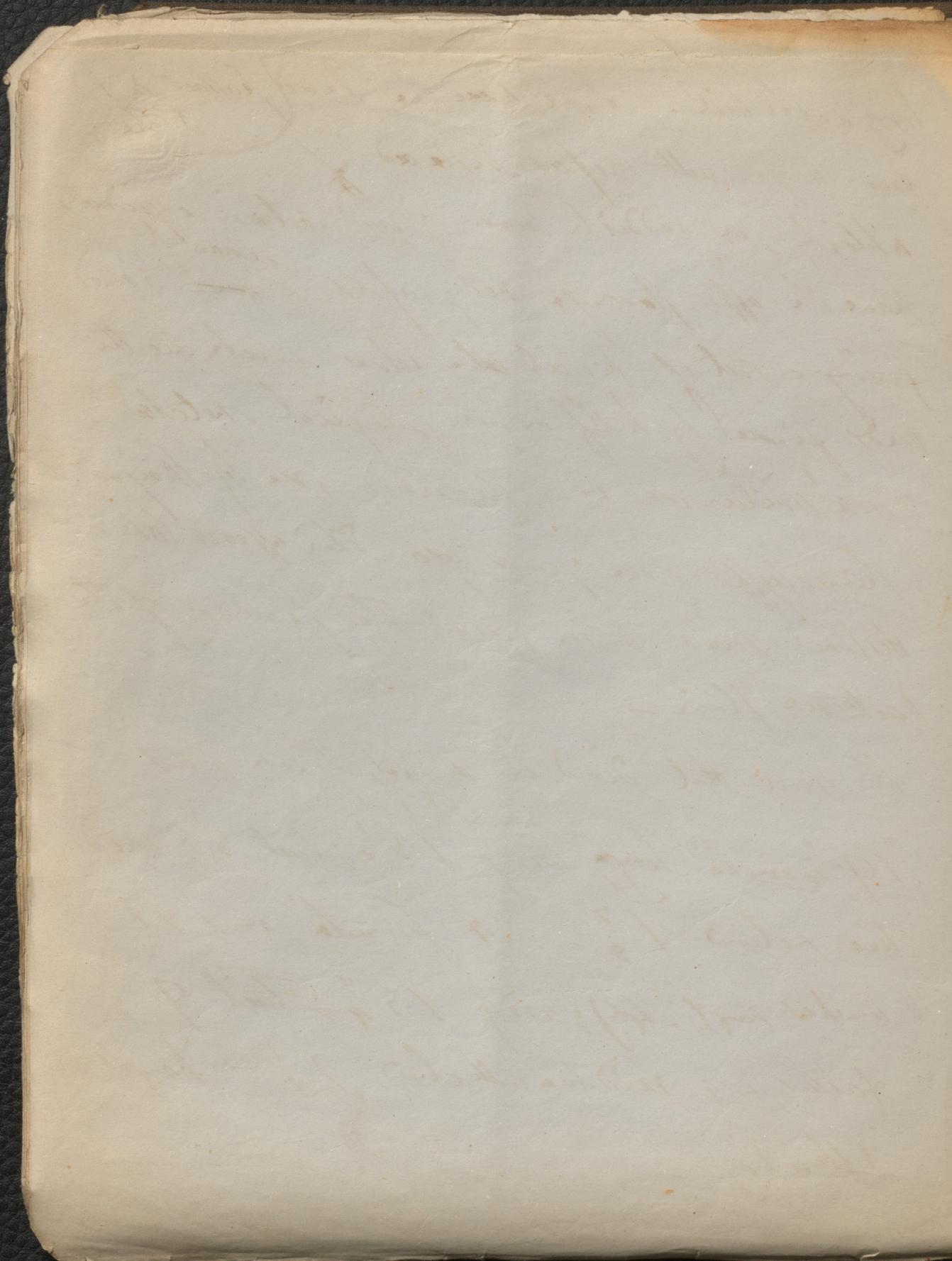
10. Falco sacer —

Since writing the first volume of the Birds of Peru I have seen many specimens of this falcon that may be trained as in my possession. I have found them very much on the account of white on the head — one of the most characteristic points is the long tail marked with several pale spots rather than bars, & the wings are not so

Parry says that the male Sacor is ay like
the Lupper.

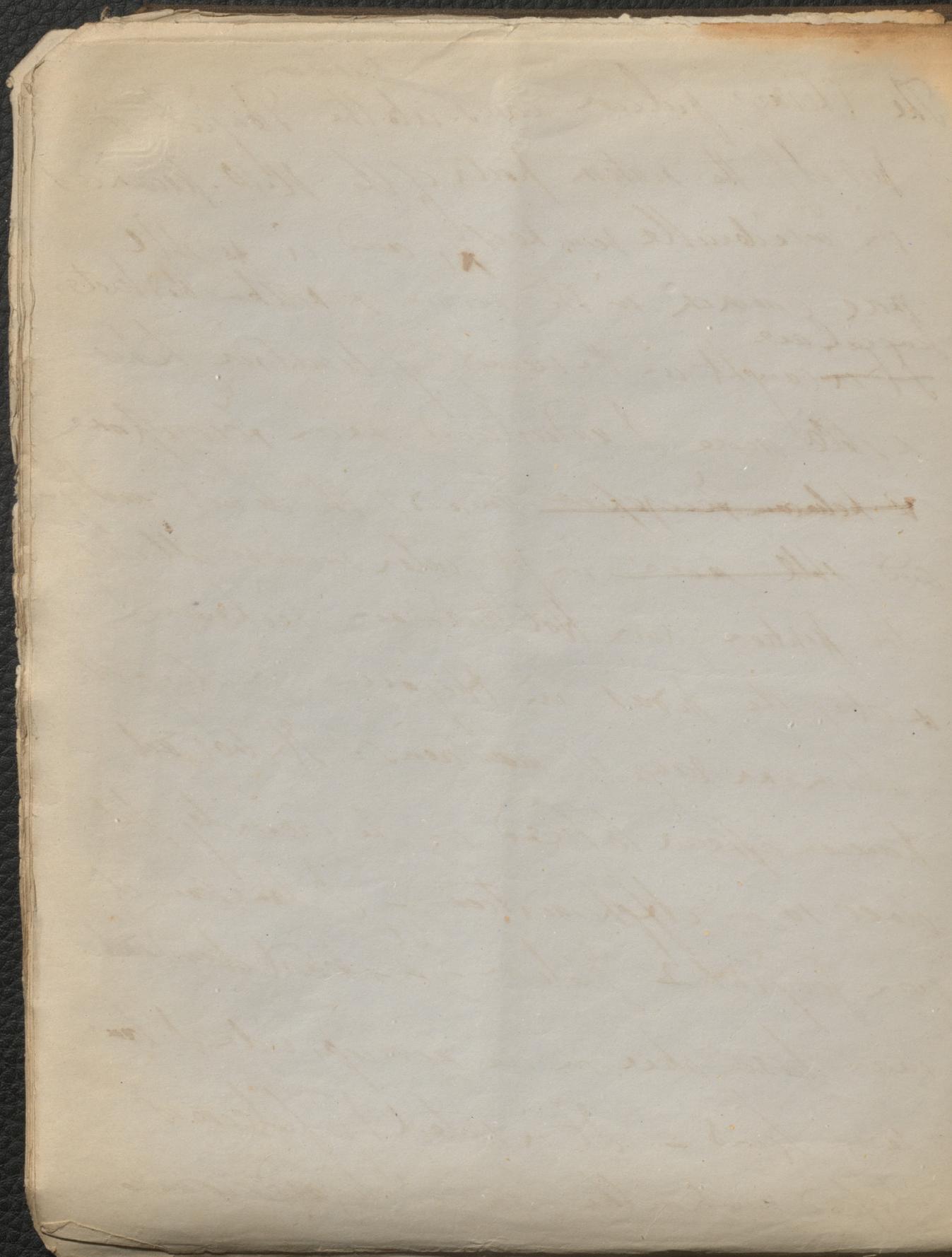
long as the tail. Some have the lead feathers of the
wings tipped with rufous instead of
white, a reddish hue; and certain individuals
have the upper plumage very rufous & ^{somewhat} barred
bearing a sort of white like colour - such are the
birds figured by Buffon in his zoological sketches -
A similar one was described to me by Major
Radcliffe some years ago. This appears to be a
distinct head from general the feathers of the
back are plain -

A male that died in my possession was
 $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, wing $13\frac{1}{2}$; tail 8; med.
tail 2; mid. toe with claw $2\frac{1}{2}$ - weight
1lb. 2oz -



Eastern

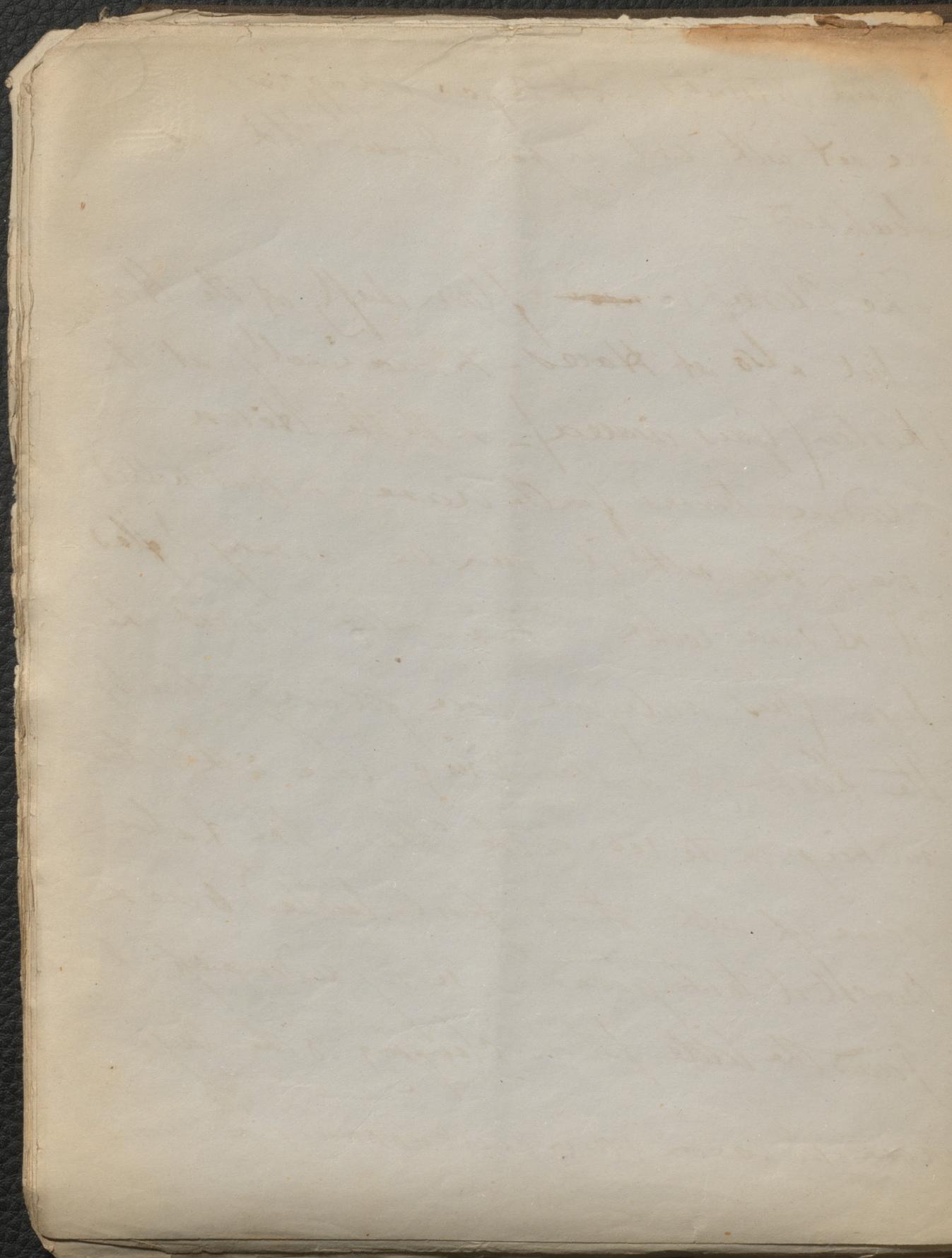
The Cherrie falcon comes ab^t the Punjab &
most of the western parts of the N.W. provinces
in considerable numbers^A, and is to be well
seen even in the western & southern districts
~~now~~ caught in the vicinity of Derauzia Lahore
& still more I understand near ~~Lahore~~ Singapore
~~& between~~ ~~Singapore~~ towards the desert country
and ~~still more~~ in pt water meadows all along
the further part Hot Mardan, Peshawar
& along the Indus, in Hazara - & along the
Takurman range of mountains - Hobz do
however appear to breed in the vicinity, but
doe so in Afghanistan - I have seen it
near Sogd & Herat - ^{but} I have observed it
near Sirsa where on the peninsula side I have
seen birds - It is statedly falcons
to feed much on the Sand Lizard among



in three districts - It a few stragglers
are met with east as far I am told as
Luskraad -

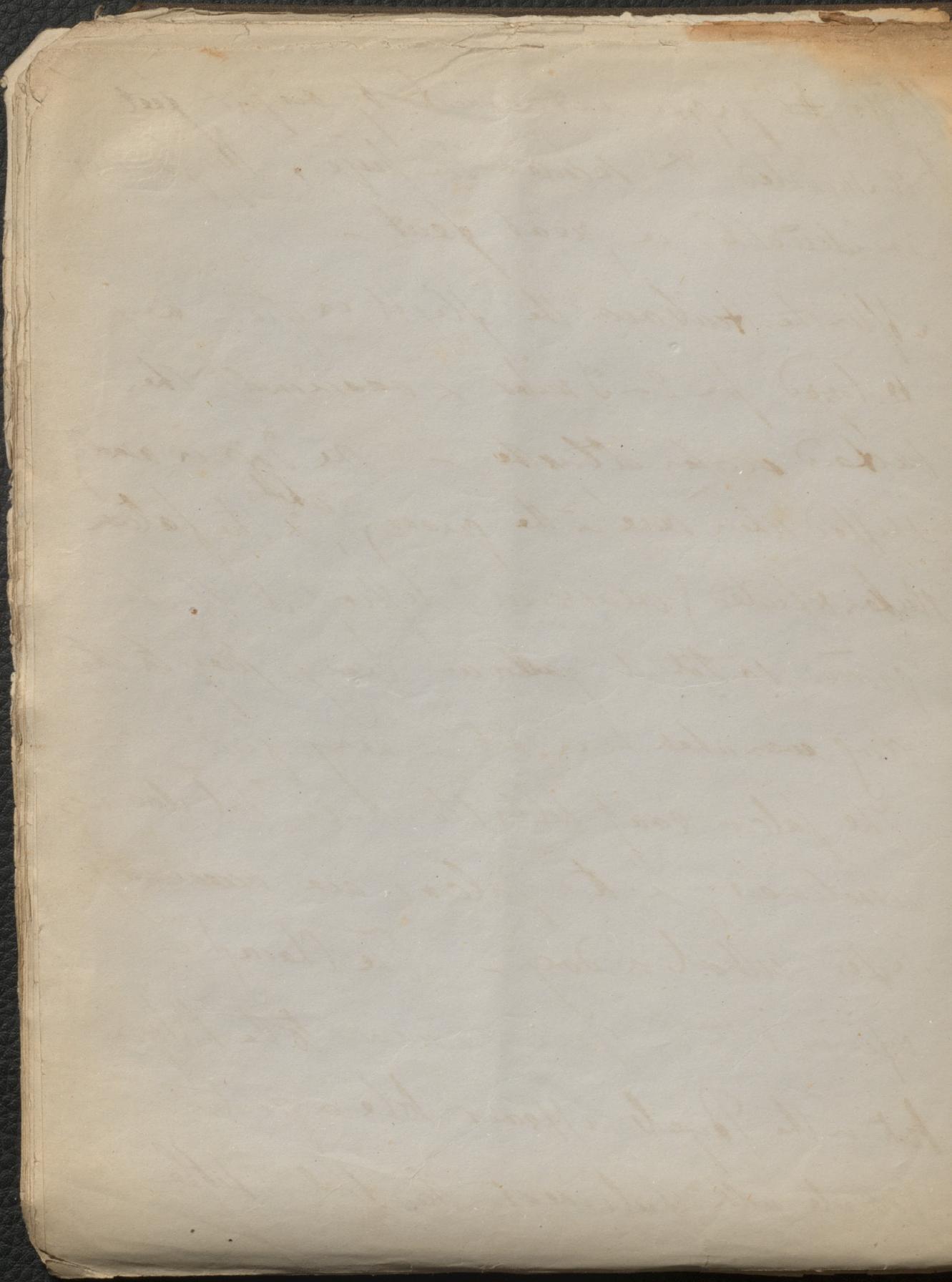
The Hares are ~~met~~ now chiefly at the Hudson
but also at Hares - occasionally at the
Kootenay (Goes dimmed) & the the Heron -

I had one trained for the Game & had killed
one or two with it, when we moving I flew
it at some Coots - Five or six I saw the
huge Geese antiquine were feeding done by
the Coots, & an Otter rising rose with them
and being in the rear of the others the Falcon
came up with them first tackled back &
brought it to the ground. In my adoring up I
found the little falcon clinging to the large
Game we were in plain countenance to Wedge



of its ~~the~~ piping antagonist by swift feet -
I dismounted & secured the pheasant, my falcons
considered this a great feat -

After the hunting the flight is often very
prolonged for 2 or 3 miles & occasionally the
butcher escapes altogether - the dog is usually
killed when he is on the quarry, ^{which} the falcon
then devoured occasionally letting it off the
ground, so that it falls on easy prey to the
dog which he is not a very bad one.
The falcon can't hold the hare but does so
sometimes. & the falcons are occasionally
killed without a dog - The Chiragh
in India with its speed scarcely to be believed
but in the Rajah appears to be a greater
favorite with falconers than that little

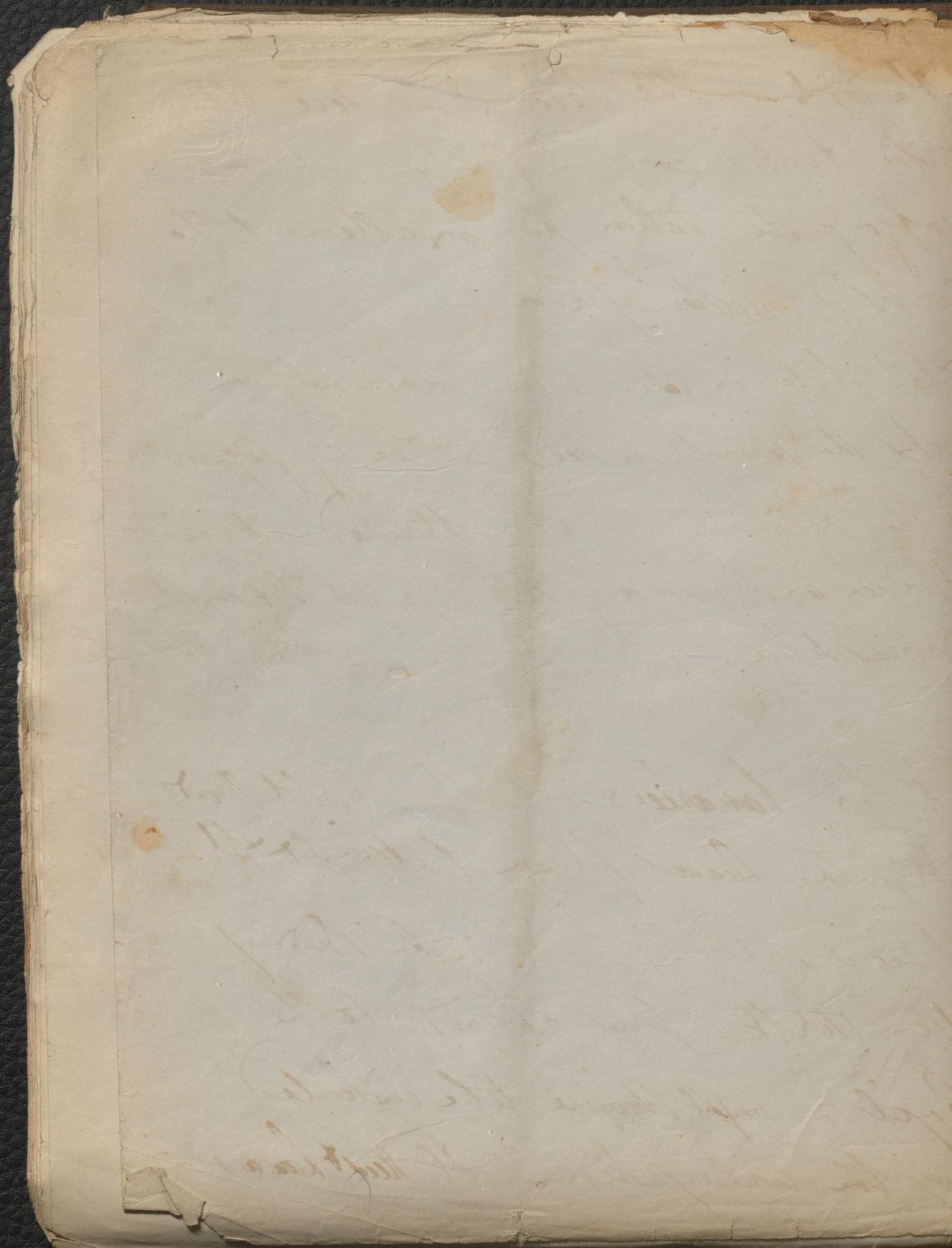


the bird - The Saker I may here state
the Arabic word for falcon - & then
comes the Falcon for excellence of the
birds of Northern Africa -

The Saker is stated to breed occasionally on
rocks the ground on trees - The egg figured
in the Röhr's Vol. was stained red in
Africa as I more nearly stated p. 90, before the
Dobraschka -

Falco leucurus - L. syd said Nat
= The Lesser falcon of straight pl.

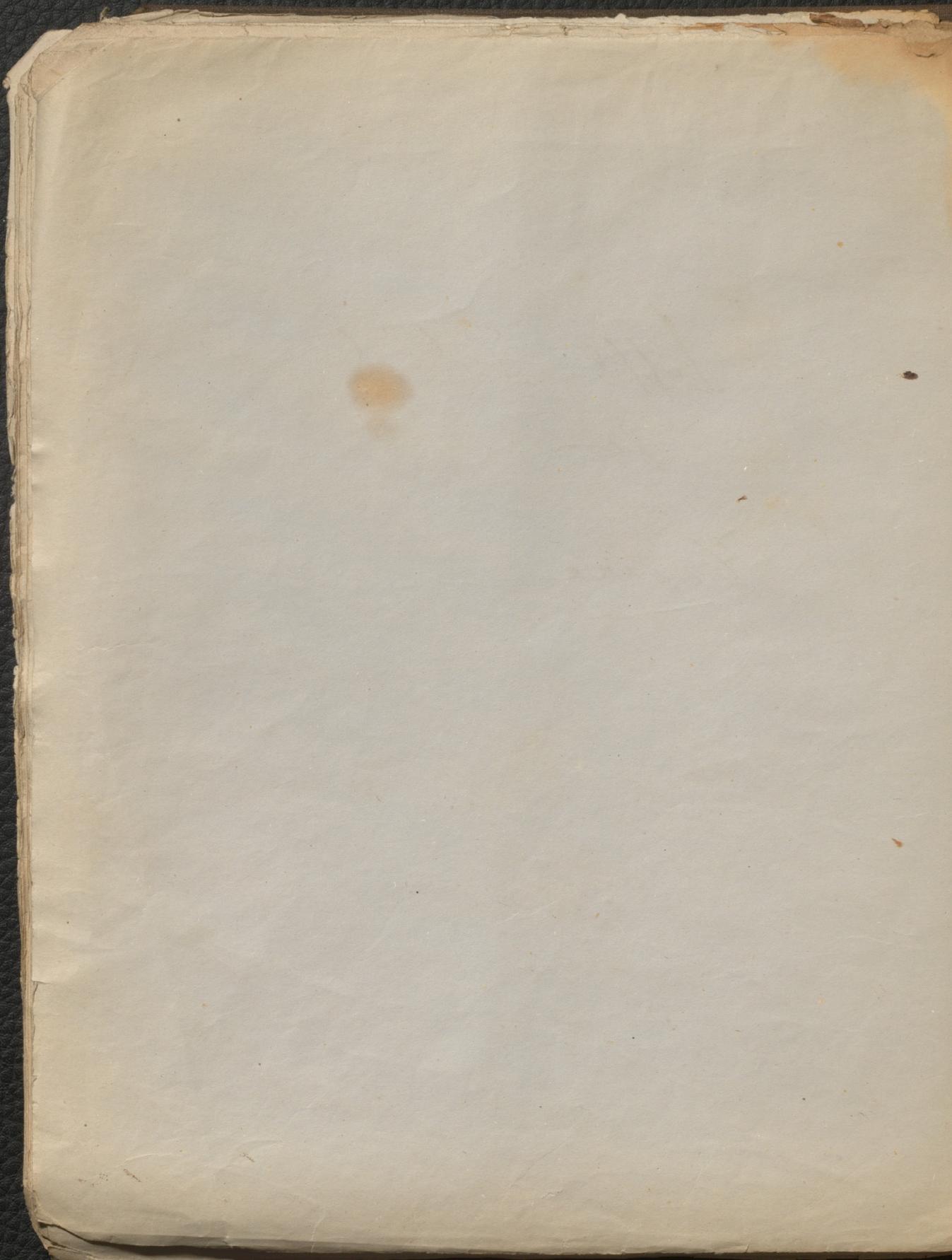
I see it stated by Jard in his Hist of
Nio that the falcon extends to the
Pyral & royal shrike to be included
by the tidyidea - It must however



Sophl. Pt 1

or

Hume



No 1 -

Hare pair discovered by myself a
45. W. 32 ioff. 118. - wt. 20 lbs
pale
Cere manus - and skin of well creamed white
airon bluish - legs cream white -
the pubis of hind is some of the hills but
not eggs not obtained -

No 2.

Same bird a tree - lying on ground less
pale greenish white - The bone from
the middle finger of Hare of Bhacca red
some or the Bhacca of S. Kedra or an
in my work ^{right hand} I will & break in the
a bone thigh pale -
Lay out spec. noted } Hare 33. ioff. 88
by 84 - wt. 11 lbs

No 3 -

Hare under the air Himalaya found
to be distinct & far exceed it. of himalayanus

in the older birds the general colour is
that of the back & train of Buffles
crenatus -

Marshall shot one 51 inches - wt. 19 lbs

The bird at first sight seems however very
particular in what it differs - I get
Layal - leg. off. 110 - W. 81 - F. 17
Hars. 4.8 m. toe 4.3 etc claws along curve
1.9 - Bill pale horn yellow green - Demy at top
cone pale brown. Head skin of chick pale
brownish grey or dove color - feet dirty
pearly white, a greenish white -

Assigned to the Himalayas

3 hr. Gyr falcoceous
The Bay vulture -

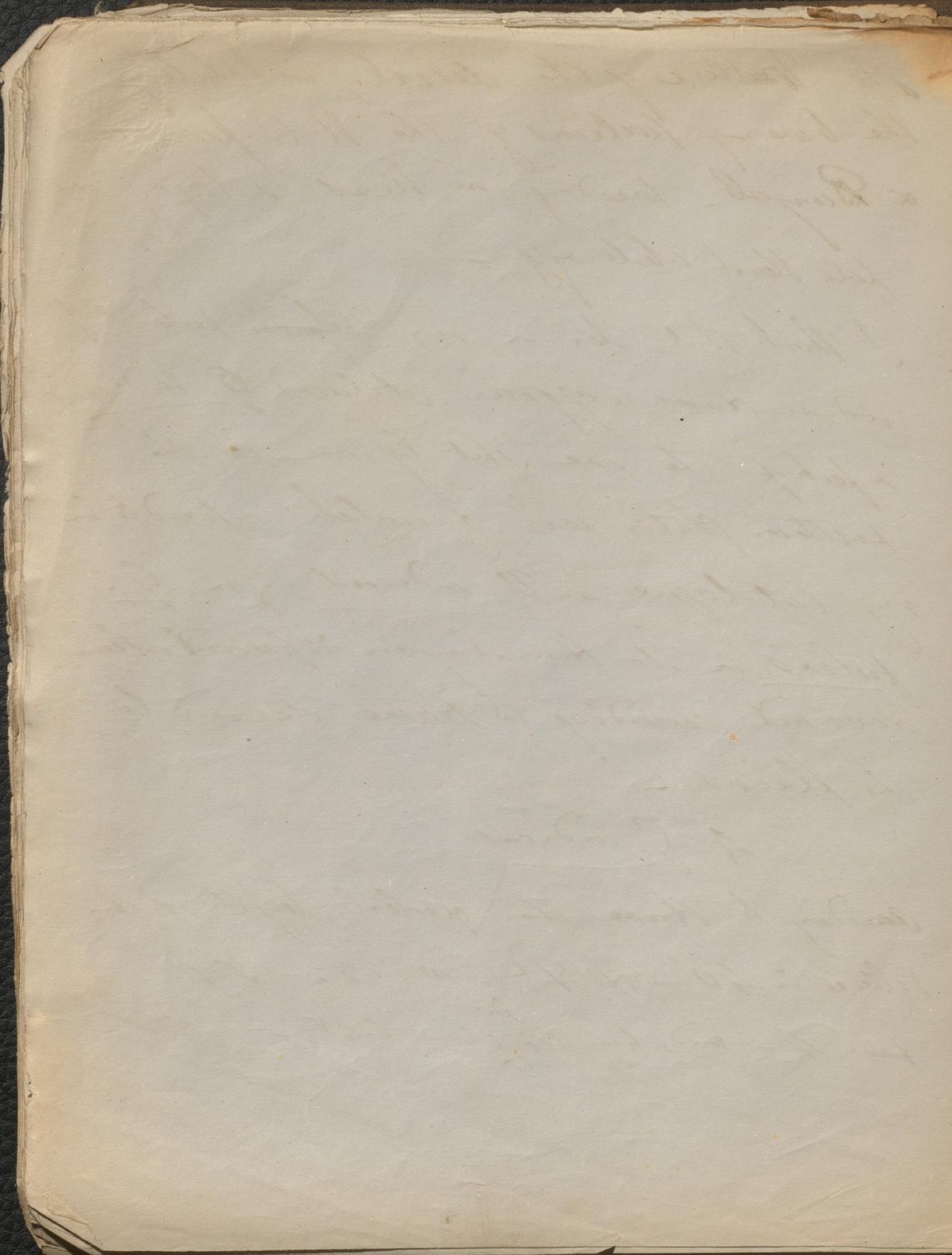
Head neck well clothed with white down -
above a warm wood brown, a brownish rufous
brown - below with rufous brown, bay, or
dull chestnut, conspicuously white shafted
by the - Layal leg. - W. 89.5. off. 106
etc 180.
buff f. linear rufous hair dotted paler.
Tarsus feathered in front for nearly half its length
young birds are paler - It is essentially

the walls of the desert, in hilly
the bare & scatious of the N.W. provinces
& Punjab - breeding in trees & low on
bare hill sides off -

I think that this is my perfect pub off
as Dr. Hume suggests Aclavis G. indicus
& fresh of the one shot by me in the
western flats near Ajrakhat, appears to be
my Cat-loose or V. indicus, for G.
fuscus or its Himalayan representatis
does not according to Hume descend to
the plains -

G. G. indicus

According to Hume the perfect length of the
tail in ♂ off. ♀ 2. 10. 23¹ - 5 11.
♀ 4 - med. tars. 4^{do} claw 1.45 -



G 5 - G. bengalensis

I have cannot help thinking that I'm dealing
with young G. indicus and had in view a young
G. indicus - My description may be
somewhat faulty, but it was taken from
a young bengalensis apparently - indeed
W^t. A. himself says that the ^{1.25} indicus differ
from young bengalensis in the comparative
absence of pale cuttings, & the feather
of the under parts which are incapacious -
of the figure of the young in Gray's Hædawkes
etc. I. G. -

The egg is dull white, or perhaps white
occasionally streaked & clouded -

Size of Hen: Length 37 - to 44. C. H. 88.
wt. 18 lbs.

Arab. vakkra

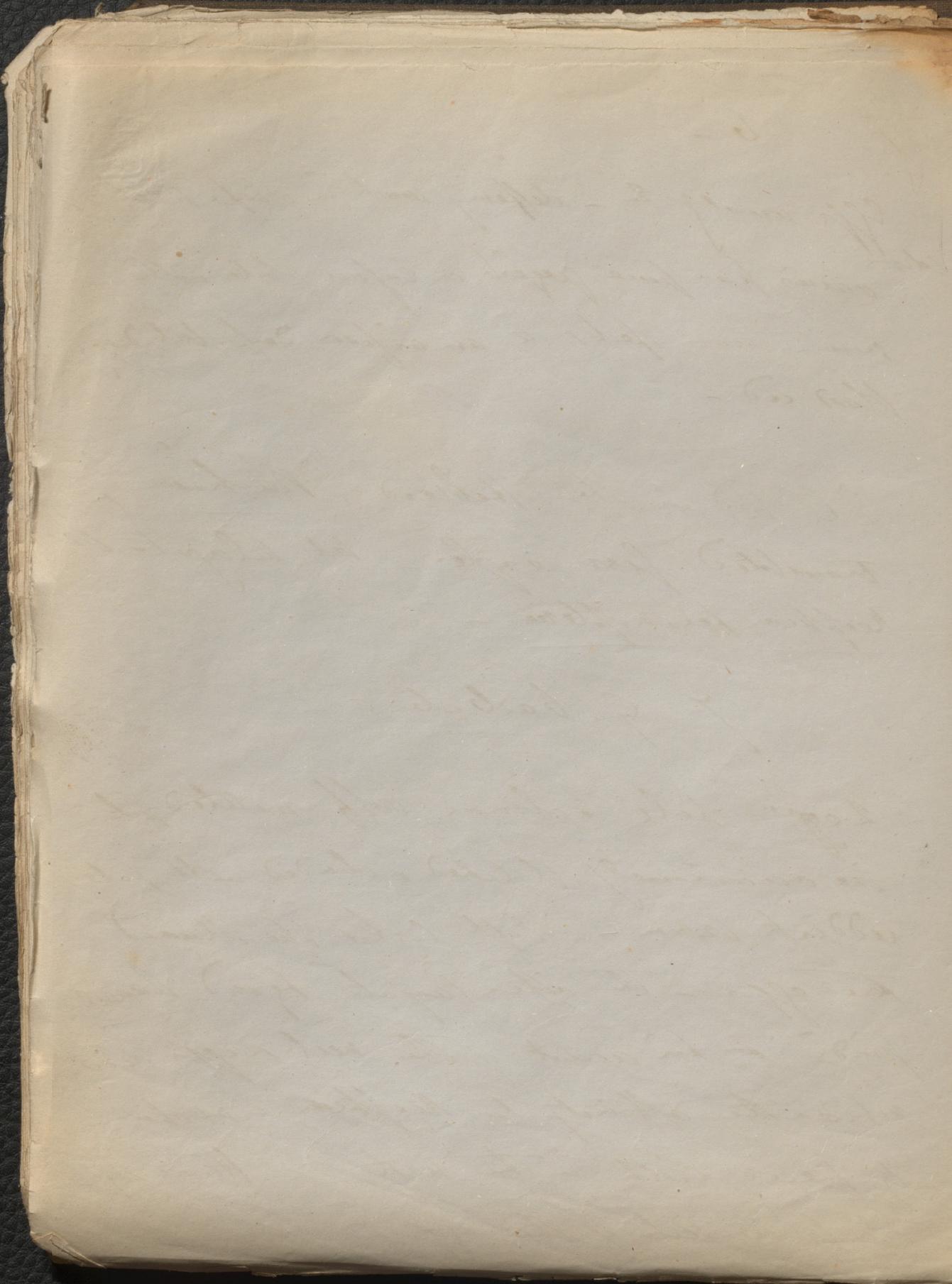
7. 6 -

Egg usually 2 - differing much in shape & colour
color varies from greyish or uniform white with a
purple brown specks to an ashen grey but dry
blood red -

This bird is the Hebrew "Nacham"
translated fern-eagle - but belongs to the
Kerphian peregrines -

7. G. badistes -

2 egg - pale salmon buff mottled pale
is occasionally streaked & shaded with pale
reddish brown - Capt. Cooks who obtained
two eggs - The other Royal Tyro and Pandion
pindi in his account of the nest & egg also
mention the affinity to Kerphian - as does
a piece of cloth in the nest - & Hume by
observing the color of the egg -



W. Pearson who has secured this bid very
carefully doubts its ever taking being fond
of reg'd halfpence buried in boxes, etc name
in several being that of a Bank breaker
& that occasionally it does large boxes to
work to break them -

This bid is peres or the breaker of
the news - translated all officage.

19th played bid here - L. 9 - off. 110
S. 16 - W. 34 - T. 85 - Xas 4.7
~~four~~ bid. right officage - or stand off

No 8 T. officage

I must really doubt this bid being
in our limits - Had it done so soon
Perhaps it could certainly not have
engaged Major Delme Radcliffe
notice -

see p. 84 2^o Face

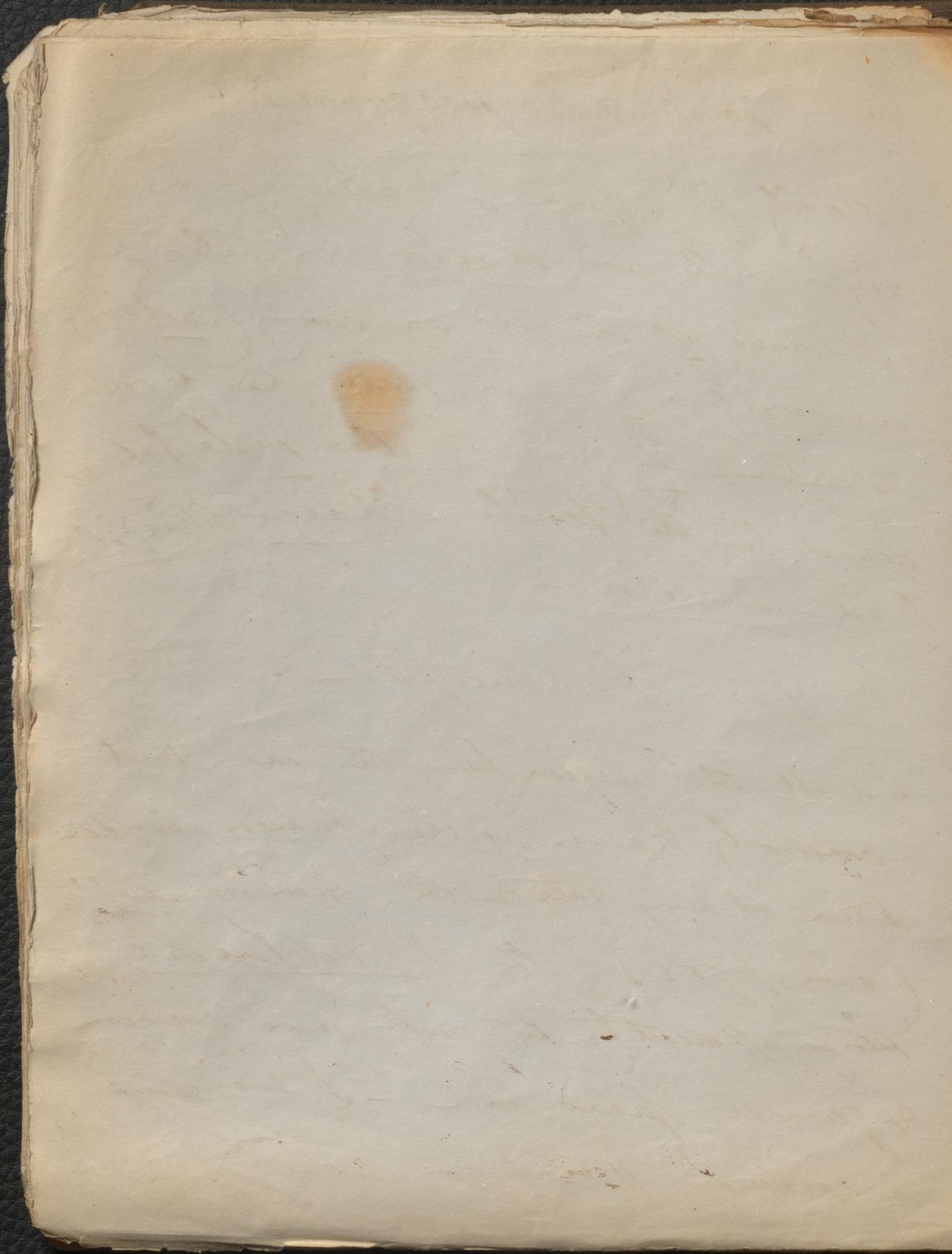
I have never seen a Hukku in the salt of
Kedra that was not unusually rather dark
brown or olive, the track being occasionally
^{black white} -

No 9. Falco peregrinator

Really Mr. Haue in anticipating my
origin of the word Koela or Kohela for
the male of this bird as coming from -
a corruption of Kochi has forgotten
the origin of the names of other male falcons
derived from the female - Chough - Chargela
Douri - Dourela -

Ghai - F. atriceps -

I doubt this species being the one "most
commonly known at the Shakes in Upper
India, at any rate in the Himalayas,"
(Haue p. 55) - the F. babylonicus
being apparently a much more common
& generally spread bird - I never saw
a specimen that I am aware of till



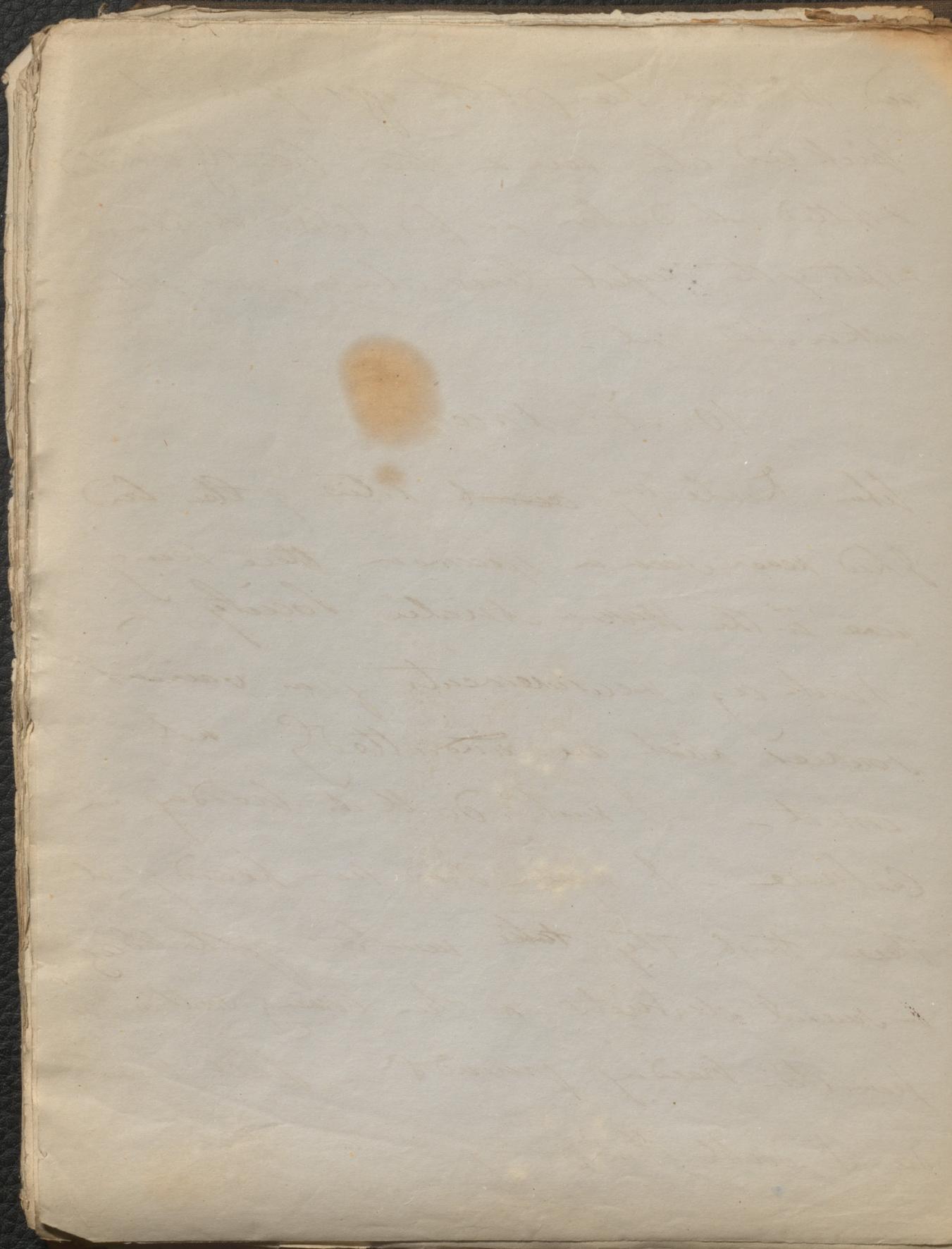
the one in W. Hume's collection. I
suspect it is the bird referred to by Major
Delme Radcliffe in the Field some few
years ago & ~~said~~ to be I believe thought
to be the peregrinoides stating that it
resembled the Peregrine more than
the Habenaria bengalensis - The whole
head above cheek stripe, cheeks & sides of
neck are black from one unbroken cap
& showing no separate cheek stripe - the
rest of the upper parts are a clear Peregrine
slatey blue closely & conspicuously barred
with darkish slatey - beneath it is nearly so
as peregrinata & has the thigh
coverts & under wing-coverts closely though
narrowly barred - Length ^{I being} ~~procured near Dumongalla~~ 18, w 13.
J. - A female measured 18, w 13.
J. G. S. - It breeds near Dharamsalla

Thur

and we have but got the egg of a each
pink red color here & there faintly blotched
& spotted with darker so few bold October
visitors of the deepest bluer colour, most of them
with a white spot.

10. F. faces.

When I wrote my account notice of this bird
I had never seen a specimen there being
none in the Museum Natural Society, &
working by measurements from various
sources which are undoubtedly not
correct. I much doubt the breeding in
California - I never saw nor heard of it
there, though they take numbers of the Bay
in several districts & their coming southward
from their breeding grounds. Still more
do I doubt their breeding in any part of



Indo paper as suggested by Mr Thompson
and being sold for 16/- in 100's less
than before the 18th or 20th) at Mauritius
being taken in the neighbourhood, but all
have and added to care from the north -
most being still more abundant &
easily produced (for about 1/- I am told)
in an N.W. pasture.

11. F. legger

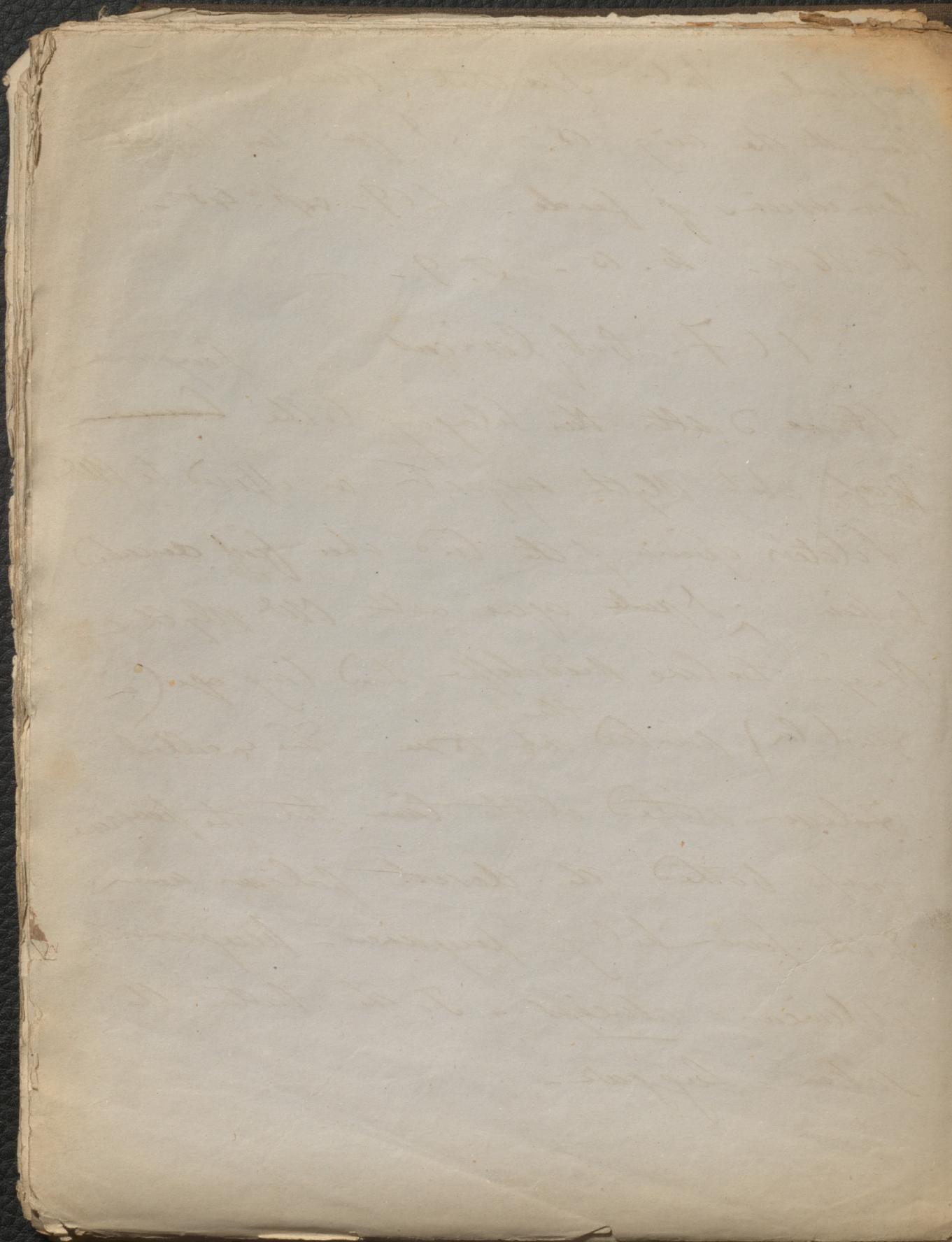
Macrourus breeds on rocky or earthy
cliffs, tho' usually on trees. The eggs are
usually reddish brown or yellowish brown
thickly speckled & dotted all over with a darker
darker shade - but they are very variable
I have been doubtful of the wing line
mentioning the length of 15½ inches, and
imagined that it might have been a

f. Since I have seen the bird I had a
clue

surprised - but I see that Hume has got
them with the wing 55 - I give him largest
dimensions of female. L19 - esp. 45 -
W. 26.5 - L. 15 - T. 9 -

12. F. Cobylophorus *Pugnax*

(From 2d edit. this belongs to the ~~Camerun~~
group which Mytch supports an offered to Mr.
Sclater's opinion of the bird after first described
by him - I partly agree with Mr. Mytch & c
that he believes had deeper lard (as quo (in
spiritu) painted ^{the} ab to me - This excellent
Zoologist stated of the lard that the pugnax
group bathed, the desert falcon never
so like favorably pugnax - pugnax
cobylophorus - atricapillus - To the latter the
Sclater - Legge -

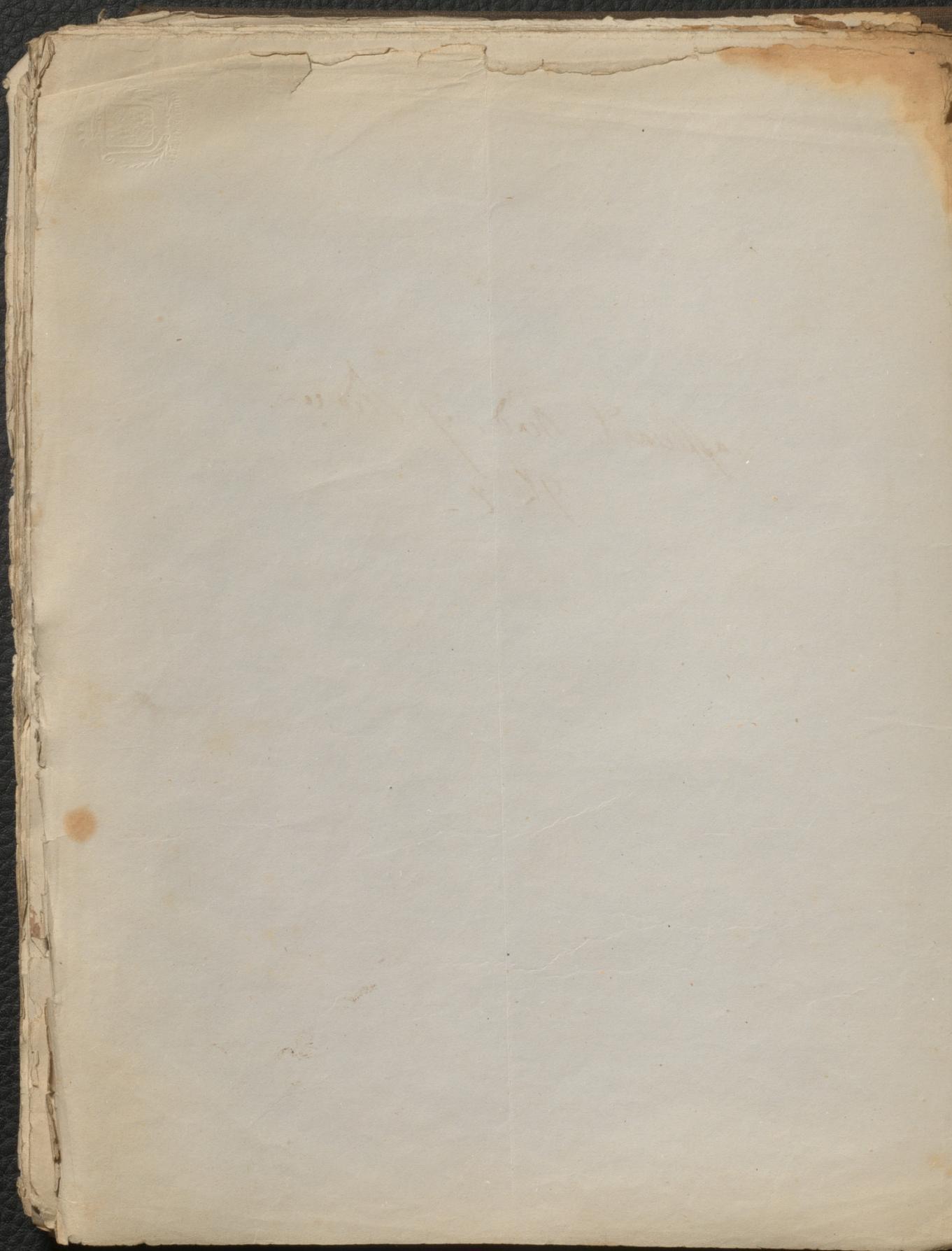




Appleton. Ad. of Indu
PL 8 -

Talw

Haleatus



be a very rare bird here, and as far as
I know is not known to the natural history
of the Punjab -
A. K. D. S.

T. triceps, Hume

which is nearly caught out except for a very small
space with gravel back along the sides of head;

In W June; collection at Falcon (2)

Icklegd - ♂ . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years - is one

♂ w 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ - T 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.t. 2 12000
♂ - 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 1 $\frac{8}{9}$ in the valley -

tail rounded at base - white -

Lower -

♂ w 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ - T 7 $\frac{10}{11}$ m.t. 1 $\frac{9}{11}$.

♂ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ - T 6 $\frac{10}{11}$ -

A very large - notice of often
peneath - black stripe rather wide -

Spots - want a flanked base -

♂ above grey red in belly - tail
feet pale grey & broad tips -

♀ alphant. tarsus - barbed

like crocodiles - diff in slate tail
more spicule varus tail below - skin

broad wedge - ♀ w 13 $\frac{10}{11}$ - T 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

♂ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ - T 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

as one

12000

in the valley -

the bird -

face, chest -

upper plumage

all the

quills dark

broad tips

below white

long in the

wings &

below

the pale

long in the

wings &

below

the pale

as 12

A plain
space with

In W. June; collected on Falcon

which I cannot refer to any previous one

It belongs to the type of tree Falcons & was

named on the hills near Kitegash in the Satoy-

The following is a brief account of the bird -

whole head, neck & back - reddish face, cheek-

- striped deep black, & sides of neck ; upper plumage

variable being on crest, pale yellow blue all the

feathers, covered unusually with dusky - quills dark.

Plumage ; tail pale yellow blue with a dark broad tip

& several feathers incomplete darkly barred ; below white

on the chin, pale represented on the throat, depauperate on the

breast & abdomen ; the flanks, thigh coverts &

lower tail-coverts, represent, reddish with pale

yellow blue, with numerous cross-striped dark markings ^{under} under

the wing bend, on abdomen & thigh coverts &c.

Wings equal in length the tail ; length about

15 inches - W. $11\frac{1}{4}$, tail $5\frac{1}{4}$; tarsus $1\frac{1}{2}$

If these too F. macrourus may be as stated by you
maturing age of F. superciliaris - but I strongly
suspect F. macrourus, which he states to be the
Javali Beckle of Hinde follows to be the same
in this kind of W. Hawaii -

27 - F. macrourus - 21 - 787 = F. superciliaris -

This falcon resembles the F. bahamensis except
in the color of the head & neck & in the want
of a black cheek stripe. In size it about equals
that species so far as the specimen described like a
male. It most resembles the
descriptions of Falco berbarus. Major Delville
had stopped long ago wrote me that he had
seen another falcon which was also shown
to the natives & he considered perhaps to be
the Falco peregrinoides. Perhaps it does
the same as the bird -

Report

Hodgson in list of Falcons - had a follows -
 1 - F. peregrinus - no 29 - ^{sketchings} = peregrinus
 + 2 - F. Bharotensis - nos 44, 45 & 788
 + 3 - F. microtus - 821 - javoli kaki
 4 - F. pugnax - 609-682 = balyfancier
 5 - F. saltans - 681 - = F. pugnator
 6 - F. nubicola - = F. sacer -

are stated by Survey to

(4)

The Stachydean falcons practised by me
p. 39 as belonging to the Salfalconet play to
a very different & peculiar division of Falcons -

15. *Hypothiaetus salmator* -
The Holly

Dr. Stoliczka found a pair of these birds
in the hills in Nagad where he records are
fully breeding there -

15. *Hypothiaetus esclati*
The Merlin

I have observed their little falcon in the Punjab
& near Delhi in ~~November~~^{October} ~~December~~^{January} &
is stated not to be very rare - My specimen had
been caught for purpose of falconry, & I left
one of them trained - It is the Regal or Royal
Lanner Falcon in Punjab, & the Downy &

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Dowreli of Hindostan ~~said~~^{both about} tal falcons, a
name I have applied in the East of India to
the Hobby, but undoubted^d on overseas information.

We I doubt the modern occurring far south - albeit

the Hobby occurs throughout the peninsula -
It was called by some ^{Hindostane} falcons Dhuti, a name
also given to the near^y affined N. scorsas -

In the Rajah the Merlin is cliff falcon at the
Hooper occasionally at least -

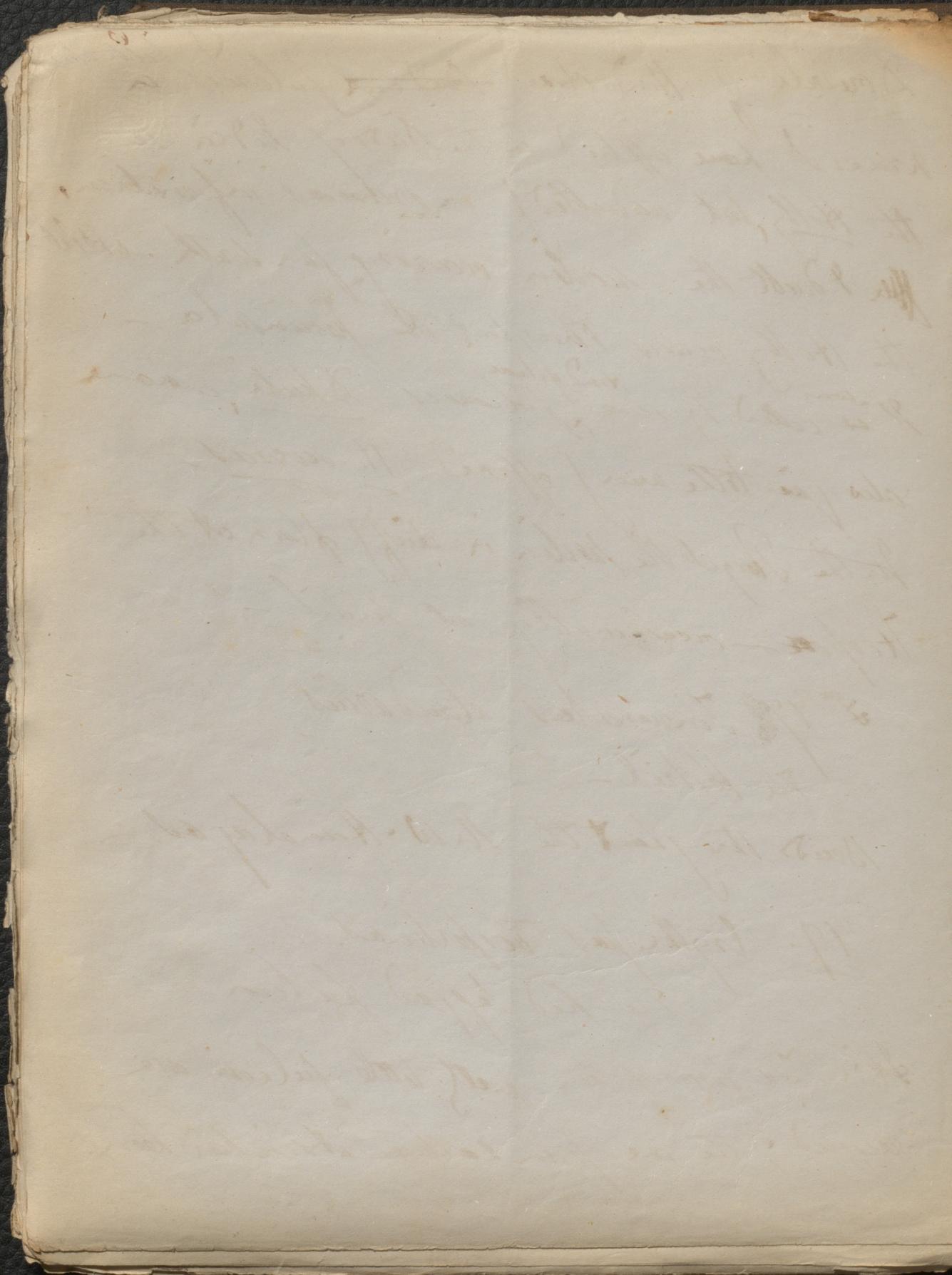
17. Tinamodus claudornis
The Kestrel -

Broad throughout the N.W. Himalayas -

19. Lophotes verpertinus.

The Red breasted Falcon

Skin Two forms of the pale little falcon are
recorded; the one from carbon Africa has been

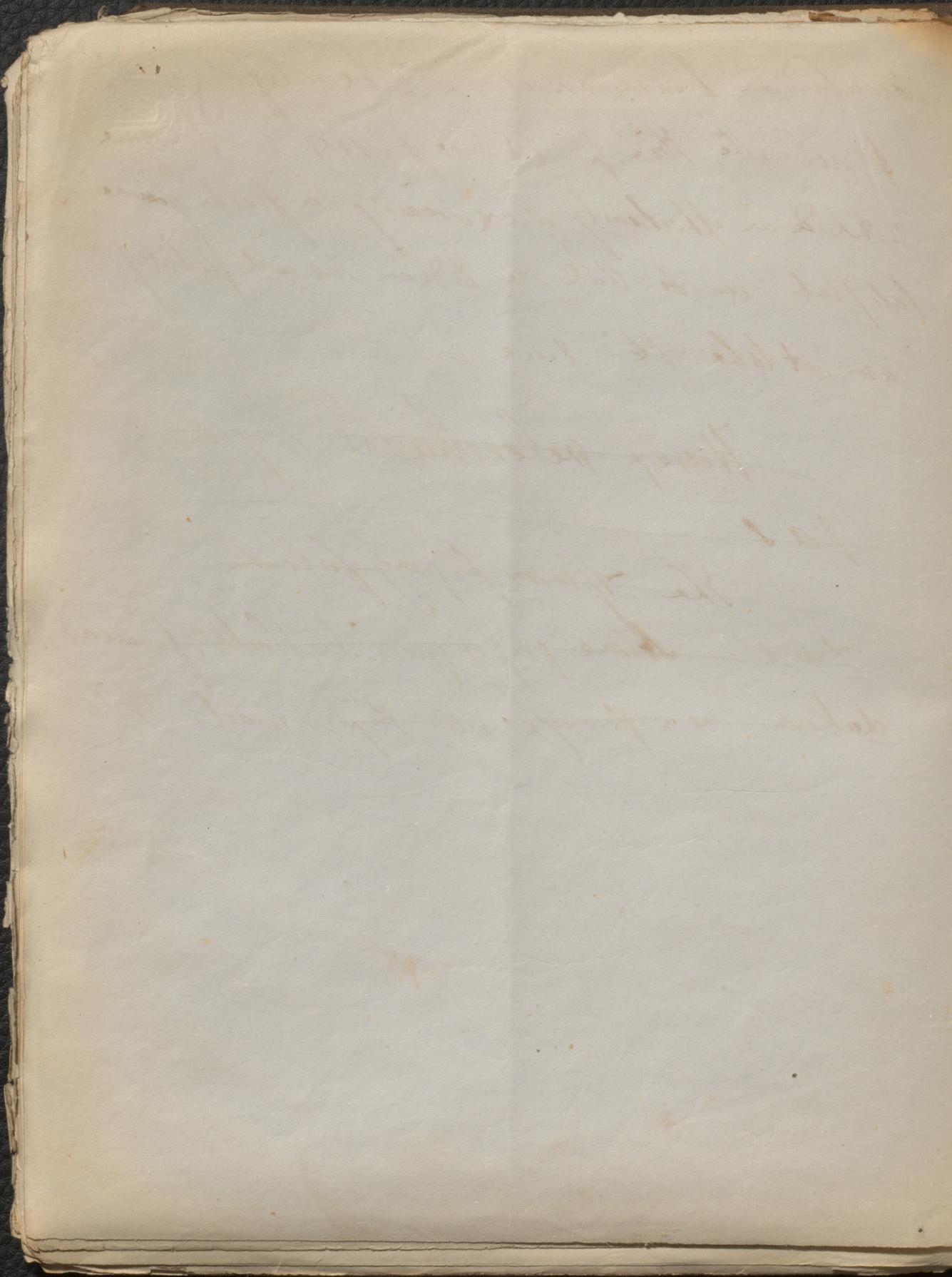


described as Lamprolepis & is beautifully
figured in the N. & S. for 1866 p. 119 - I have
not had an opportunity of examining a fresh specimen
lately, but consider that the Indian one will probably
turn out to be this race -

Hierox melanoleucus Wydt

♂ ad.

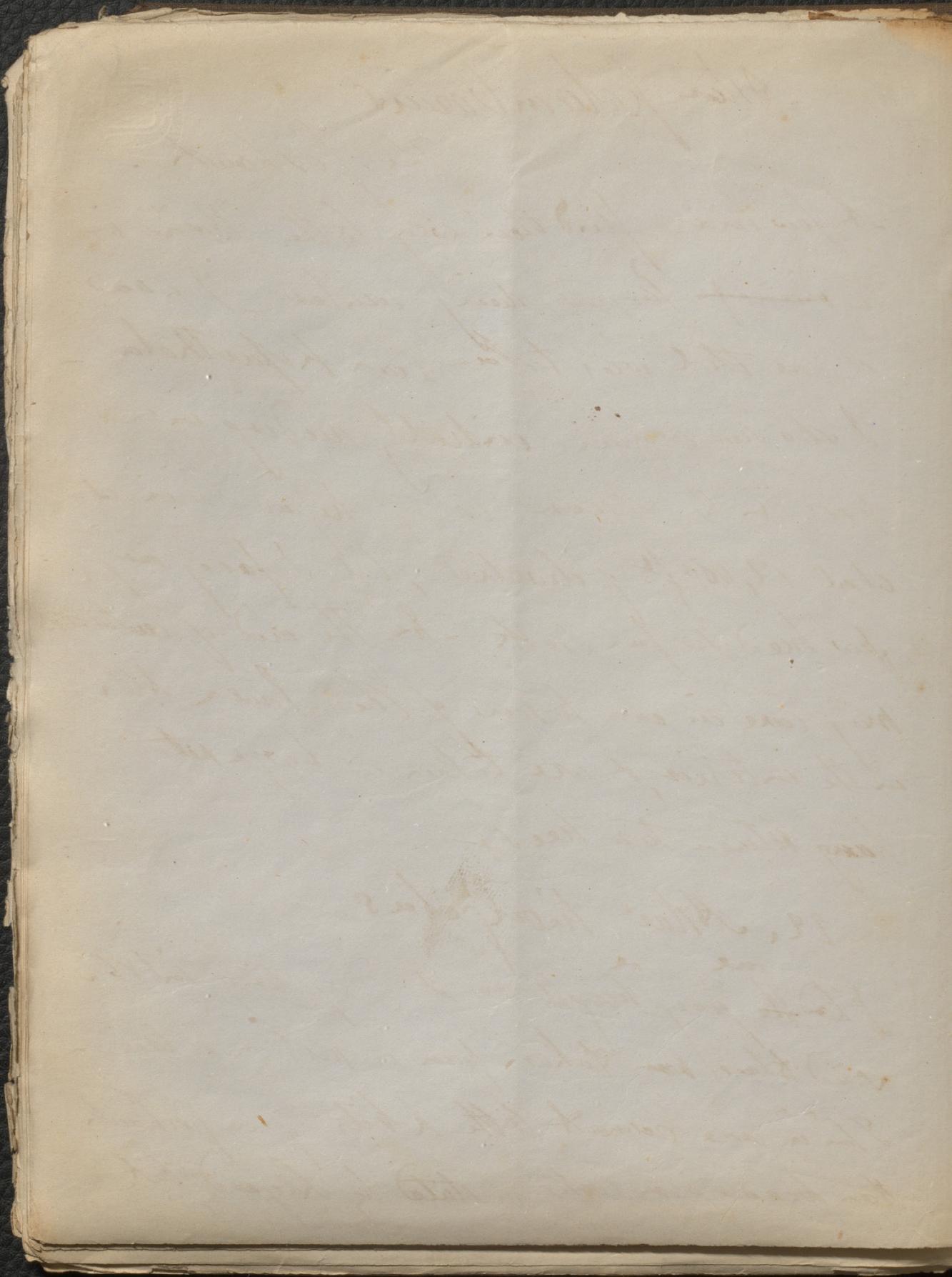
The upper parts yellow
~~down~~ above glossy greenish black; forehead
dark & lower plumage with the vent white



21 - *Astar pectoralis*
The Falconet
A few birds find their way to the plains in
the winter, probably during winter - I know
of one that was taken near Kophurthola -
I also saw a pair evidently breeding in a
wood in the Moree valley beyond Bhair at
about 12,000 ft. of elevation, but I fancy they
few breed so far south - In the end of autumn
may come in over to some of the lower hills
in the interior, & are taken in large nets
hanging between two trees -

22. *Astar trivirgatus* -

I had the young brought me at Dageding in 1863
and should have taken from a nest on a tree -
It is more resemblant to the habits of a hawk
than breeding on rocks as stated by Layard, but



or native authority?

24. Locustella naevia, — of the Aridogas
birds on the higher hills rarer and exceedingly
scarce — I killed it at Subaung
at Croft (Kastan) in his — & ~~in~~ in
the part of the hills, but ^{interior of the} he is no where common —
After Dr. Stodola says it is more common
on the lower hills than in the interior. I presume
he never either way can in the year or in October
during the ^{two} period of migration for I do not its
heeding in such localities —

24 hi Locustella gallica Schlegel
n. species Bl.

I obtained one specimen & saw others of what
I believe to be this species here in the upper
pt. of the Kately valley in July & August

several days of the month.

However whether my specimen was I. galai
or not this species must be added to the Indian
Fauna as Schlegel himself has seen a specimen
from Nepal -.

10

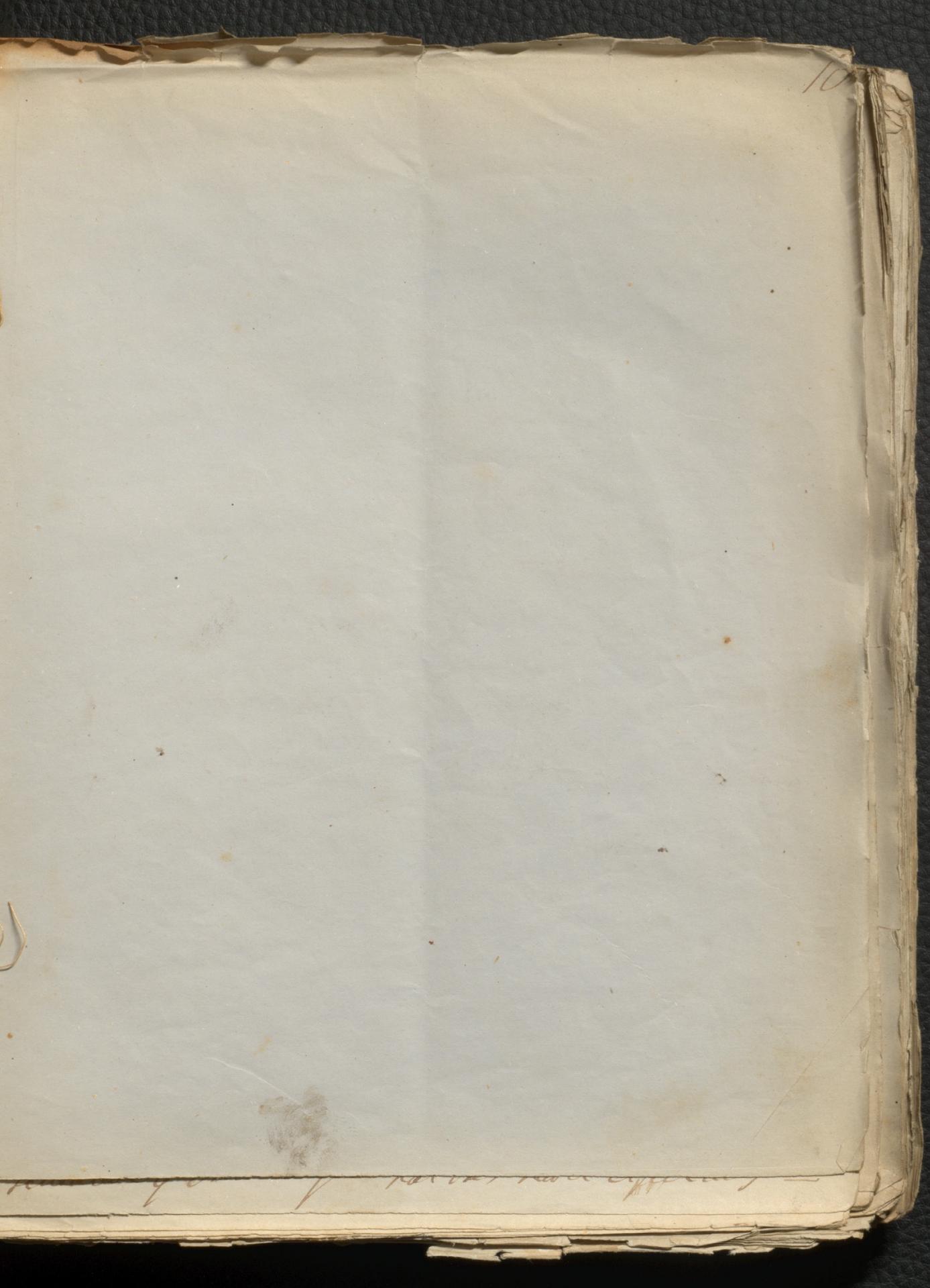
My specimen differed from A. viras in the more
cylindrical base of the appendages for an adult -
on the chin & throat being white with a central
 streak & some faint lateral streaks; on the fore
 legs & more distinct on the base of the abdomen -
& for its somewhat smaller size - length of a
 ♂

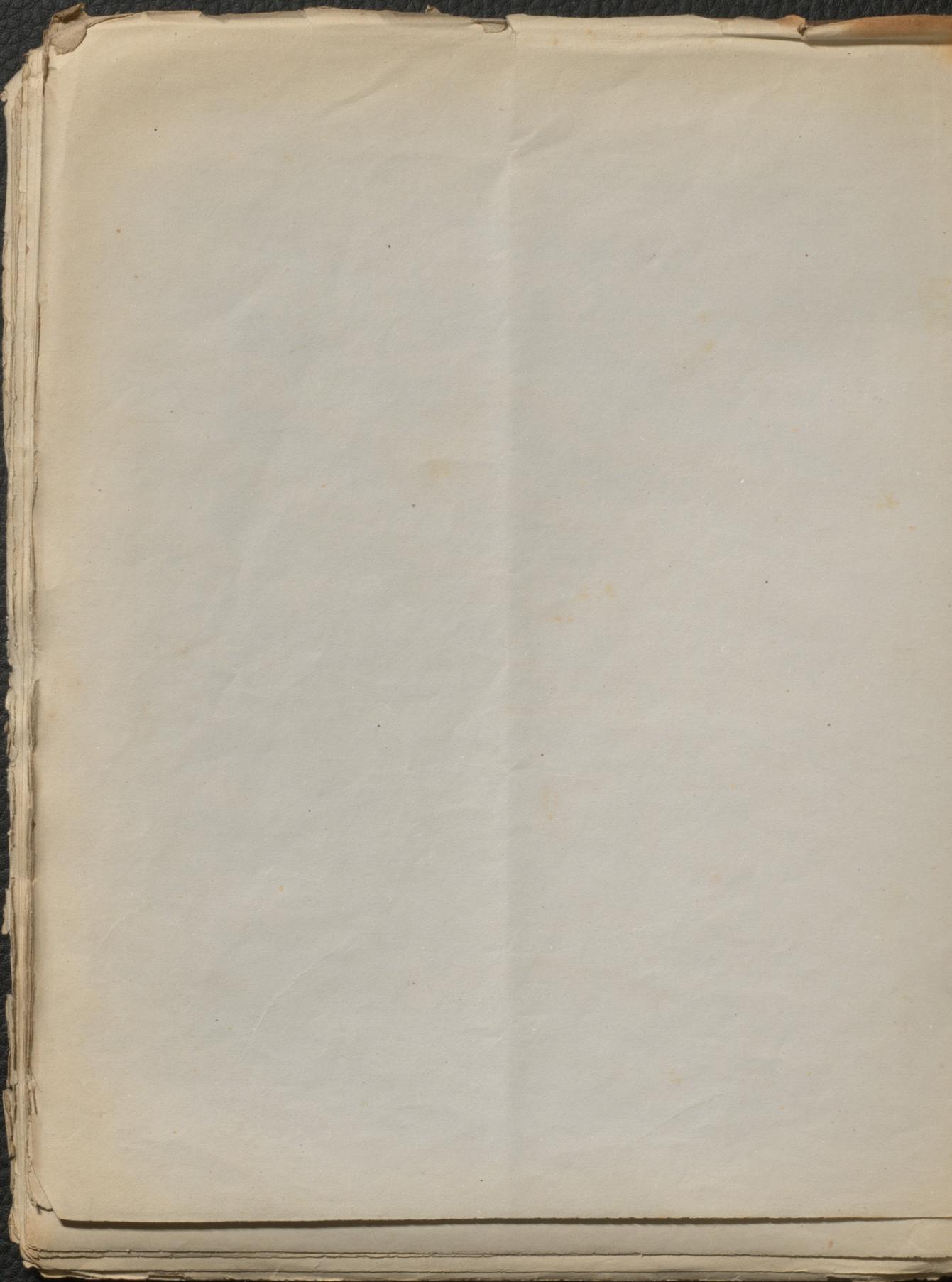
D. Polliczki's ^{his} ~~our~~ collected specimen of A. galathae
 from his description appear more like A. viras
 & that my have been the next specie

Herr. Accipiter melaschites H. Hanue
 descr. The Dark-grey I know by
 young male - Head with glossy greenish
 bristles; with a conspicuous white ^{dark} streak extending
 towards the nape.

remained on the paper never appearing -

Hodgson has dedicated 5 species of
of Manas hawks - indeed Murina is badin,
Accipiter leucurus & A. virgatus. His two other
species are N. fuscogularis, no 660
of his drawings - & A. affinis, Drawing
no 35 - according to information recently
given to me by W^r Hodgson - I should like W^r
Bligh to examine these drawings carefully -
It is possible that they may represent A.
galaxius - & this ^{dark} species of W^r Hume's coll.





(11)

Aquila virgatus -

Adult.

Specimens of this pretty little hawk from the Himalayas are much rarer than any that I have obtained in the south of India & have the ~~sooty~~ barring of the plumage less marked & defined. It is very common there but the whole range of the Himalayas from Darjeeling to Simla - I did not however obtain it in Kasmir -

16. *Aquila chrysaetos* -

I saw this magnificient eagle occasionally in the upper part of the Sutlej valley & the always at great elevation 12-15,000 ft but in Ladakh at 10-11,000 ft it is by no means rare - It preys much on

A young state of this Lark noted by Mr
Wroble in Nov 1868 - & I saw the
specimen - very pale throughout except few
scratches on head & below - very
unmarked - Mr B. is indeed doubtful of
a distinct species but this I doubt -

(12)

Tetraogallus himalayensis & Serwa -

27. *Aquila* *imperiialis*

Hodgson writes that his *A. villala* (not *villata*) is distinct from *imperiialis* (his *hypoleucis*), & W. Home inclined to agree with him - I have not sufficient materials for to certify in this point -

Blasius I may state goes *bifasciata*
(say for *A. villala*) as distinct
from couched *Aquila* - from *imperiialis* -

28. *Aquila* *neoria*

Many African travellers speak of their style
pursuing falcons - It is I think more probable that
they meant *Aquila* *neorioides*, the Indian spe-
cies above of which largely has this habit especially -

and successor W. Blanford who has
recently studied the true *A. macrorhynchus* in
Hippocratea insists on their distinctness - stating
that the bill & legs are evidently larger than
African species -

Jen Sayle says W. Brooks fixes its nest with
green leaves -

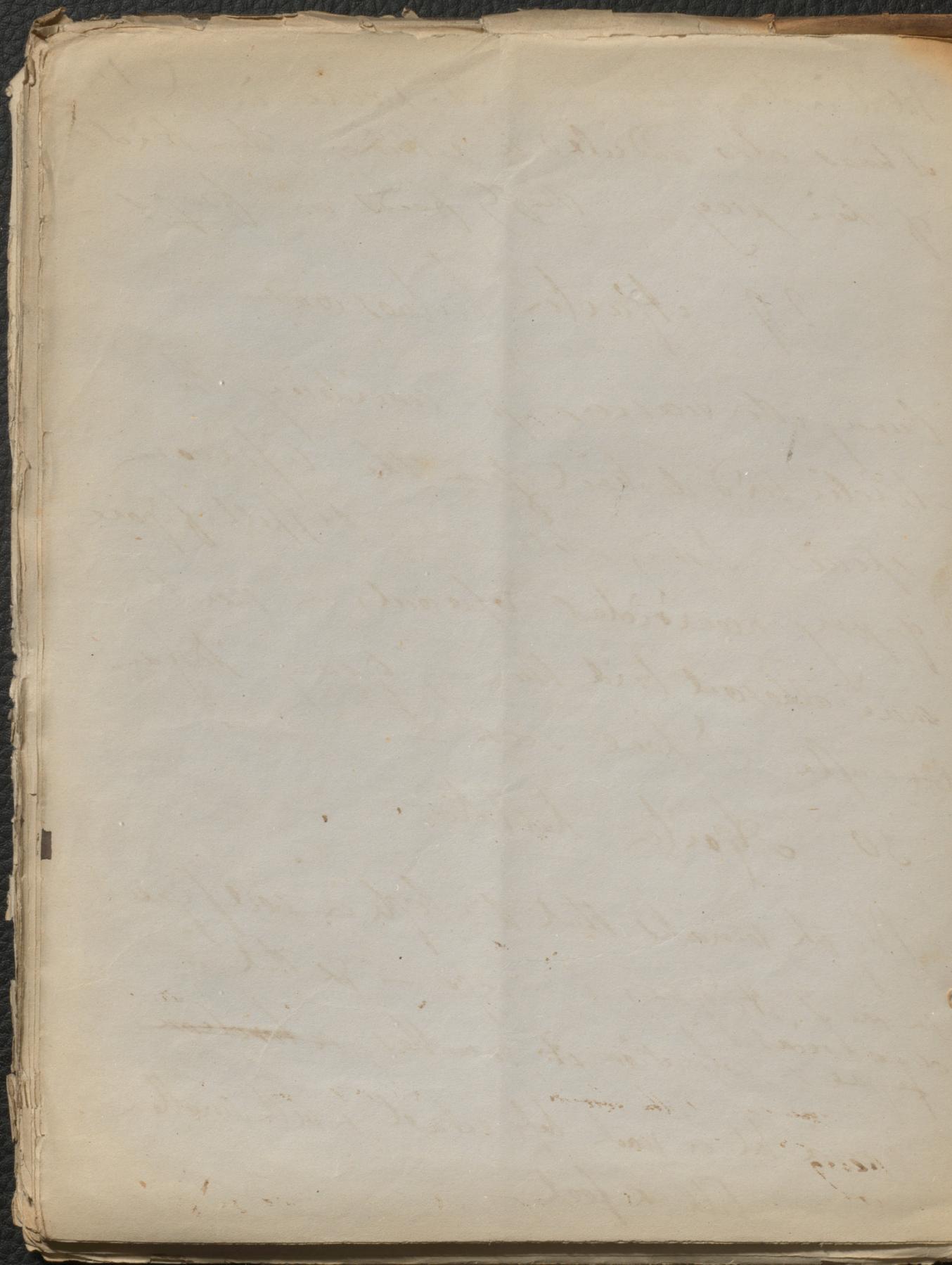
but it is also possible that *A. varia* is [13]
at times also addicted to eating other birds
of their prey - chiefly feeds on frogs -

29. *Agriala fulvescens*

During other seasons for considering the
Hickie bird distinct from the African
species I may state that the plumelliferous
of young acronotus represents a much
more advanced bird than any young African
example I have seen -

30. *Agriala hattata*

Wyllie remarks that this is a well figured
in one of Hodgson's drawings - & that in
size & coloration it resembles ~~varia~~
varia but is much less robust, & with smaller
bill & feet -



Aquila pennata

15

I find that the mass of evidence is against my belief in the white bellied bird being the young one & I can not now bring forward any additional proofs to the contrary. All I can say is that when I was on the way of procuring numerous specimens of the Eagle in Southern India where it is particularly common I was led to conclude that the white bellied bird was the young one, & my impression is that I in neither one case found young dark-feathered springing amidst the old & white ones. But the young will look more plump & beneath being in two instances at least recorded as

The nest is a large mass of sticks, generally lined Mr.
Brooks says with green leaves -

on a high clay cliff overlooking a river -

He describes the nest taken at a cliff locality

Wn [69/153] The eggs were two in number -
one is all white, or white about four, the other
reddish & spattered with blackish brown spots and
with pale reddish brown - one of the female
measured 19 inches in length & was
70 in wings & weighed close on 600 -
Mr. Brooks states that he has known it breed on trees -

This species is now considered to be the *Lanius*
colligatus, Raffles & will accordingly stand
as *Lanius colligatus*

as near as possible

(15)

taken from the West I need give ^{up} my own
impression -

Nisactes Bonelli

I found an egg of this fine Lyle at
Topogabard near Doldi on a bush on
small tree growing out of the rock wall there.
W-Faure had also discovered the same
rock + Neophae took the egg. -

Cinnactes colijalas
Hugueti

I do not see in what respect *Sylleis* sp.
andrewsi differs from the species of
this Lyle. ~~The~~ H-marked exactly
right, or also with the coloration of the young
bird as described in my text - i.e. -

2
the most difficult and
dangerous part of the
journey. The road
is very bad, and the
country is very desolate.
The people are
poor and ignorant,
and the country is
very dry and arid.
The climate is
very hot and humid,
and the air is
very stagnant.
The water is
very scarce and
the soil is very poor.
The animals are
very weak and
the vegetation is
very sparse.
The people are
very poor and
the country is
very desolate.
The road
is very bad, and the
country is very desolate.
The people are
poor and ignorant,
and the country is
very dry and arid.
The climate is
very hot and humid,
and the air is
very stagnant.
The water is
very scarce and
the soil is very poor.
The animals are
very weak and
the vegetation is
very sparse.

36. *Laniocera hispanica*.

(16)

Not later than 1860 mentioned I. Gold.
but not again as specimen with the
Himalayan bird is very distinct.

The bird in my camera is W.W. Himalayan
wintering Dehra Dun & other parts adjacent
to the hills in the cold weather.

37. *Laniocera leucoptera*.

Spizaster caribellus good f. & fully
all orn. pl. 66 is considered with more
probability to be this bird - It is probably
commoner than in Java.

gray Spizaster brevirostris f. v. f. good
B. Atta pl. xvi is considered like the
same as Mythis sp. albiventer & not
this also W. Wallacei sp. Korat.

1. A. C. Williams
2. A. C. Williams
3. A. C. Williams
4. A. C. Williams
5. A. C. Williams
6. A. C. Williams
7. A. C. Williams
8. A. C. Williams
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89. A. C. Williams
90. A. C. Williams
91. A. C. Williams
92. A. C. Williams
93. A. C. Williams
94. A. C. Williams
95. A. C. Williams
96. A. C. Williams
97. A. C. Williams
98. A. C. Williams
99. A. C. Williams
100. A. C. Williams

38. *Circastes pallidus* -

This is now considered to be the accepted
hypolacca, Rollas & will therefore
stand as *Circastes hypolacca* -

39 hi. *Spilornis boccha*, Taudin

(Finsch, Bonf. - *Spilornis philopterus*
Myth, S. Gmelin, Tylter -

The upper winged script Eagle

decoy. Much smaller than *S. torquata* -

The rest off developed - all off Rackada
the flat, salmon-colored band on the tail and
tail broad & the other markings different -

It appears now settled that the small

2
Westerly & high winds, &
about nine miles from
the coast, wind blowing
westwardly and
windward landings
dropped in the water.
Westerly winds
and high winds, &
about nine miles from
the coast, wind blowing
westwardly and
windward landings
dropped in the water.

yellow eagle of Ceylon & Southern India
in the same as the Andaman & Malabar
bird - It is the species common throughout
the Malabar forest - Found very few
far north & extend but in the Deccan
near Dantabat toward the edge of the
western ghats the layer had certainly in
the common species & the first bird in that
vicinity certainly satisfied me his just
as confused with those I had previous seen -
It appears that S. Chela stated by G. Tyler
also to occur at the Andaman has not
been sent from that locality as was
stated by Capt. Fraser, but connected by Mr.
Survey & Layard's statement of Chela occurring
in Ceylon also doubted by some good
and recent authority -

The triple ~~water~~ ^{water} larches rest with green leaves

It may be here noted that the species *Hesper*
to *thoracica* (cachinalis), alluded to p. 44, is
considered undoubted to belong to this group.

40. *Pandion halictes*

The two species from America & Australia
P. carolinensis, & *P. leucocephalus* are
but considerably ~~surmey~~ identical with the
European species -

42. The *Halictes falconer* is now
considered to be identical with *T. leucoryphus*
of Pallis, & will then stand as

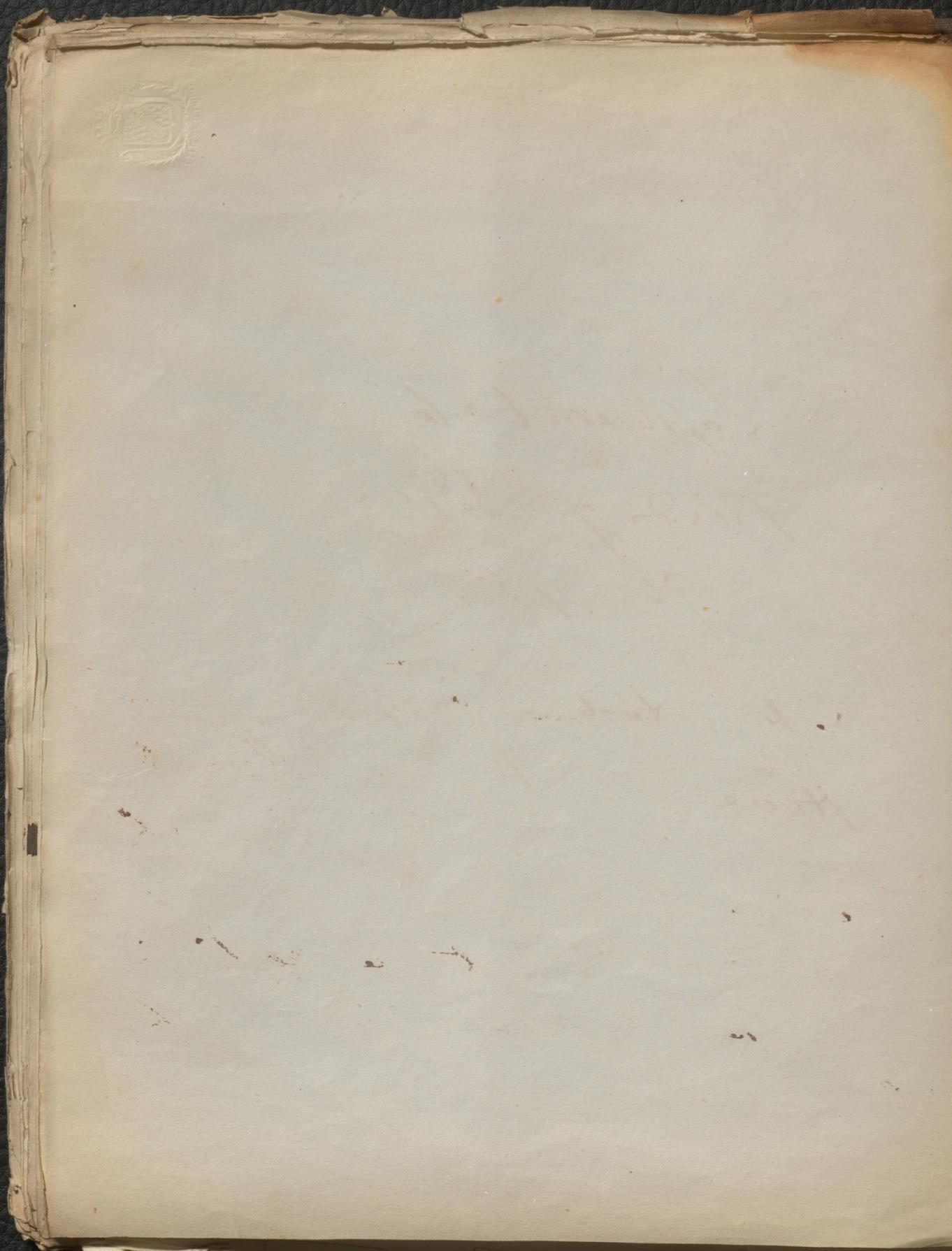
Halictes leucoryphus. - H.
aniculus ^{sic} represents the young bird from the nest,
not after the first molt, as erroneously stated
by me b.c. p. 83 - & the tail measures
as much as 12 to 13 inches - The bill is





Supplement to
Birds of India
Pt 12 -

by Catesbeian of 162 - p -
Hume



13. *Hypothymis solitaria*

Number of those may be seen in company
hunting for insects in various parts of
the Hindoos - W. Thorburn who
appear to have observed it more frequently
than most Field Naturalists - says he
never saw one take a bird in the wild
state - He further states that many are
taken in the cold weather in the plains,
& trained to fly at the Hobby, and also at
Dicrurus macrocercus which from their
undulatory flight are very difficult for
the little Falcon to strike - Don't be led
to state the native name by Dr. G. Kelly
in his paper as I suspect the Merlin or
more probably taken & trained than the
Hobby -

le coquetterie

I will the white tail to the tail of the male bird.

15. *Lithofolius color*

The Hindean name often used is
Douari, the male Doureila -

16. *Lithofolius chrysocoma*

The eggs are described by Hume as
usually 4-pale yellowish cream with a few
purple spots. - The early cubs are dark brown banded
brownish mottled with darker red -

Mouvement of a fine female - Sept 13. 1855

Length 27.25. W. 8.62; T. 613. Wt. 8.5

oz.

17. *Titanaculus alaudarius*

of doubt

Mr. Hume sent a party to my note
as & the bird heding on May 1st June 1st 1855

why? Capt Cook found no off of laid -

17^a. May, & on 5th June - Then what

then the young birds have left the nest?

In my description I could say that the
leaves & median coverts are ~~various~~^{hairs} red
& the greater coverts black only -

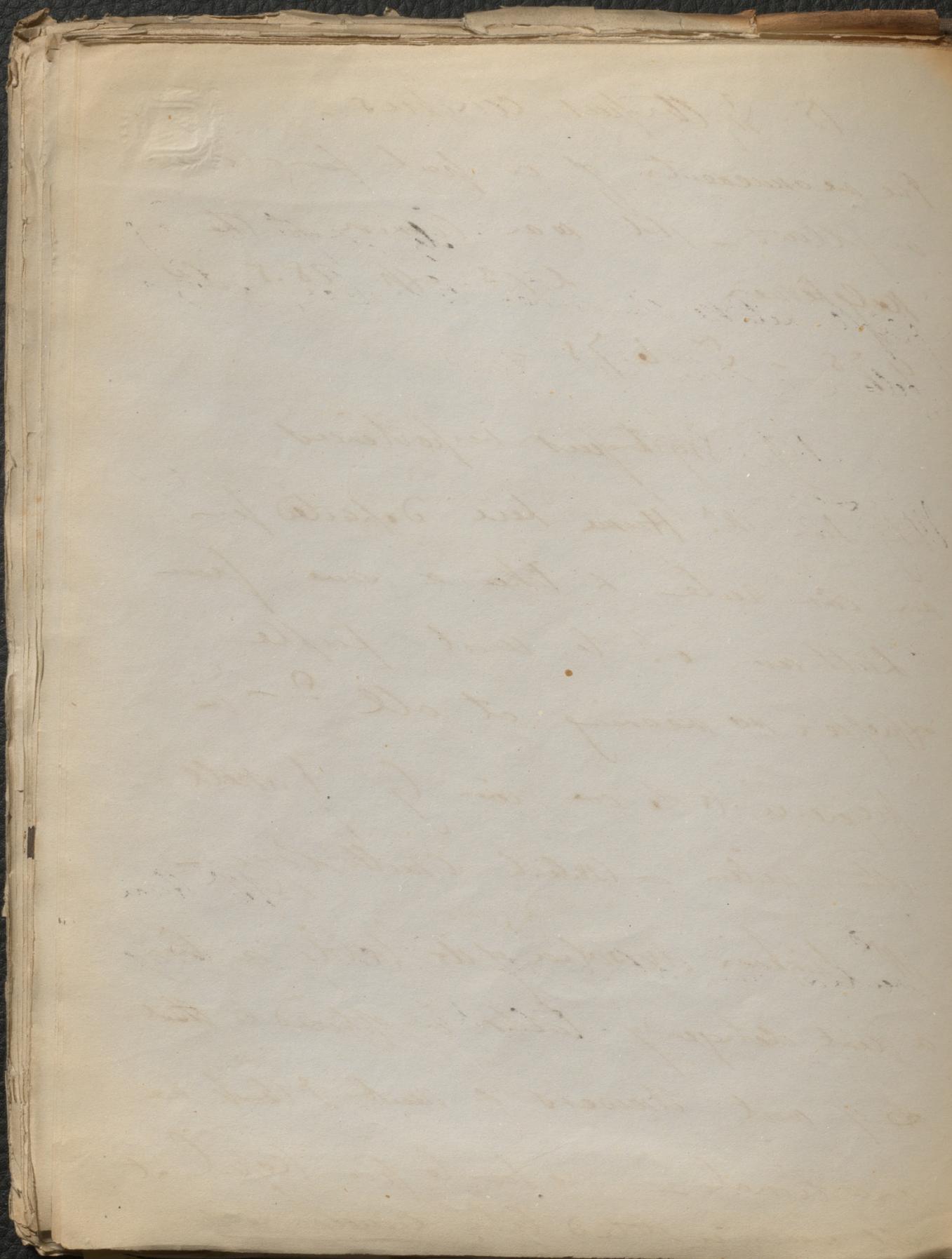
18. *Syntropus cercinus*.

The measurements of a pub female are
as follows - Hd. over Scisor or the
Ralphsner - L. S. off. 28.5. W
9.98 - T. 6.75 -

19. *Syntropus virgatus*

My son W^h. Hume here departed for
his air rule & took a name from
Lutkau S. to went purple
of his no meaning at all ♀ - in
reference to the one given G. Yarrell &
other writers on British Ornithology -

W. Simlae memoria of its habits a very
a great degree of lacks is offered to that.
As of most observers & next I think he
exceptional - the female for kept at
all events is stated to be anomalous -



20. Hierof *Satolmaus* -

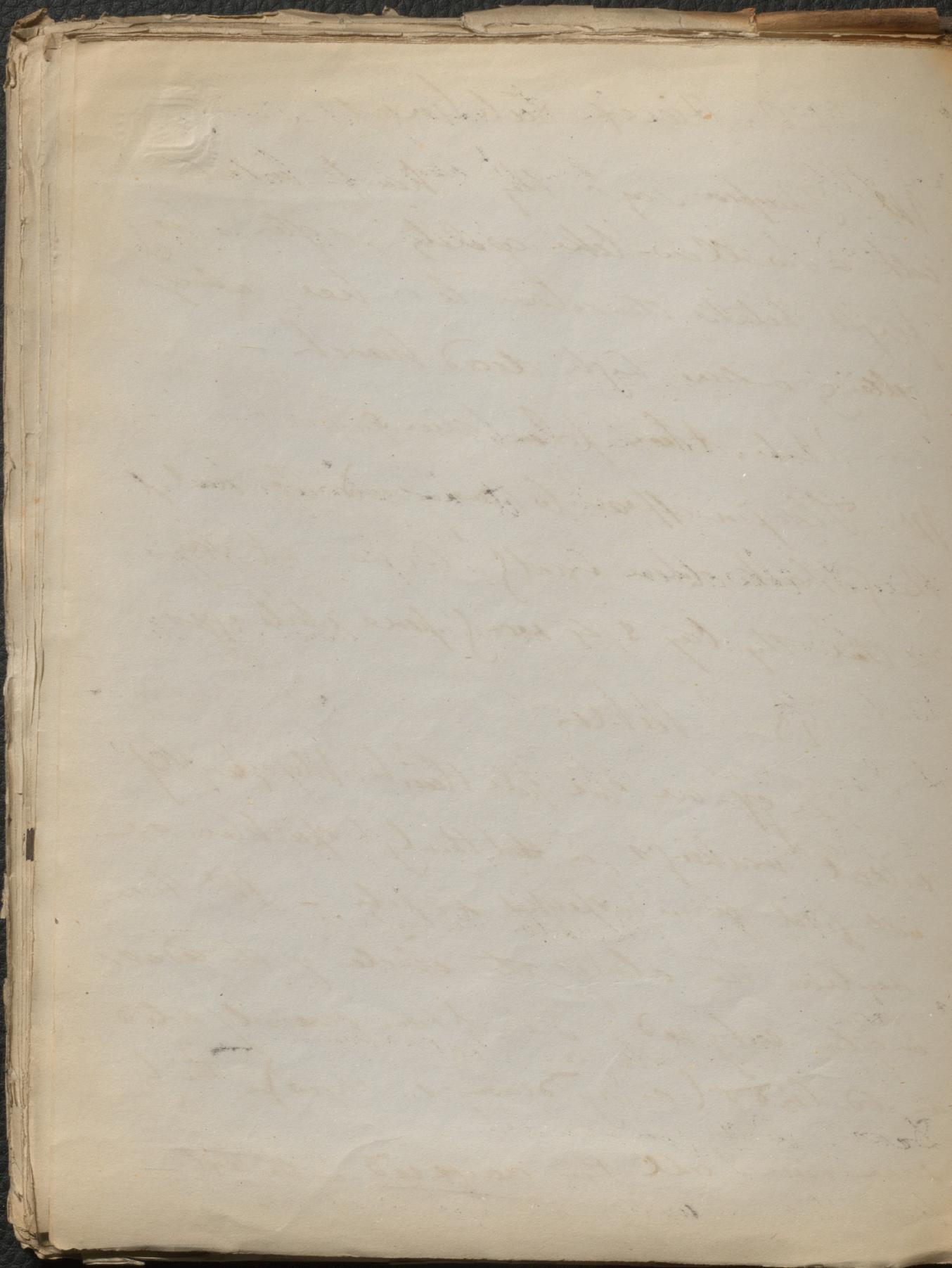
Mr. Thorfinn say thy hawk insect
with a swallow-like agility, after a long
flight let loose themselves to a tree, always
getting a sun high dead branch -

21. After *Pelecanarius*

Mr Thorfinn often to have said the nest of
the Osprey. There exactly he does not say -
but that they lay 4 or 5 eggs pure white eggs -

23. *Heron*

The eggs are pale blueish white, rarely
without markings, or that they sprinkled are
with faint grayish specks & spots - Mr Thorfinn
mention the color of the circle of the adull
as often subject. This I have generally noted
in old birds (as my drawings show) they
were even I call them orange red in the text -



indeed when I was in the way of seeing
more often Hawks than I have of late. I
considered it the rare as I stated in my Catalogue
of Birds 1839 -

Mr. A. K. Job

When I have seen the English Sparrow hawk -
the hills in summer it has always been at
a great elevation of 9-12000 ft. Mr. Threlfall's
observations about the relative powers of these
hawks & the Besra quite agree with my own -
& I was much disappointed when I first flew
the Besra at Head & Partridge -

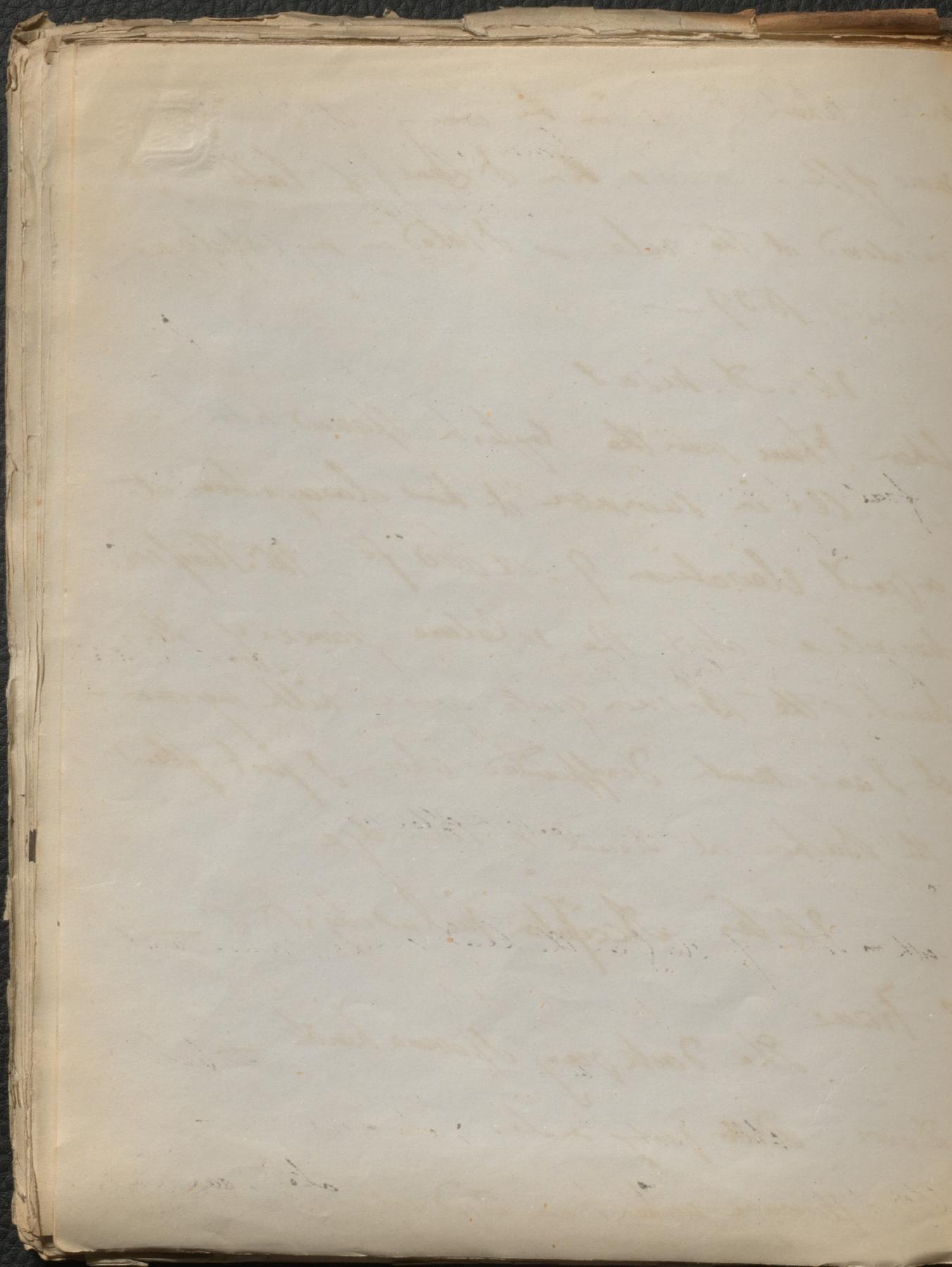
Mr. J. Accipiter melanoleucus -

A. Hume

The dark grey Sparrow hawk -

Dear. ~~With~~ your note -

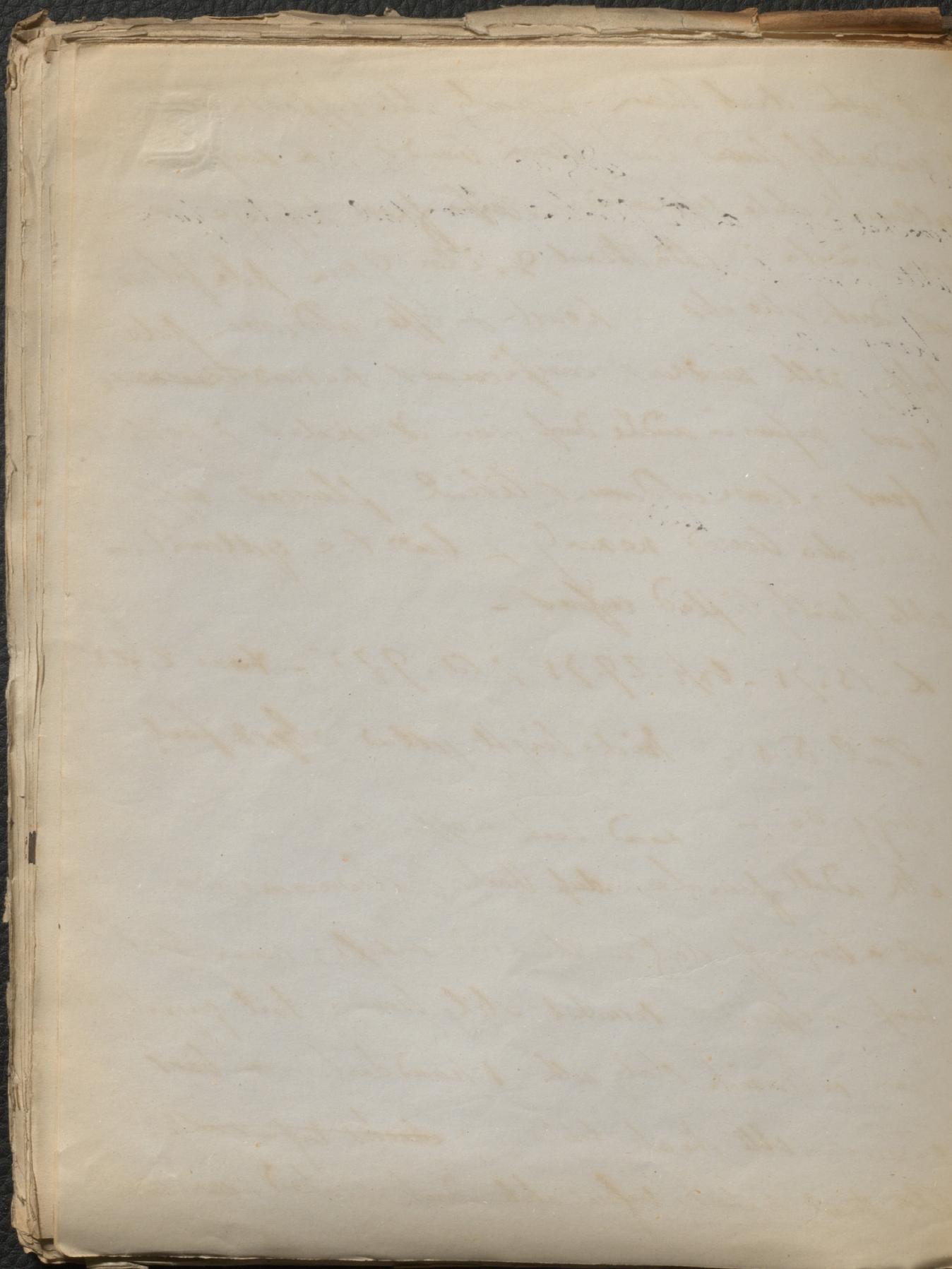
Upper plumage under brown edged rufous & vented darker



tail with dark brown narrowly white tipped & with
8 moderate broad dark brown bands; a conspicuous
yellowish white superciliary stripe from tip of eye over
ear-coverts; thin throat & sides of neck pale yellowish
with dark streaks - breast & upper abdomen pale
buffy with several conspicuous narrow transverse
bands especially middle deep brown & sides; sides
conspicuous, lower abdomen & tibial plates buffy
white also barred narrowly & breast & yellowish-
white faintly tipped conspicuous -

L 15.75. Exp. 29.75; W. 975 - Tars 2.25.

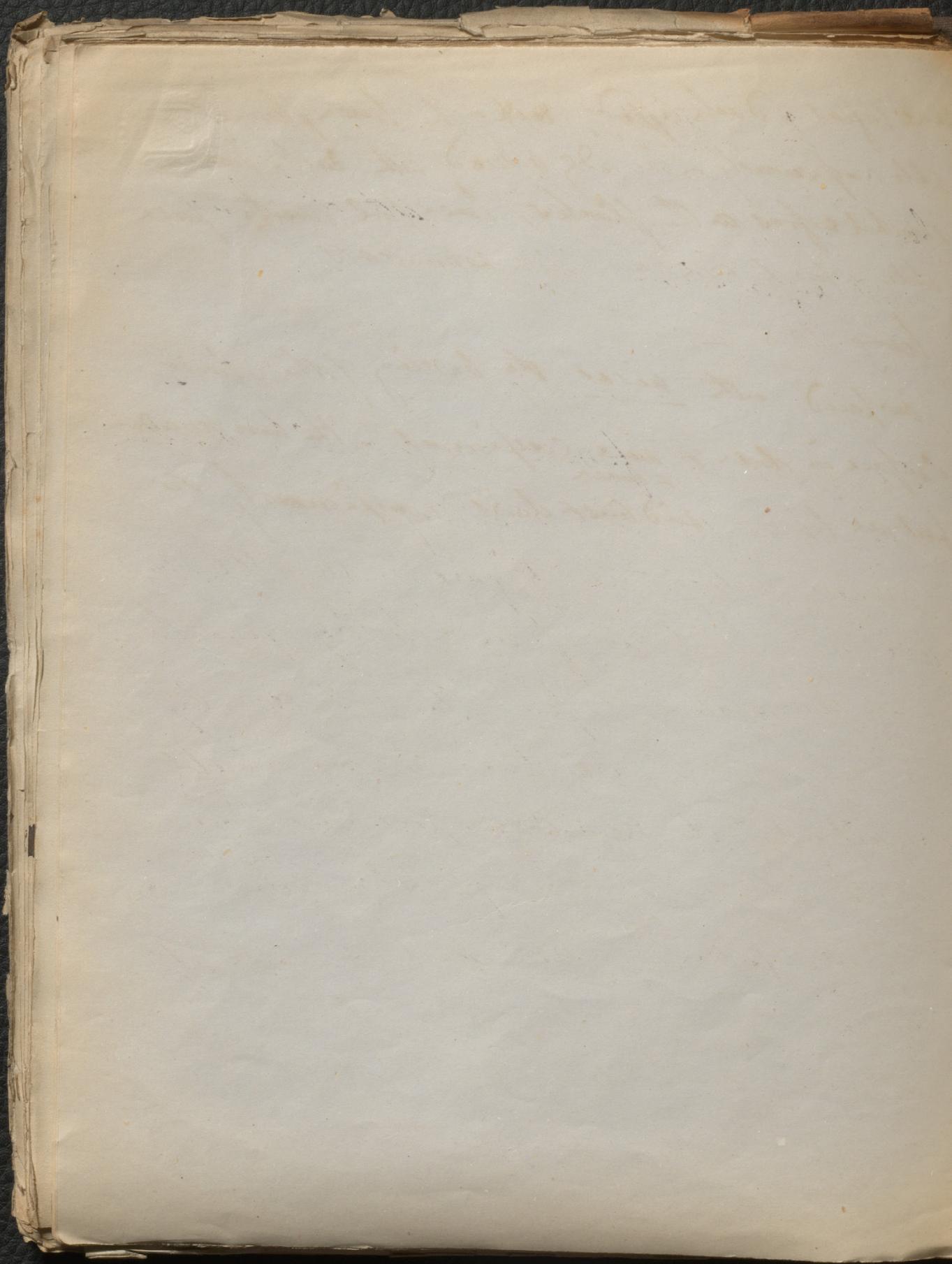
Tail 8.5 - sides bright yellow; light feet
drizzled ^{do} - head black & upper back
at adult female, deep bluish slaty brown
with a ring of slate on the head & neck; lower back
brown, & upper t. c. scattered slatey brown - tail grayish
brown or bluish slatey with 8 broad dark brown bars
& three or four white streaks behind w/; streaks beyond white
brown streaks & chest Rufous olive dark streaked, ear-coverts



breast & dark tipped - & of the lower plumage
white conspicuously & broad band with dark brown
somewhat diffuse on the flanks; lower tail rectr. pale
white, a few fine black bars with narrow bars

long 10.5 -

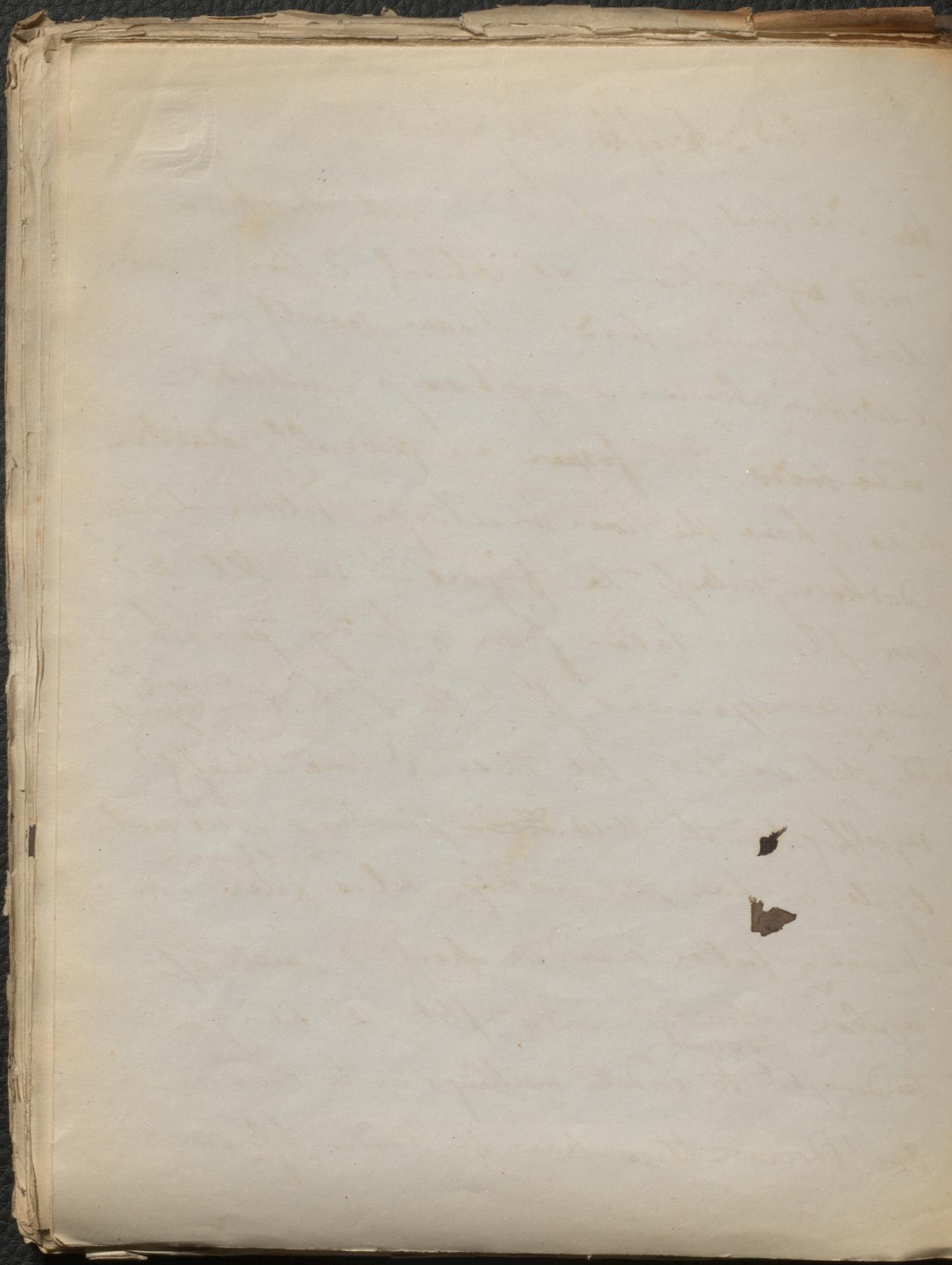
surfaced with pinkish the bottom of the lower
surface is clear & more ^{pinkish} conspicuous - the last broader
feet are larger - hindmost claws conspicuously so



25. *Aegialia virgatus*

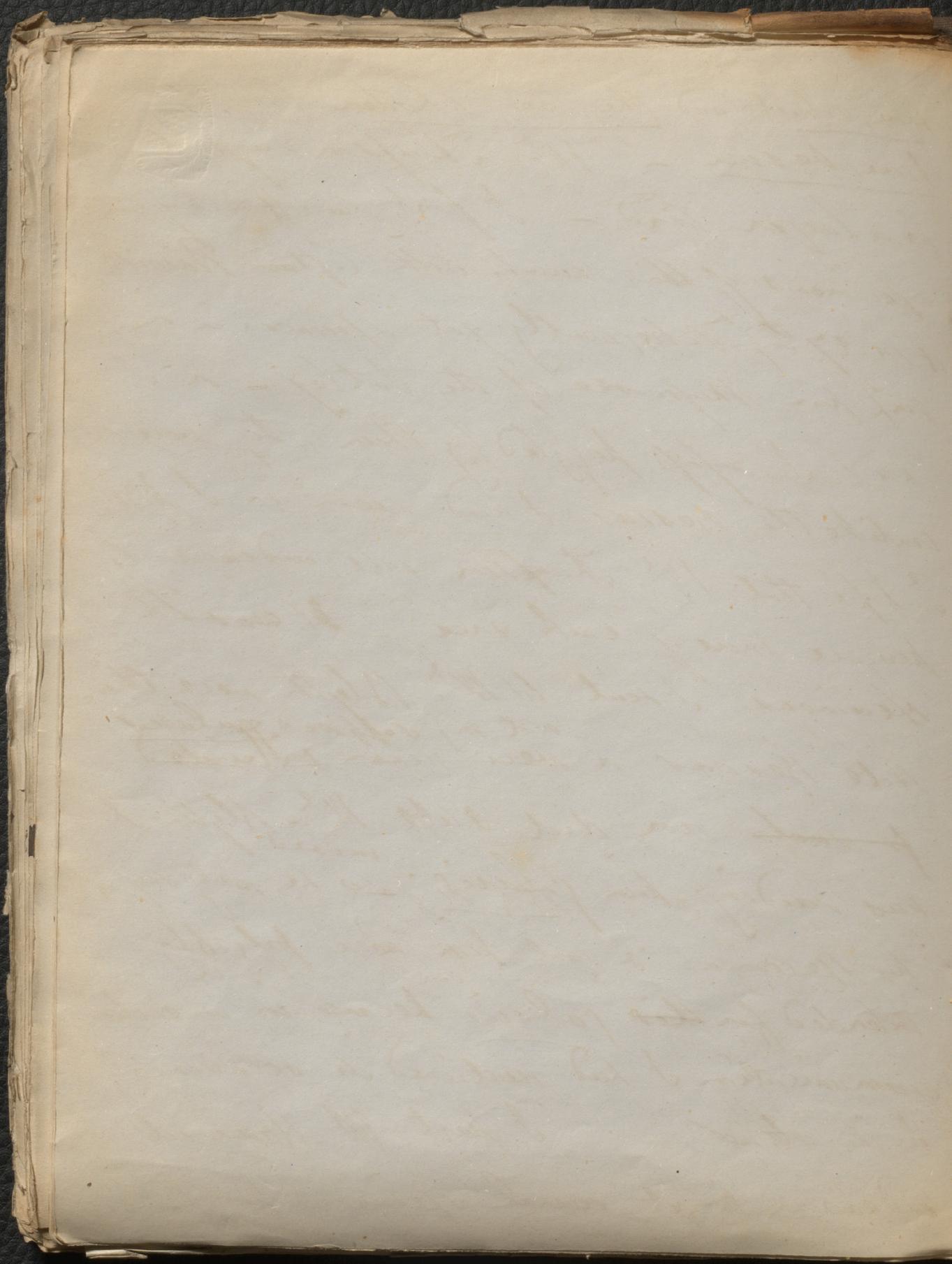
The birds from S. India with Dr. I am
most unfamiliar so cannot differ ap-
peared from the birds I have recently seen -
N.W. Hindostan & neighbouring countries -

The birds the former are generally darker
above & have the lower markings bolder clearer
& darker, without the figure in my Ill. Acad.
on. pl. taken from a living female -
I have seen specimens from the S.E. Hindostan
not ^{very} dissimilar, but those I have chiefly
myself got in the N.W. ~~Hindostan~~ provinces, were much
lighter in hue, the markings ^{yellowish} paler, the
barring paler & wider apart & much less
regular often very incomplete & having a
tendency to cordate markings or to coalesce -
but wherever there have the tail less smooth



more robust and the toes shorter than the
true bessa - W. Thompson says it
is a larger bird - I first saw Himalayan
specimens of this hawk with Captain Pringle
18m. 27th subsequently got specimens in a
trap from Mysore of the latter - & I
was I confess puzzled by them, they were so
unlike the besas I had seen in S. India
I hope that W. Thompson will endeavor to
procure more of each race - It was the
specimens I sent to W. Blyth were there
not my supposed galans
true besas & were never intended

for such no did tell W. Blyth I
was sending him galans; ^{indeed} so he only says
the specimens I send him were possibly
intended for this galan because in an earlier
communication I had mentioned its occurrence
in the interior - I trust Mr. Home will
endeavor to get several specimens from S. India



& clear up the mystery - W. Skunkion
at all times rather tending to show
a distinction of race, and indeed a substantial
difference - that of height -

25th A. galanus -

I must confess derived from W. Hume's
conclusion that Mytilic spec. of his leiorides
are virgatus - They are much more like
niger - I obtained one specimen far in the
interior beyond Chinc P. I believe at the time
to be the same - I saw others in the same
district beyond where I had obtained
virgatus before - I did not however
send it home to Plymth (as mentioned
above,) ^{so} ^{say I had} W. Hume clearly got hold of
virgatus' & cannot understand -
I agree with Hume however that virgatus is
not much larger than gulanus, or rather not at

stained I believe not very far in the
interior -

* or bifasciata

all - I ~~have~~^{had} ~~now~~ drawing of two of the species
named virgatus & I am confident that any
competent malacologist looking at these could
much sooner pronounce them to be virgatus than
~~or~~ virgatus.

26. *Aquila chrysaetos*

There is no mistaking this noble bird
when once he has been seen - W. Hume seems
rather sceptical of his existence in the hills
but he must have forgotten the fine spec. -
As. Soc. Museum sent by D. Stewart -

I never saw it from a certainty south of the
Satley, & not at a great elevation.

27. *A. cinerea*

My description of the young in according to
Hume's most numerous observations & most
voluminous notes that of the 4th stage

sounded from the well known pleasure
of the young kite -

$$\begin{array}{r} 32.63 - \\ 14.0 \\ \hline 18.63 - \\ \text{by the body} - \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 28.5 \\ 10.5 \\ \hline 18.0 \end{array}$$

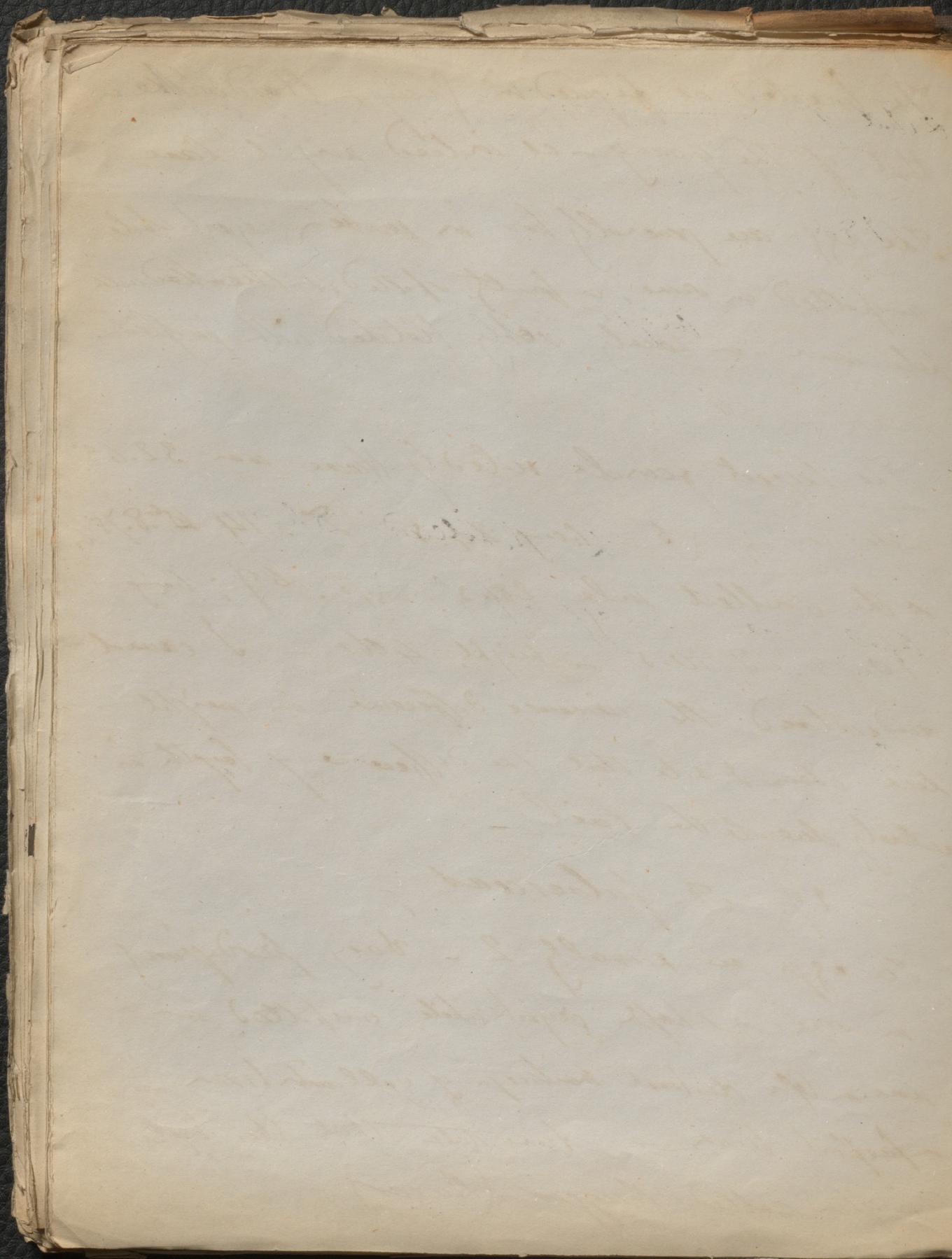
Mined from middle November to middle of June
and about January -

The lined as figured in Gray & Haidinger
that of the young - as indeed might have
The egg are generally two in number greyish white
unspotted in some, a faintly spotted & streaked with
purple brown - or rarely weakly blotched with purple
brown -

The largest female noted by Haem was 32.63
widest by egg. 85 - wing 24.5 - T. 14 15.8.75 lbs
& the smallest male 28.5 - wing. 69; wing
20.75 - T. 10.5 - weight 4 lbs - I cannot
undertake the minute difference in weight
here when I note that the difference of length is
entirely due to the tail -

29. *A. fuliginosus*;

The eggs are usually 2 - very prodigious
in size & shape greyish white, unspotted or
paler of distinct markings of yellowish brown
or purple brown - Haem notes that this species
is often called Raggas (Ragor) in N.W.P.

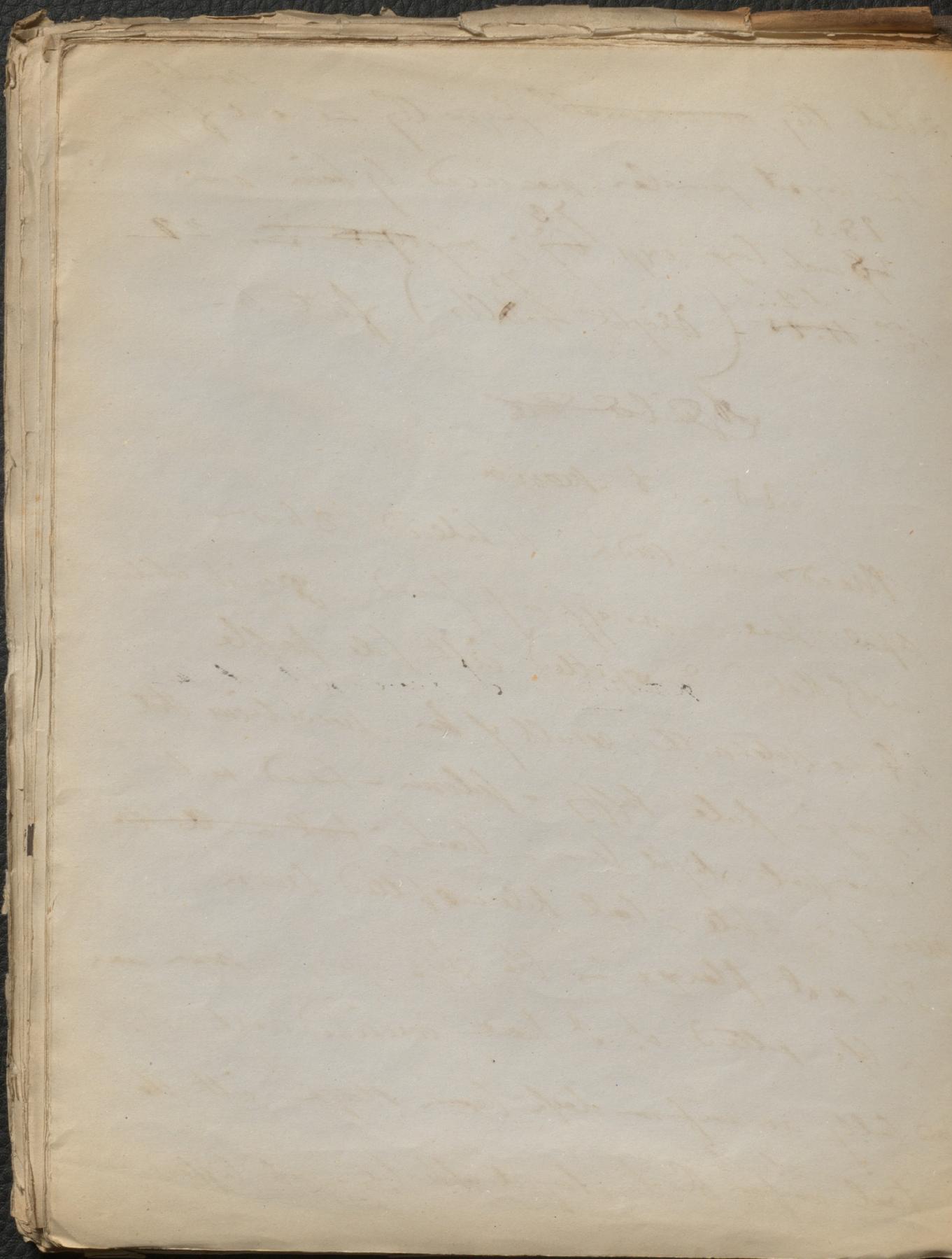


& that they occasionally prey on small
The largest female measured by him was
28.5
Length ⁷⁵ exp. 67; weight ~~4.0~~ ²²
T. H. ^{12.} (weight 4.0 lbs) foot 6 -

~~Aquila~~

28. A. pennia -

Meads in and around Dhorm
Apal tree - one off of found - greyish white
with black & speckled with pale purple -
have noted on the wall of her nestition that
the young pale buff or yellow - head neck
& lower parts light brown on back; tail on all the
upper t. c. white; last pale and fatted brown -
The next stage in the glossy purple brown was
a light reddish t. I have described as the adole
and lastly an uniform deep brown stage, with the
tail ^{almost} uniform black, longest upper t. c. just tipped



skate, a few of the f. seen out do mottled skate,
for most usual f. pale skate.

Largest female measured in 88.5 long. exp. 73.
W. 21 T. 12 - foot 6.

Smallest male 15 exp. 61. W 19. T. 10.63.
foot 5.25 - m. toe 2.13 - clav 1.85 -
(Caloperae)

80. *N. hastata* .

W. Hove doubts the distinctness of their reports
that the aff spe. he saw in Calcutta was
unmistakably acacia - I have not yet got the
and recently - but I fully believe in its distinctness
I do not remember Col. T. B. Macleay's specimen, of M.
however I may state that according to W. Hove
and knowing it ^{somewhat} to be a trich. smaller than the smaller
hastata he has measurements of as. L. 84. W 18.75 -
T. 10 - m. toe 2 - clav 1.06 -

figd 778-1868 pl.

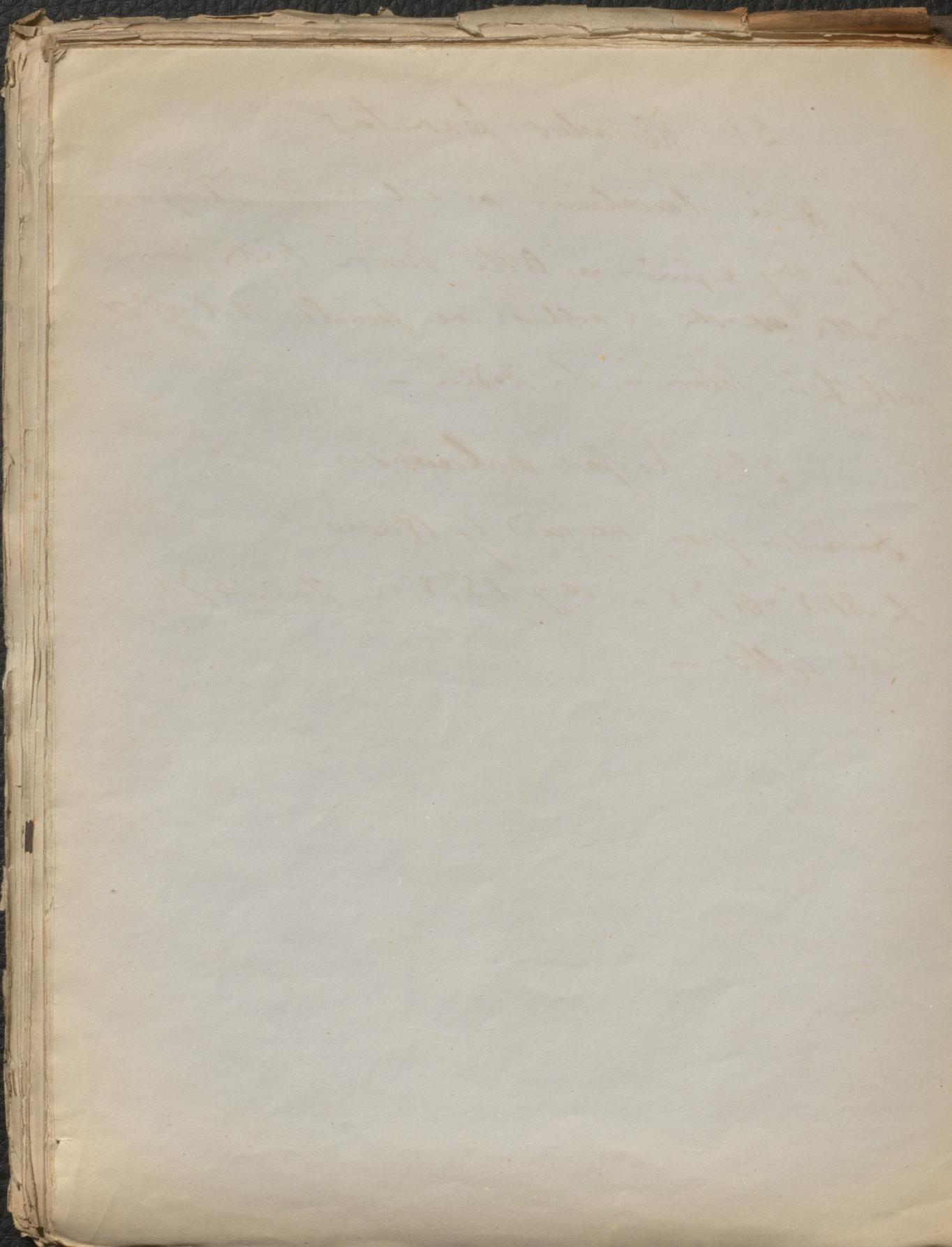
31. *Hierocles ferratus* -

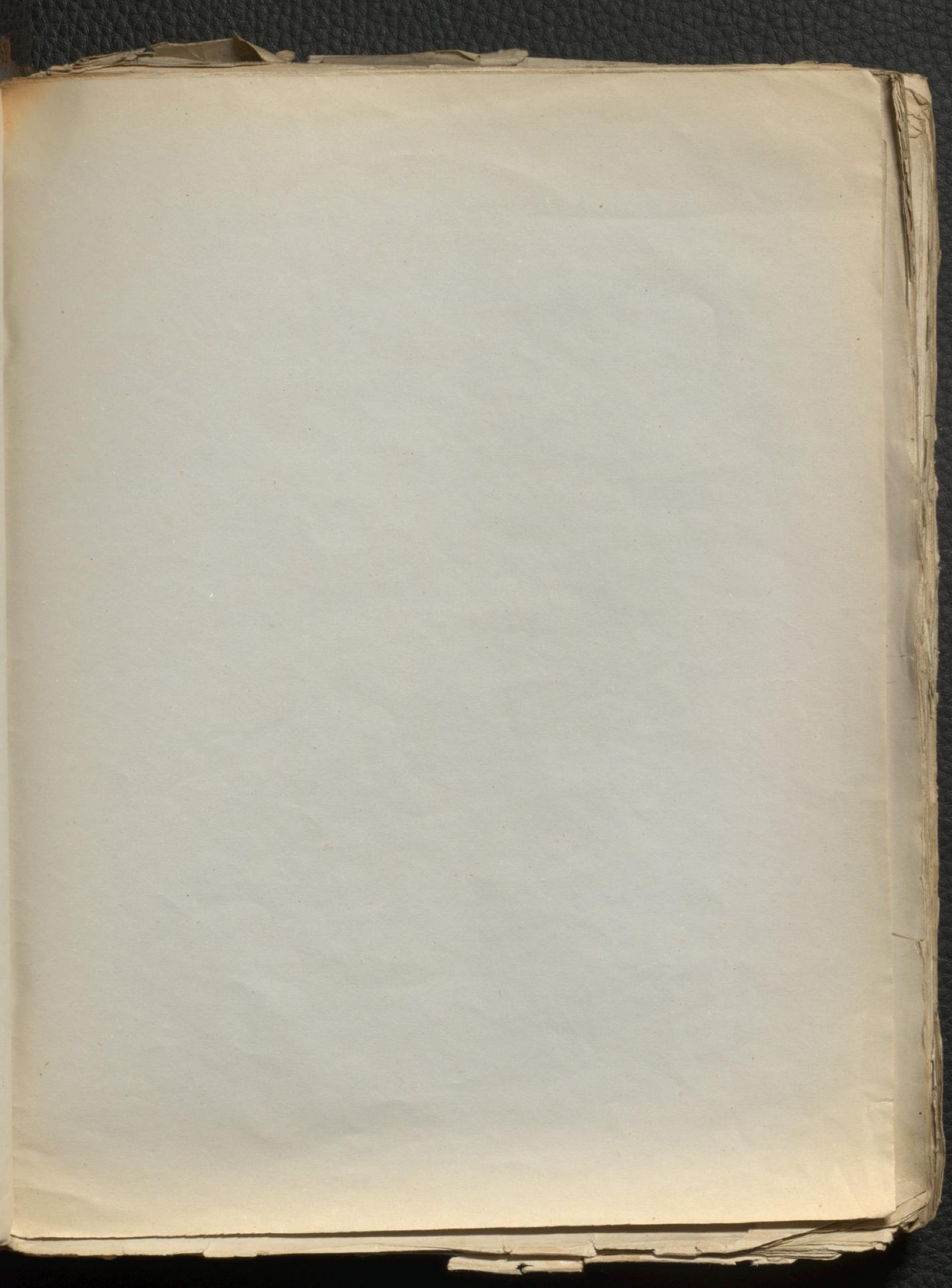
Mr. Hume, Mr. Watson & Mr. Thompson
confirm my suspicion of the brown bird being
adults ~~and~~ or all are female shot off the
nest & in Salween S. India -

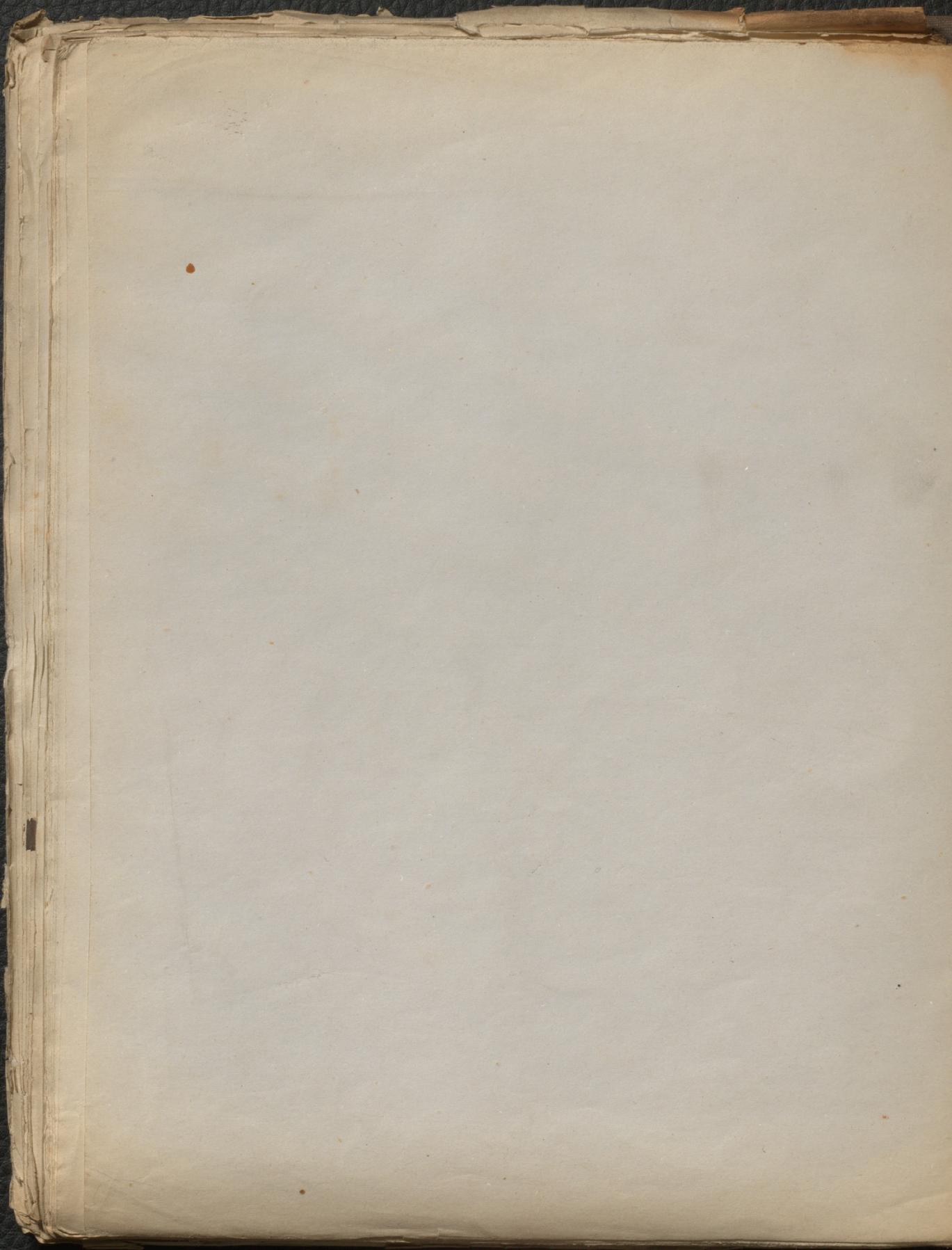
32. *Keops malaccensis* -

Dimensions of the measured by Hume -

L. 31.5" - wing 25.5" - tail 14.75"
wt 4 lbs -









~~H.W.~~ Kat-khoa-
of our
paraph

Referred to the Balurha
Baird of India Sander

J.T.F.

Halicola — Minot

Hogara hoku
Hog deer

Moh Buffalo

Hima
Himalayan
Himal

Kottala huk
Porcupine

Takore bora — Porcupine



+ This bird is figured by Gould
P. australis / pl. 3

bill is pale greenish the tip dusky; under yellow
brown; feet yellowish white -

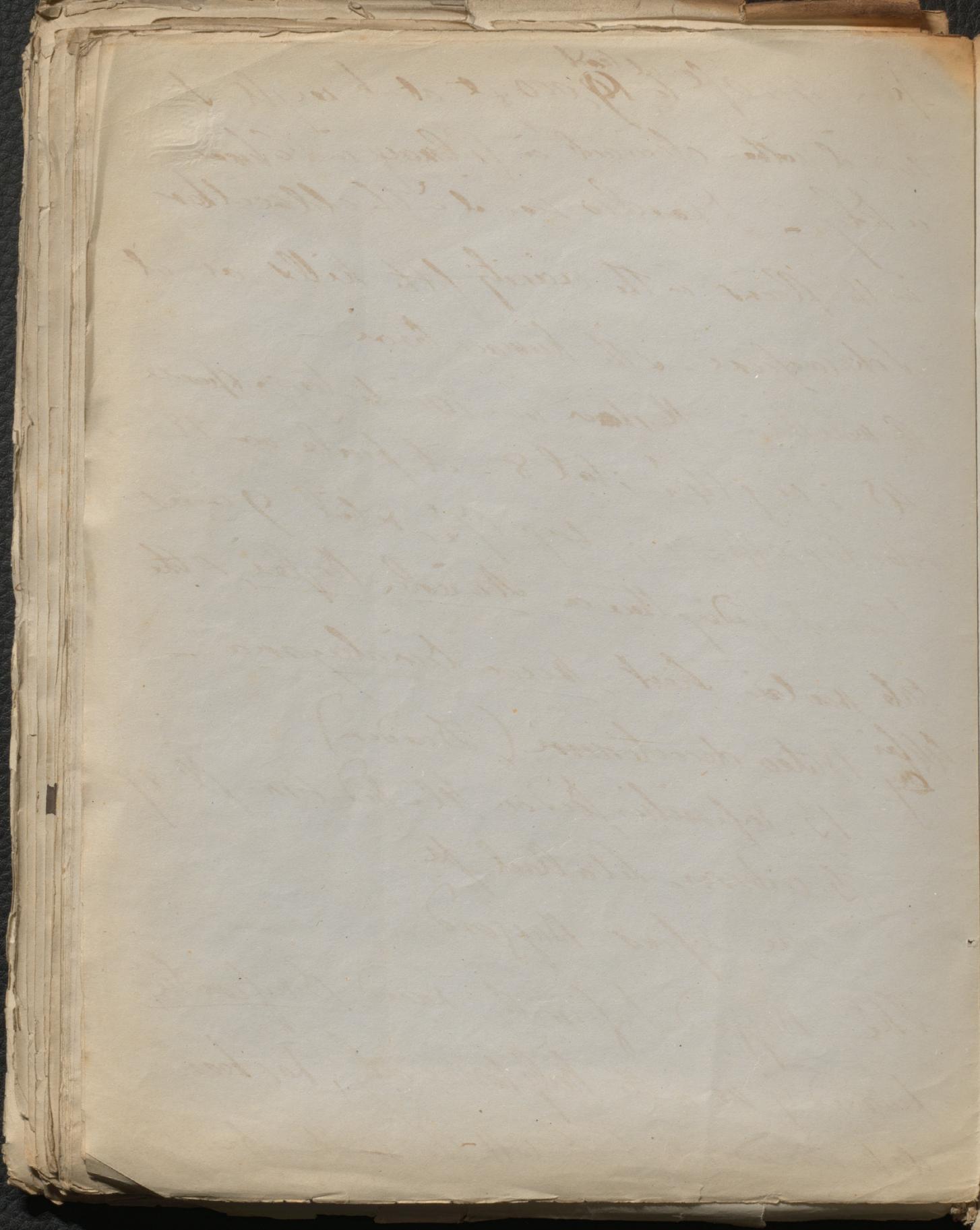
I have known it pursue Ospreys & other birds of
prey to subdue & then carry off their carcasses, but is not so
predatory in the aspect a H. leucocephalus -

p. 85

Aquila pallidus is not a sea-eagle, but
a form intermediate between A. canadensis and
A. cinereiceps - as Mr. Survey informs me
Harpyia (p. 86) in Mr. M'Gill's water are a separate
form of Marsh-eagle -

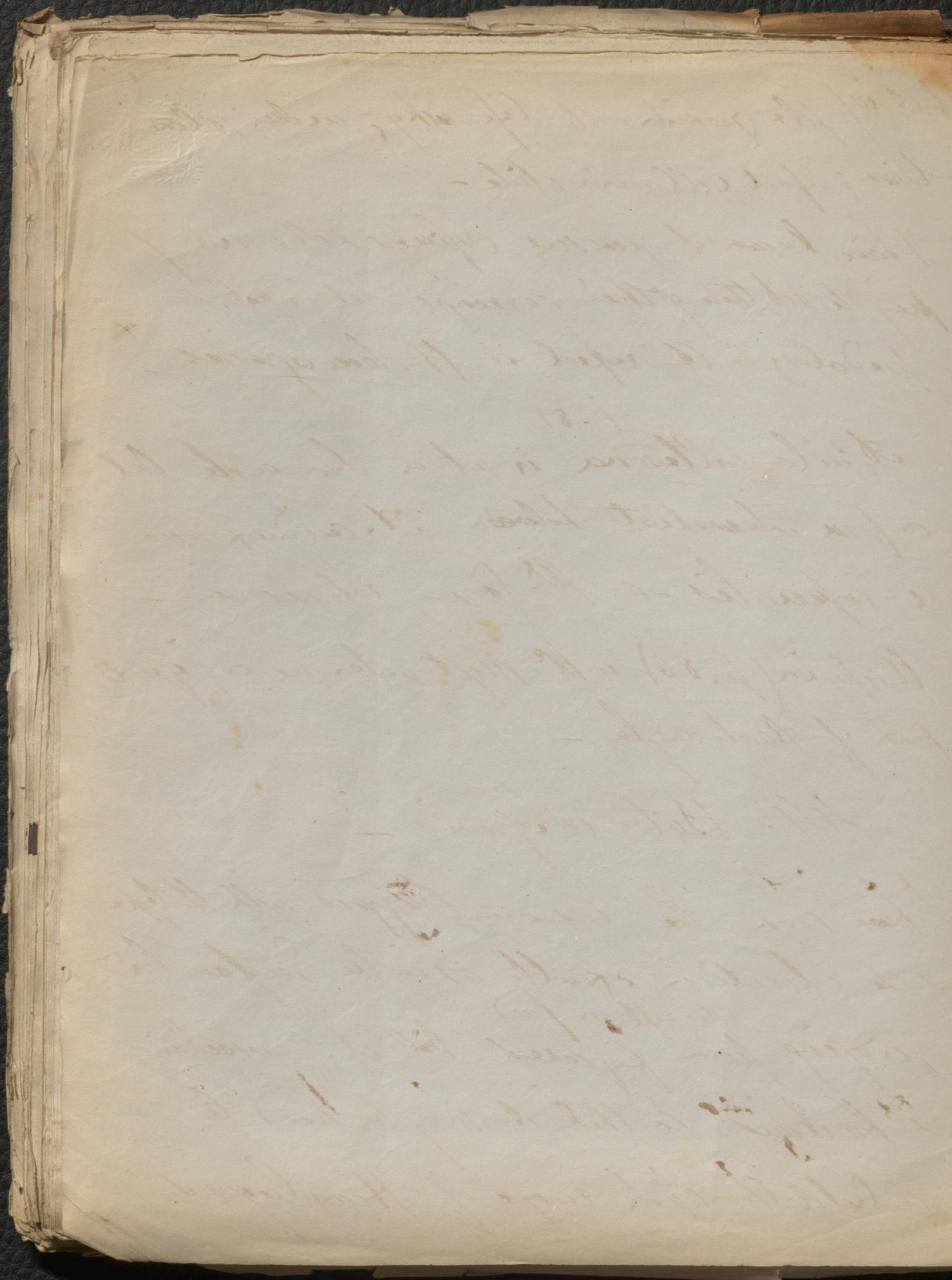
44. Buteo vulgaris -

I have seen the common Buzzard with the type
of the education exactly as in the Saussure bird
judging from figures both of D'Orville
& Kuhlwein so that it may be said to
inhabit the whole range of Hindostan



specie's persons named Pelecanus after
the drawing of Solander and Swinhoe
1 pl. also with P. cinctus, of the
Valiant junr from Algeria. It does not
appear to have been stained frequently in India
& I have not by knowledge heard of it
in the desert country of H. C. after India -
Perhaps in spite of its distinction it may be a
more woodland species than P. fuscus.

45. Buteo ferox Sauss.
B. rufinus, Rapp. B. rufocarneus
Leymann. B. cinctus, Hodgson Blaydes
Indian Cat. - The long legged Buzzard
The Magpie very common in the N.W. provinces
& The Parjals -



from 4000 ft. ^{at least} to 9000 ft. at the height I
saw it rather elsewhere in Sikkim or Kham
widely. I have also seen it on the cold plateau
in the plains in the vicinity of the hills or at
Sikkim & the Khamen terrains -

A male bird in Khamen was 9 inches long & weight
45; wing 14½; tail 8. A female was 22
inches long & 82; wing 7½ & tail 9 inches.
I found it feeding there on Anisognathus & the
taste Martin skink. Muraia bivalvata -

Uppi Petrocorax desertorum (Daudin)

B. rufipennis Seidenf. Pl. 11. Red. Om. Pl. 27
G. artensis. Levaillant sp.
See Rufous Buzzard

The Buzzard I formerly named B. rufiventer
was found by me on the Kangchenjunga only, has been
described identical with the South African

This image shows a single page from an old, handwritten manuscript. The paper is off-white or light cream, showing significant signs of age, including yellowing, foxing, and numerous small brown spots (foxing). The handwriting is extremely faded and lacks ink saturation, appearing as very faint brownish-orange strokes. The text is organized into several paragraphs, but the individual words and their meanings cannot be discerned due to the fading. The overall appearance is that of a historical document that has been preserved through centuries.

specie's person named Delctonius after
the drawing of Solvalentis in d'Ussy
1 pl. also with B. antennalis, of the
Vaillant junior from Belgica. It does not
appear to have been stained frequently in India
or I have not by knowledge heard of it
in the desert country of ~~the~~ ^{of} Upper India -
Perhaps in spite of its isolation it may be a
more woodland species than B. fusc-

45. Buteo from Sular
B. rufinus, Rapp. B. rufocarneus
Lacour. B. cinnamomeus, Hodgson Blasius
Garden Cat. - The long legged Buzzard
This ~~species~~ ^{seen} by author in the N.W. provinces
& the Punjab -

+ Bates fuliginosus Haar

I frequently saw a very dark Bessard
with a very white cocking tail when I passed
Lima, but was unable to get a shot at
one - I have however recently seen a specimen
produced by W. Huue in the same district
I will leave him to describe it more fully
& name it if I turns out to be quite new.
It looks tame very like a dark variety of
P. person - but the tail is apparently
shorter & more feathered in fact - ^{W.}
Huue has several specimens of Bessard
darker than ours ^{the} tail with the tail darker in
general & ~~more~~ certainly not so alternate as
the one mentioned above - whether there are
a dark race of ours or a darker state of the

the first book of the New
Testament written by the
Apostle Paul to the Corin-
thians. It is a very good
and well known book and
written by the hand of the
Apostle Paul to the Corin-
thians. It is a very good
and well known book and
written by the hand of the
Apostle Paul to the Corin-
thians. It is a very good
and well known book and
written by the hand of the
Apostle Paul to the Corin-
thians. It is a very good
and well known book and
written by the hand of the
Apostle Paul to the Corin-
thians. It is a very good
and well known book and
written by the hand of the
Apostle Paul to the Corin-

white-tailed dark bazzard I must say -

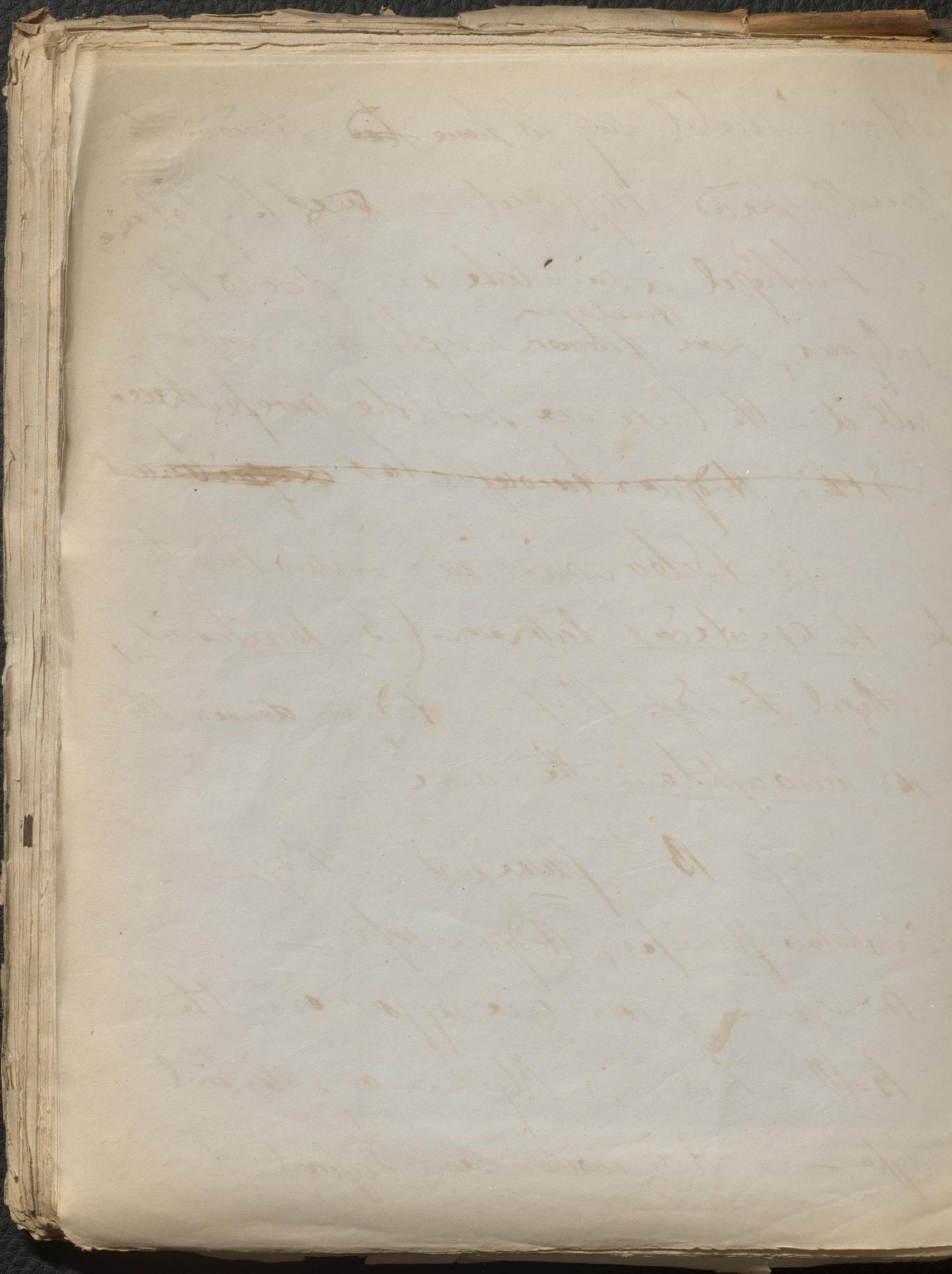
I see the ~~Holophaea~~ ~~Chlorocroceus~~ It is possible that
this bazzard may be the adult state of Holophaea
apicinalis ~~or leucostethus~~, which he states to have
peacocked the tarses I inspect for
no specimen of the Bazzard exists in the
Museum British Society - Hodges in the
copy of his 'Nat. Class' of 2nd edit forwarded
some states in his last number Buteo ~~concolor~~
referox he has B. apicinalis; Buteo
leucostethus & B. thysbe he consider
B. flammipes - of the two last he remarks
not true Buteos - one of three species of
which I imagine to be B. vulgoris - just as

thus corresponding more to B. aquilinus -

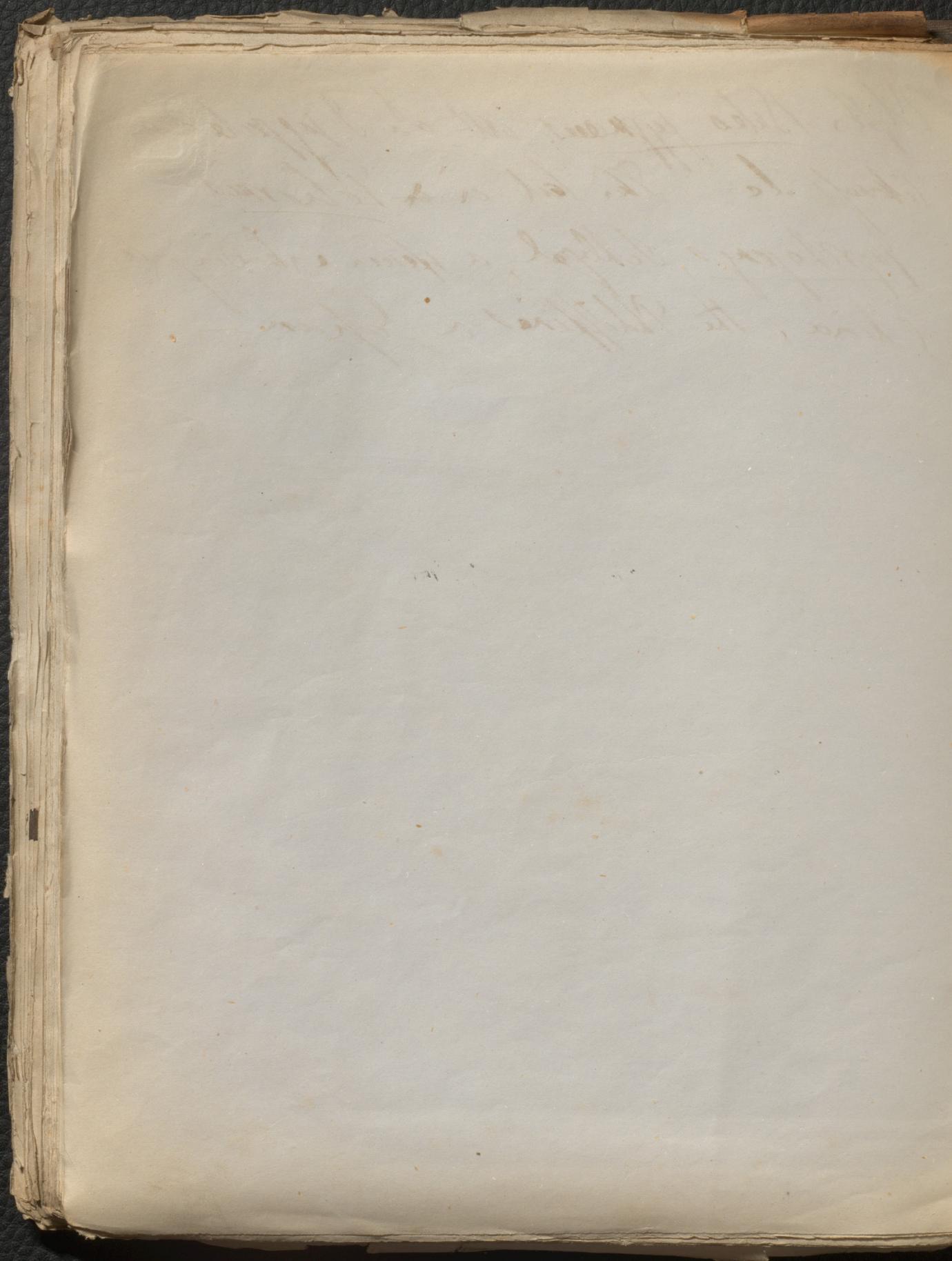
Cedars I should say to have ~~had~~ attained the
generally spread ~~habit~~ - ~~and~~ *B. japonica*
It is believed is said to be very close to *B.*
vulgaris, your specimen's ought to be confused
with it - the taste are said to be more feathered.
~~With this; *Hedysarum* is to be contrasted~~

46. *Batesia aquatica*, is now said to
be *B. aristata* Latham = (*B. paniculata*),
Lobel t. 1. p. 17 - Hodges denies that
B. paniculata is the same -

47. *Batesia plumosa* - Hodges
incubates *plumosa*, Hodges nsp. -
No specimen of this race beyond is in the
B.M. - I do say Myt a very distinct
type - It is however very different from



Mystic Bubo synurus alt. I suppose'd a
Lichen. &c. This bird is Thomas
Hypoleucus, Schlegel, a species extending to
China, the Philippines & Japan —



50. Circles of areas -

A male = =

one I killed in Leyte Dorn had the following
dimensions - L 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ - expanse 41 - wing
 $13\frac{3}{4}$ - tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ - tarsus $2\frac{3}{4}$ - M.

Blanford records his having got it in far south
as Chooada in Celestial Pidia - & King
records it occurring in Formosa

53. Circles McLean's

One I shot in Penrhak in S. Malaya & the
adult plumage was then colored as follows
but I unfortunately did not ascertain the sex

from inspection given on 5th Decr

MARLDON,
TOTNES.

10 Dec 1871

My dear Sir

I trust that you are now in better health than when I last had the pleasure of hearing from you & in the hope that such may be the case, I trouble you with a few lines on the subject of *Circus melanoleucus* & *C. spilonotus*.

Lord Walden has kindly lent me the Specimen from Upper Aspin which you presented to him & which is certainly a puzzling one; agreeing in plumage with *C. spilonotus* - but in size with (*melanoleucus*) - as per annexed measurements

	wing from carpal joint to tip	tail (caudus middle toe without claw)		
<i>Circus</i> — ? Upper Aspin given by you to Lord Walden	15"	9" 9""	3"	7" 6""
Type Specimen of <i>C. spilonotus</i> ♂ in British Museum	15" 9""	9" 10""	3" 6""	1" 8""
<i>Circus Spilonotus</i> ♂ from Manila in Norwich Museum	16"	9" 3""	3" 6""	1" 8""
do do from Singapore in Dr	16" 6"	9"	3" 6""	1" 7""

I have seen other specimens more or less resembling you appear to be, especially one in the Norwich Museum from the Philippine Islands - I am inclined to set them ^{all} down as young

Males of *Circus melanoleucus* -

My idea as to this latter species is
1^o That the females are brown like those which M Verreaux showed to you from Africa

2^o That the males in their first plumage resemble the females

3^o That the males assume next, a plumage closely resembling

the males of *C. spilonotus* -

to that the males ultimately assume
the well known black & white plumage
as a third stage -

If this be the case, analogy
would lead one to suppose that
the males of *C. spilonotus* may
also ultimately assume a similar
black & grey dress when entered
adult, but if so, I have never
seen it, tho' I think it should
be looked for & omitted topics
within -

J. Is there any chance
of you coming to Torquay? If

there is, pray let me know when
you come & where you take up
your quarters -

I am dear Sir

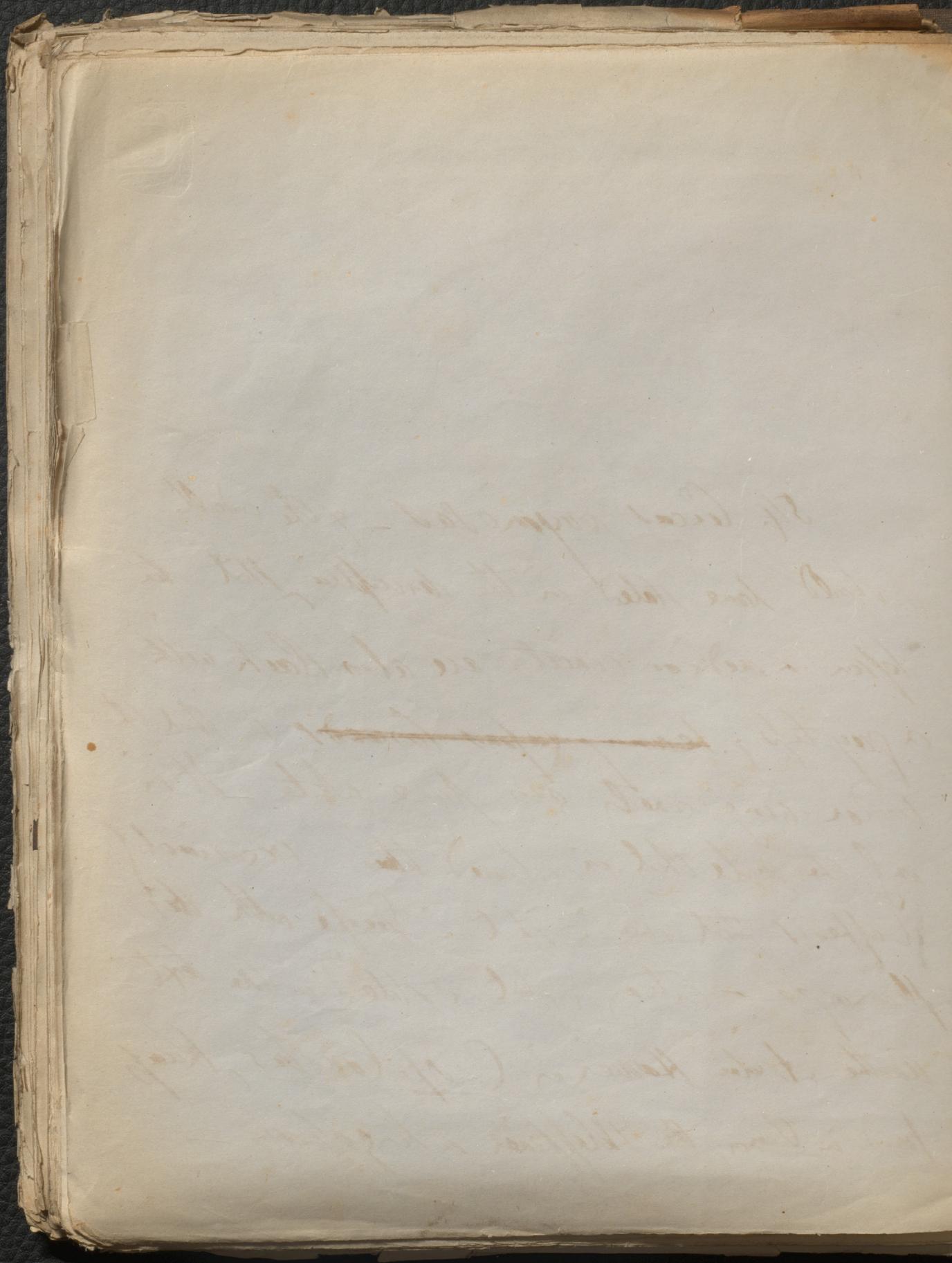
Your faithfully

M. Murray

I presume that the Afghan Harry which
you gave to Mr. Walden is a male from
the character of the plumeage - but do
you happen to recollect whether the sex
was ascertained by dissection?

P. C. Lerdon Jr

54. *Cicat amorphoides* - of the adult
I should have stated in the description that the
upper & median coverts are also black with
a grey tip; ~~leaving a spot bare~~ & that the
under wing coverts are pure white - It is
of the male that is colored thus - occasionally
it appears that one is shot or "swoop" with this
plumage - contrary to what is stated in the text -
Another tribe however in *C. philomelas*, keeps
found in China, the Philippines & Singapore -



The Stropholeia species of Madagasc. have all
been at Hector Macaranga, brevifolia; and the species
kind that was considered at one time to be the same
as the Stropholeia is now separated as M.
intermedia. Survey -

Micros formosa

It is not yet quite decided whether M. melanostachys
L. belongs in a distinct case from our Indian
one or not - Survey considers it the same whilst
My other Conknot as differing - M.
Survey however consider that the small M.
affinis of Stropholeia also occurs in India -
& this idea I have adopted by several
practical ornithologists in this country - but I
am not quite expert in determining this matter

Kaya Phœnix . Asclepias
L. 14 cot 80 w 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ l 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fort 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
under inner side madder brown shading off late pink grey

With regard to the migration of birds from Lower
Bengal I stated in the Appendix that about
Dacca in 1868 towards the end of May
I saw a vast flight of birds toward the N. E.
leaving from the time when I went out for a drive
about 2 hours before sunset till it was too
dark to see - There were evidently on their
way to Sather Chiria.

No 57. *Pomis caudata* - Found had
a male 24 inches long 1st in Purush L.
wing 16 & tail 10 - A female 16 1/2
inches long and wing 18; tail 12. esp

54 -

With regard to the subject of eating peacock
Major Readfiss mentioned that he saw one
during the egg of a peacock due to his ac-
tions at Cuttak -

This image shows a single page from an old, handwritten manuscript. The paper is off-white or light cream, showing significant signs of age, including yellowing, foxing, and numerous small brown spots (foxing). The handwriting is extremely faded and illegible, appearing as faint, dark brownish-grey strokes. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines being longer than others. The overall appearance is that of a historical document that has been preserved through centuries.

60 - *Strix javanica* - This owl
will now stand as *Strix indica*, Blgk.
S. javanica it appears is a species of *Scotostrix*
& will rank with the next bird - - *S.*

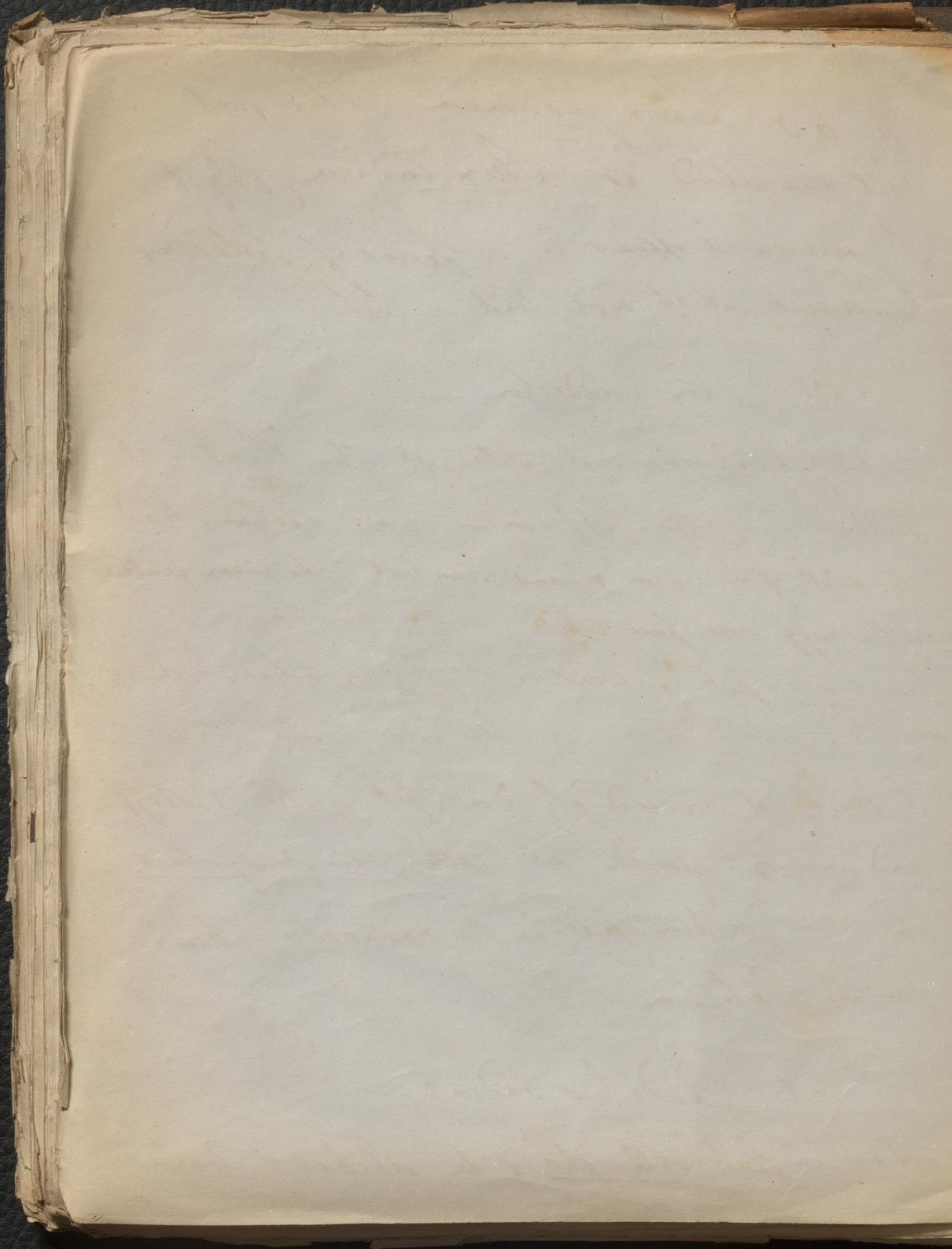
61 - *Strix candidula* -

I lately killed this owl which I shot after Hawker at
Saddya in upper Assam - The specimen had
the disk of a warm brown brown tail; the inner feathers
of the cuff were pure white; & the skin throat &
breast were pale fawnish - Length 16 inches; wing 66;
long 13 $\frac{5}{8}$; tail 5 - The bill pale livid fleshy -

I think it exceedingly doubtful if Mr. Elliot's
bird was this species, but rather *Scotostrix olivacea* -
The allied eastern species is *S. amadorata* Crami
from the Philippines -

62. *Rodiles badius* -

This is *Sink-yell* pheasant of the *Dayak* -

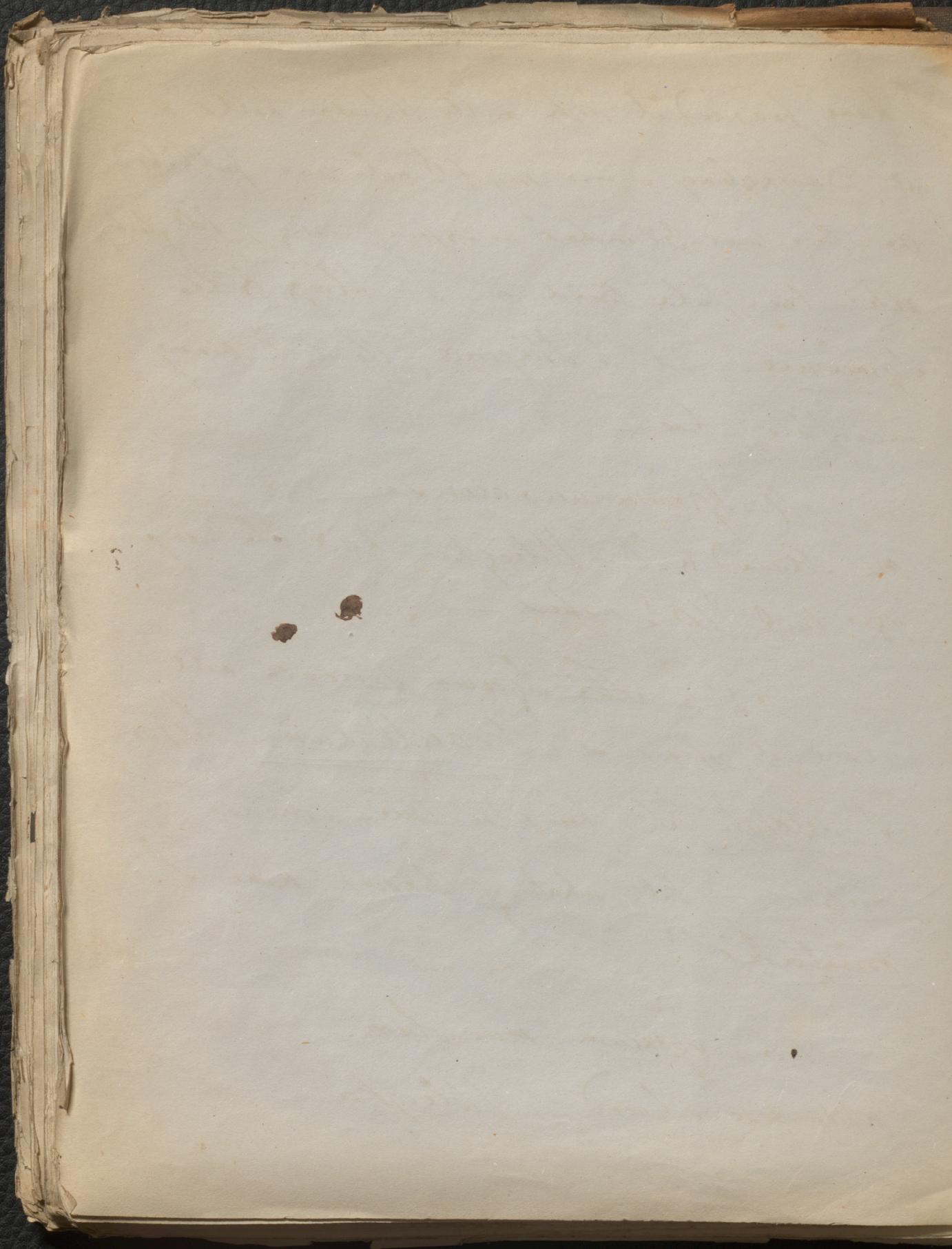


I have passed it off on the Maria hills &
at Dairjeling since my 1st vol. was published -
as there was 32 inches in exp. of wing; bill flat
white; toes pale brown. It belongs to the
Syriaca, not to Thunica, the dist. being
incomplete above -

64 - Syrmium sinense -
one obtained by Dr. Stoliczka had the wing
18; tail $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches -

65 - ~~The~~ Syrmium sinense will
stand it appears as S. ocellatum, Lesson -
S. selopata, T., being the true sinense of
Latham - but what of Shaw's name S.
orientalis?

66. Syrmium moriolanum -
white rose-colored - Stoliczka -



67. *Otus salvini* -

I have myself found this owl & no means
are in law papers from Delhi to the
Punjab - generally stuck together packed or
tied

68. *Bubo maximus* -

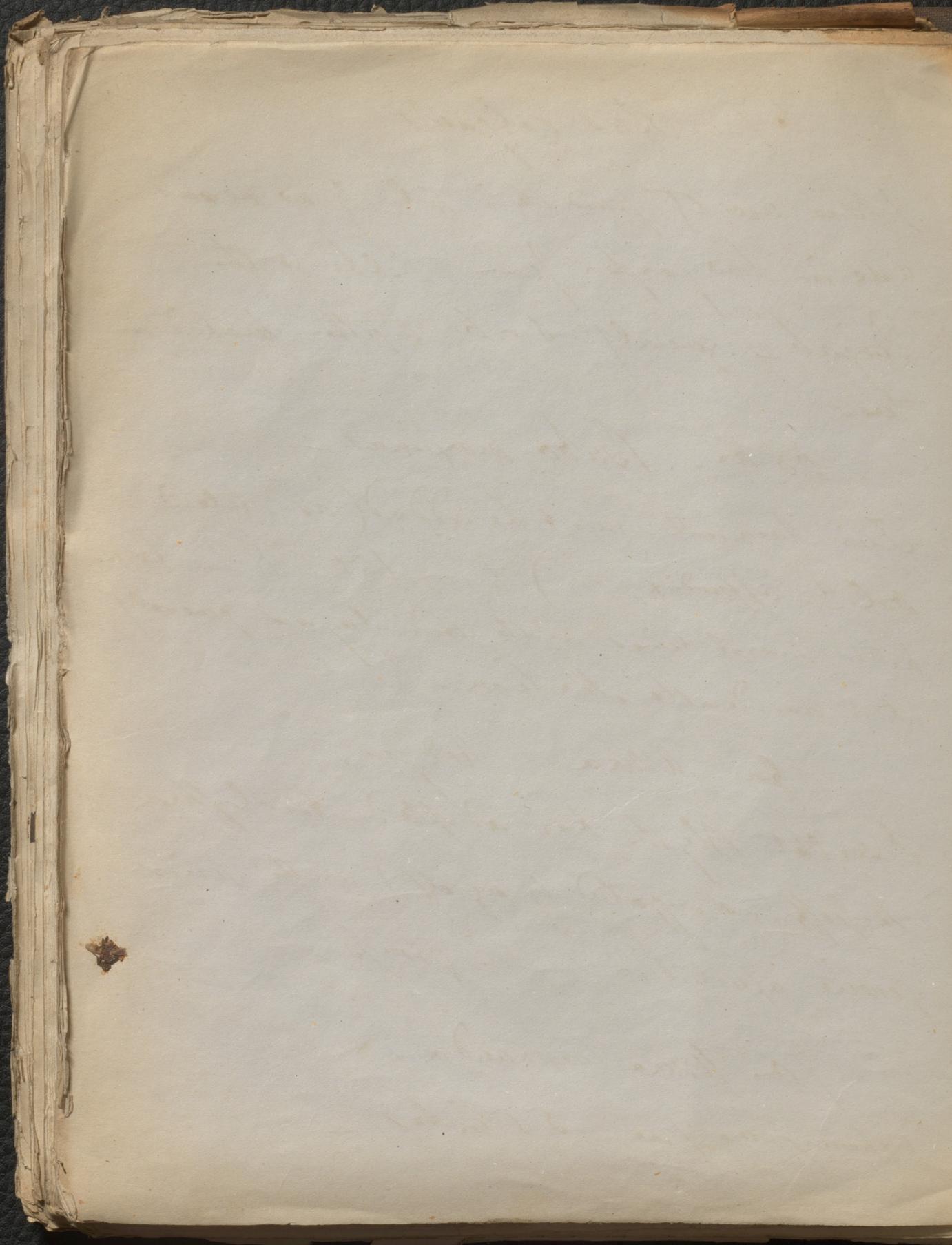
This large owl must be added (as stated
vol. I. Appendix) to our list - It has been
killed several times on the Himalaya at generally
at a considerable elevation -

Gen. *Uroa* - Hodges

I see that Mytth has adopted *Ascalaphus*
b. Jeoff. (as suggested by myself) as the proper
generic appellation of the groups - -

70. *Uroa coronanda* -

Length young of one 55 inches -



71. *Haliaeetus nipalensis*
= =

The young bird is nearly white with a few dark spots - My thoughts that the Nepal bird is quite distinct from the Malayan one; but it is not yet certain if the Malabar bird be the same or the latter - I have no doubt that it is distinct from the Nepal one.

72. *Ketupa ayacensis* -

This owl has been recently found in Palestine -

73. *Ketupa flavipes*

I have killed this owl between Sialkot & Multan - also on the plateau -

The two rarer appear to have dark necks
& I. scutigerus, Bon. fig'd in Fauna Hispanica, edit.
Pl. 8 - may be the same groups -

The measured had the wing 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
wt. 61; tail $9 \frac{1}{4}$. Bill very black; cere
dully pinkish; legs yellowish gray; eye-patch
yellow. The upper pt. of the tarsus clad with
short dark feathers.

14. *Ephialtes* ~~bekkamon~~ found at.
This will stand as *Ephialtes* ~~bekkamon~~
after Brewster - & *E. grammopodus*, Gray
is another synonym.

15. *Ephialtes* ~~brevirostris~~
Myth is now inclined to ~~let~~ keep distinct
these described in my text - as

1. *E. b. b.* Hodson from the Hainalayon
as, but not *E. superciliosus*, Cassin, etc. -
a very distinct species

2. *E. griseus* - based upon the latter that

are at 800' S. and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 5.8 T. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 1.3
red. light golden yellow - till pale yellow - esp. around
white ~~or~~^{at} ~~yellow~~^{fluffy} pale -

with yellow index - & H.E. Verreaux.

2. 3. E. lemprieri from Malabar & Ceylon.

E. saffratus, is from the Malayan peninsula -
& E. rufescens, Haug. from Sumatra, Java &
the other two species from the Archipelago -

16. Athene brama.

It is probable that the bird from Persia
& western Asia cited was not A. brama
but A. persica (Vieillot) bactriana, Blyth
& Sykesius, Redst., from Tibet, Afghanistan

17. Athene cunicularia.

Blyth states that there is a race from
Japan apparently distinct with ^{longer} tail bars
in the quills ~~from~~ ^{longer} & the tail bars than in

seen from Hym. b. Gould & one
or two others Swinhoe

and I often bid he pedall real N. S. antennata.

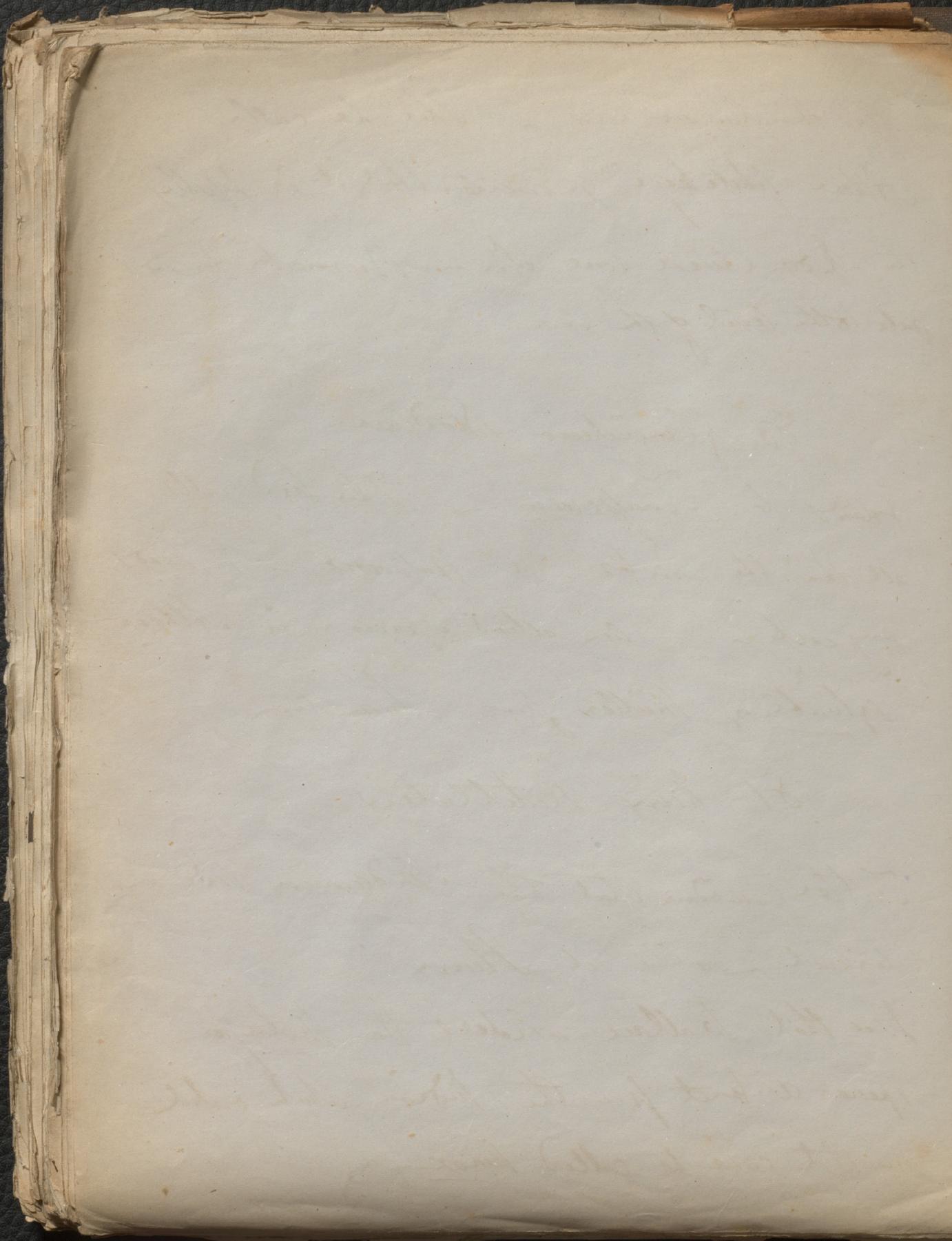
in the Himalayan race - This he calls
Athena white eye & considers that it is probably
the Red-shafted form which Burmann describes
quite below level of the sea -

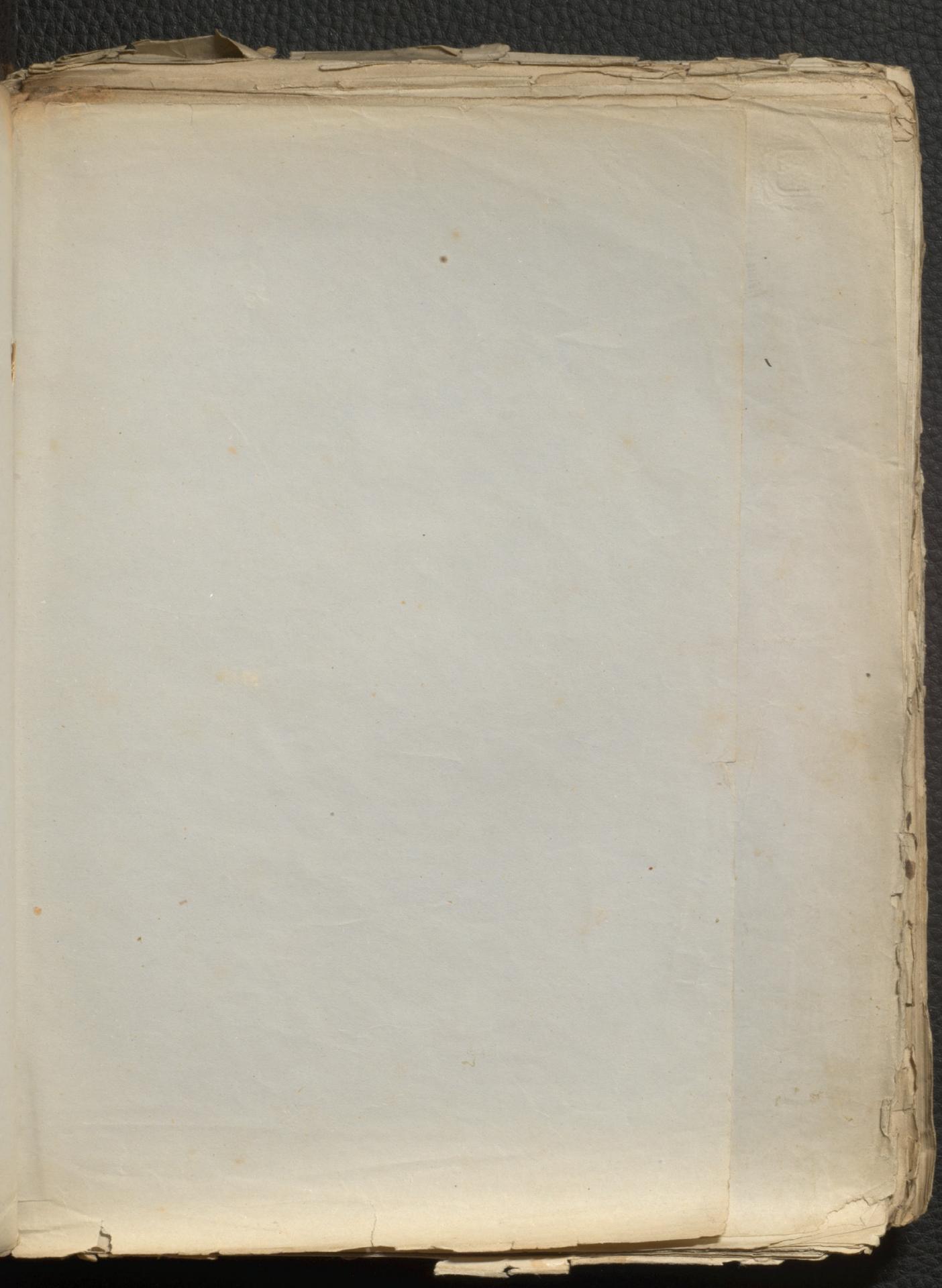
80. Glaucidium Nodicei

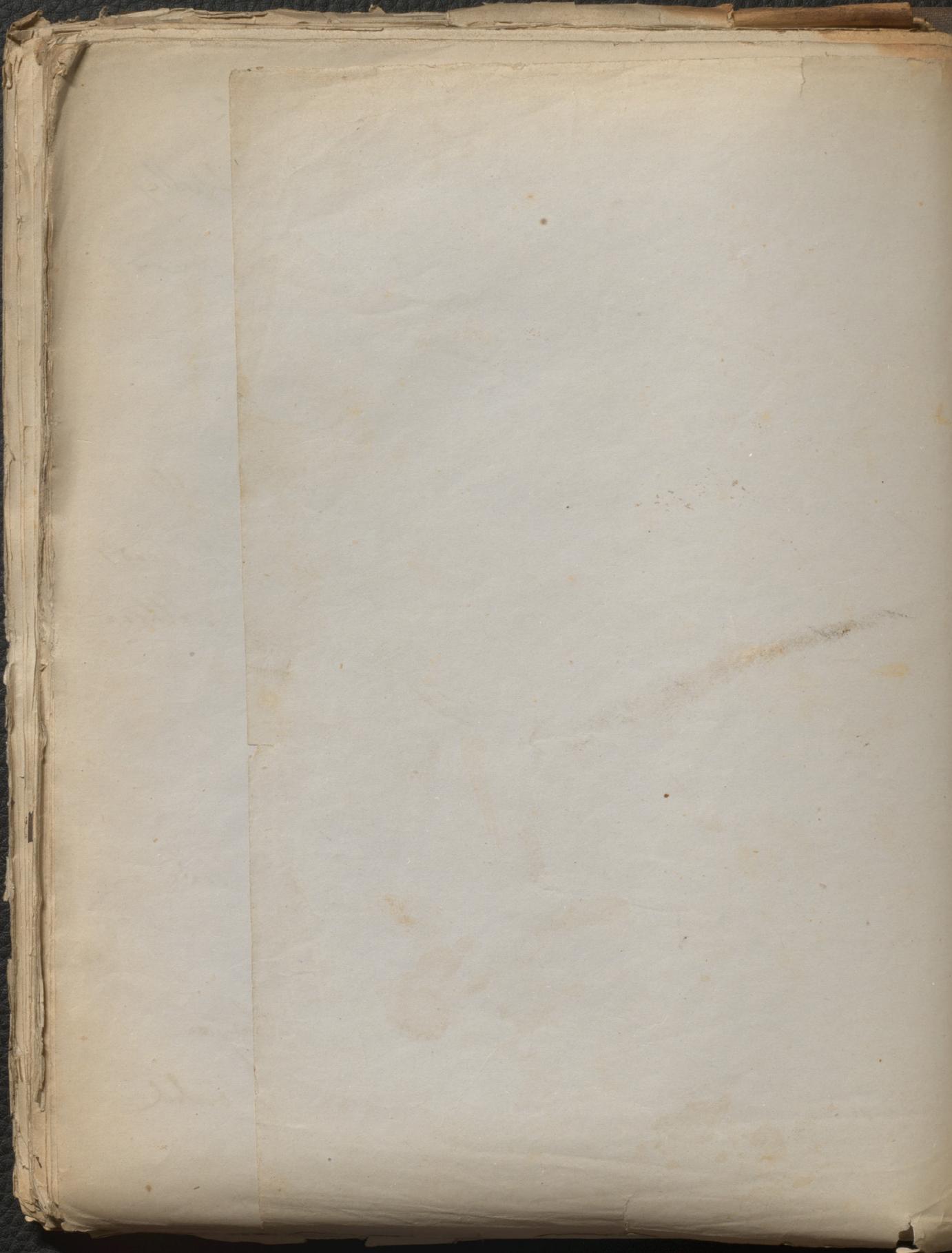
Belongs to Tenasserim - This bird calls
all thru' the winter at Rangoon - It breeds
very early - An allied species is Athena
Sylvatica, Müller from Sumatra -

81. Horus Scutellatus -

Tytler considers that the Madman bird is
distinct & calls it Horus
I see that Wallace considers the Malayan
species distinct from the Indian, about which in
that case be called Horus -





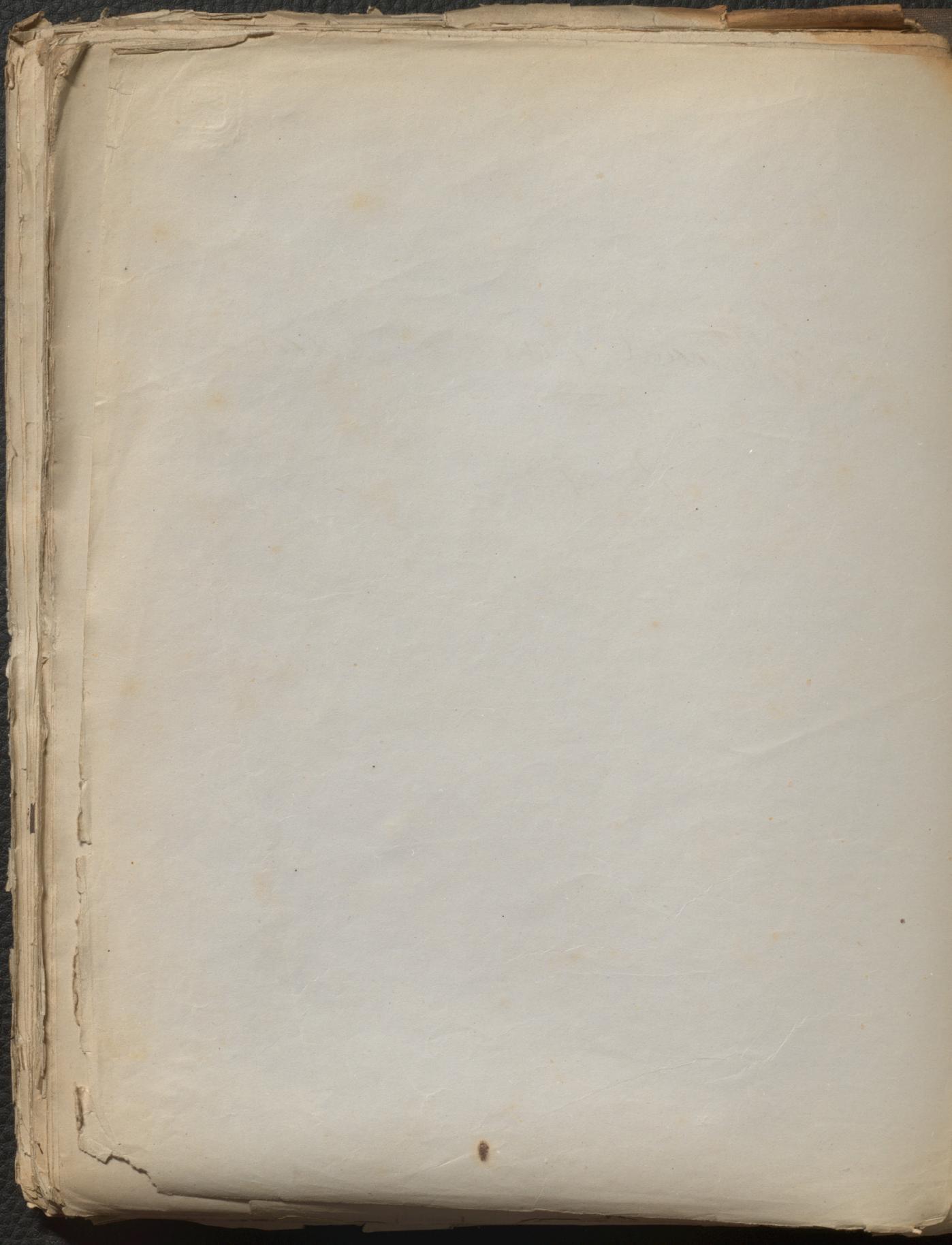


Supplement Birds of India

=

pt^h 4 -

forms - typical



7. Hirundo diuide

Though I would not pass off the Swallows
so lightly in the same family I would still
place them following one another, but I
choose to be their place by Savonian descent.

Huxley states there is undoubted affinity between
the two families & I should think that Daudreys
chelidors is indeed a sort of link between
the two having several Horanine characters.

82. Hirundo rustica -

I think it probable that the more eastern
forms of Swallows may be separated as
H. pallidulus, ^{not H.} it appears H. fuscus
Gould, for H. cathartica; however it is identical
The Swallows of Cashmere are certainly H. ruficauda
& it breeds freely in houses in the valley -
H. pallidulus is probably smaller, with

Need Ash Apūl on top roof of houses

W. F. Swinton tells me that he has seen
this Swallow at Dacca &
^{sometimes}
occasionally on the air

shorter wing than the English bird, and the
wings out of the throat varies in extent -

A ~~few~~ ^{few} may breed on elevation from 4 to
5000 f. in S. W. & also in other parts of the
Himalayas

8261 Hirundo Tettiri, Seiden
Suppl. Natur. Indiæ 3 p.

Stated by Myott
This Swallow is very near H. catherina of
Palestine & Egypt, but smaller & with the
flank spot less developed; & ^{it} bears the same
relation to gutturalis that catherina
does to rustica.

Manford found them breeding in February &
March, always near water - the nests beneath
overhanging ledges of rock. Saff observed the
regular number. He noticed that he found a
small in the centre of the bottom of all which
examined -

* Pearson describes a Swallow at N. Andaman
as in Tyller from the Moluccas, purple back
above below pale abode, some of the anteriorly
the lower t.c.

Mr. Simson has observed a similar Swallow in
several parts of E. Bengal itself during the rains
in June July &

* three from the hills stuff

+ according to Mr. Woods is the 'I have I
blunt broadsab' in the plains as well -

84. Hirundo sulphur, Kicktesteen
or the name by which the blue-tailed Swallow
is now to stand. It is figured by Gould,
Birds of Asia pt. xviii pl. - I have
frequently seen it at moderate elevations
in the NW. Himalayas - The African race
alluded to is stated by Gould to differ
in some points -

Cecropia
85. Hirundo daurica ^{See B.S. Pl. xx}
= ^{pl. 9}
Myth now states that the Indian bird
differs from true daurica & must therefore
stand as H. erythropygia ^{Pl. xx p. 10}. The rufous
tint varies much in intensity, & the specimens
appear to have the ^{some} rump & tail feathers
much lighter than specimens from the plains of India -

H. dimidiata Gould & Richter pl. XXI fl. 13

Cec. hypogynia, Ogle pl. XX fl. 11

B. Asia pl. XX fl. 8

Can. Lagonoplates

fig 9 Gould B. Asia pl. XX fl. 14-

I found this Swallow breeding abundantly (4)
both on the Dehra Doon & at Mussoore,
the rest occasionally full against windows
on the beams of verandahs here, and always
returning as I traced by myself in Southern
India & lined with grass & feathers -

H. rufula, Temm., erroneously identified by
Bee with H. clarica, occurs in Southern Europe
Palestine &c, but Myott mentions that the
bird figured by Gould as H. rufula represents
an allied species H. senegalensis -

86. Asiatic Fluvicola

This Swallow has lately been found by Mr
W. Blanford in the same localities as some
traced by myself - he states that the birds
never go far from their nest & generally

I heard that they invariably build beneath
an overhanging bank over deep water, returning
to the same spot every year - -

Saudel has sketched this & the last in the
new genus Lagomphaster -
figd saudel P. Atta ft

Hov - davicola -

by drs javanicus but paper
davicola from in Recce Kuan. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
sp. 11-9- Shanghai ??

kept close to the nest - he ~~found~~^{had} the eggs
white, sparingly spotted with dark colour, or
nearly pure white, from February to April.

86 hi *Himantopus impennis*. Gould.

This very closely allied species is the one
referred to as having been described by
Adams - I ^{first} ~~had~~ seen it in the Punjab
on the Helanu river & afterwards saw it what
I believe to be the same bird at Roorkee
& Deyra - The accompanying is a description
of one shot in the Punjab. -

Head above dark chestnut brown, the rest of the
plumage above black, brinsh & mixed with a bluish
on the wings; chin throat & breast with streaks
of dark brown on an earthy white ground,
more earthy on sides of neck & breast; the rest below
white; tail with no white spots -

A smallish allied species appears to exist in
H. Korthalsi, Bonap. (suspect. p 340)
Hab. unknown —

L 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. - ext. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ - W. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Tail 6
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ faded pr $\frac{5}{4}$ inch -

I subsequently found the nest cracked together
on the ^{margin} ~~margin~~ of the Solai river at
Brookee; and also ^{under} ~~on~~ a gateway at
Dekra -

It is noted to resemble H. oril of outside
very closely - Adams states that it is
common in Cashmere - I never saw it there

87. Cotyle rufaria

W. W. Manford has recently procured it -
Central India

88. Cotyle subsoccata -

I consider this as a very doubtful species -
& that it ought to be exchanged from our list -

The sootier their breeding is with w^t from shape
he believes like those of the uprops - having
the hole at the bottom - The acts of ays are
the less observed parasitic modification -

This bird - In the NW prairie where it breeds
comes this bird always build its nest
on large buildings - walls &c ~~is not~~ where
no other swallow builds -

at no great height above sea

Selicer infabri Gould 1st pl. xx pl. 12

90. *Cagle concolor* - (J)

Mr. Manford observed the eggs " ~~had~~ three
in number, more oval than those of *Hirundo* -
white, thickly & minutely speckled with brown - He
found the nest generally under rocky ledges on the
banks of rivers in Central India -

91. *Cagle erythrurus*

I have seen this Martin in the valley of ^{in summer}
the Satlaj & in the Sind valley, Kairana &
Manford ^{saw} it ~~saw~~ ^{had} a rocky hill in
Central India, in winter - I also at Khadola
^{edge of the plateau}

92. *Chelidon urtica* -

Why states it the common in Peth in the old
season - They are said to occur at times
at Moulinain but not ^{to be} regular in appearance -

93. *Chelidon castrensis* -

Hear that Mr. Marford says in his report
W. Swallow ^{seems} often to doubt D. bedon's assertion that
the flight of *C. milba* is not so powerful as that of the
two spined-tailed species - If so say W. Swallow
the speed of the latter must be a considerable
improvement on the present lightning of American
imagination" - On the latter point I cannot
give you an opinion as I never saw any species
lightning, but it is equally certain that Mr.
Swallow never saw the flight of *A. caudatus*.
He is now ^{now} since I made their acquaintance
in Peru. I could say to all species the birds
belonged, for I could never get a gun to my
~~Mr. D. Marford writes as follows in his report~~
shoulder before they were out of shot, but
the impression remaining on my mind is that
their speed exceeded that of *C. milba* & I
shot in 1867 at Cim before, just as the
Alpine Swallow exceeds the common Swallow -

I found this Martin ^{feeding on a rock}
^(about 8000 ft.) between Matheana & Ray Kandah in the valley.
valley in June - & Toleczyka also found it
feeding near the same place - I also found it
in the Sind valley Karman, in small parties -
abundant - but at a rate I found it rare in
Kardan - Is Achelias tayopoda (Tallas)
Shinkoe, s.c. 129 different from this species.

99. Acanthyleis cinnamomea -
This in the Silliang tipi-timbo of the
Lepchas of Dayihsing - Fairly rather
darker than the possibility of my Swift
exceeding in flight Cypselas nelsoni - No
one who has seen both has a grain of
doubt on the subject -

98. Cypselas nelsoni
- have seen it at Dayihsing

102 - This shall do appear stand on
Cyperus atypinus, Chambers
Atypinus (sic) added by Manford
being under his particular super-
vision Brian Birds-

99 *Gypsolas apodus*.

Coffee going up the valley of the Saltee I
first saw this Swift at Serakan & have
occasionally the whole way to Parpi - but
it was in the Lifi & Aswang valleys that I
found it most abundant. The dimensions of
one killed near Lifi were as follows
L 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ wt 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ w. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ tail 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ - faded for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -

It is I think somewhat doubtful if Myrt.
Gypsolas *audubonii* is distinct from *apodus*
101 - *Gypsolas leuconyx*.

Stodola remarks that in some he perceived there
was no trace of white on the claws; that a white
pale supercilium is generally traceable, and that
the head & neck are paler than the back -
wing 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ -

I have frequently seen this Swift in the interior

Major Gorham Austin has recently obtained a few
specimens of Swift of the type of C. batapressus -

but much darker with darker tail & feather feet
above, more hair deeply flecked with dark green - rather
in head back, upper T. C. very contrast almost black -
rather darker on head & wings, tail dark grey black -
beneath pale rusty brown, somewhat lighter on chin & throat

L 4.4 $\frac{1}{8}$ W 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$

Comparing that with those Taos - inner toe claw not hooked
straight like mid claw at all in batapressus -

This reconciles my remarks concerning the allied
Podargus comatus & P. javanicus -

of the Homalopes, it occupies the ground
from the outer ranges where C. affinis is abundant
to the zone inhabited by C. apes.¹⁰

103. Collococca fascifrons.

Span of one 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In the
Andamans where it is common it has taken
to breeding in houses, perforating the inner
walls. (M. affinis Tittel) is considered to
be the same as C. linchi.

106. Ototrix Hodgsoni

It appears from Blanford's researches that this
genus is simply the male of Patrakostomus.

It cannot unfortunately at present be decided
if the Keindayan bird be distinct from that of
Southern India & Ceylon - but it appears to be
a larger bird.

Regarding the use of the pectinated claw of some of
Caprimulgidae ^{it has been surmised} ~~some have imagined~~ with much

114 - *Coturnalopus* warblets -

The voice of this bird is quite different from
that of *Cariabicus* which is the one whose
migrant song was noticed by Manford -

probably that they are employed to detach
feet claws & the like from their prey -

113. *Caprimulgus noctoccurs*

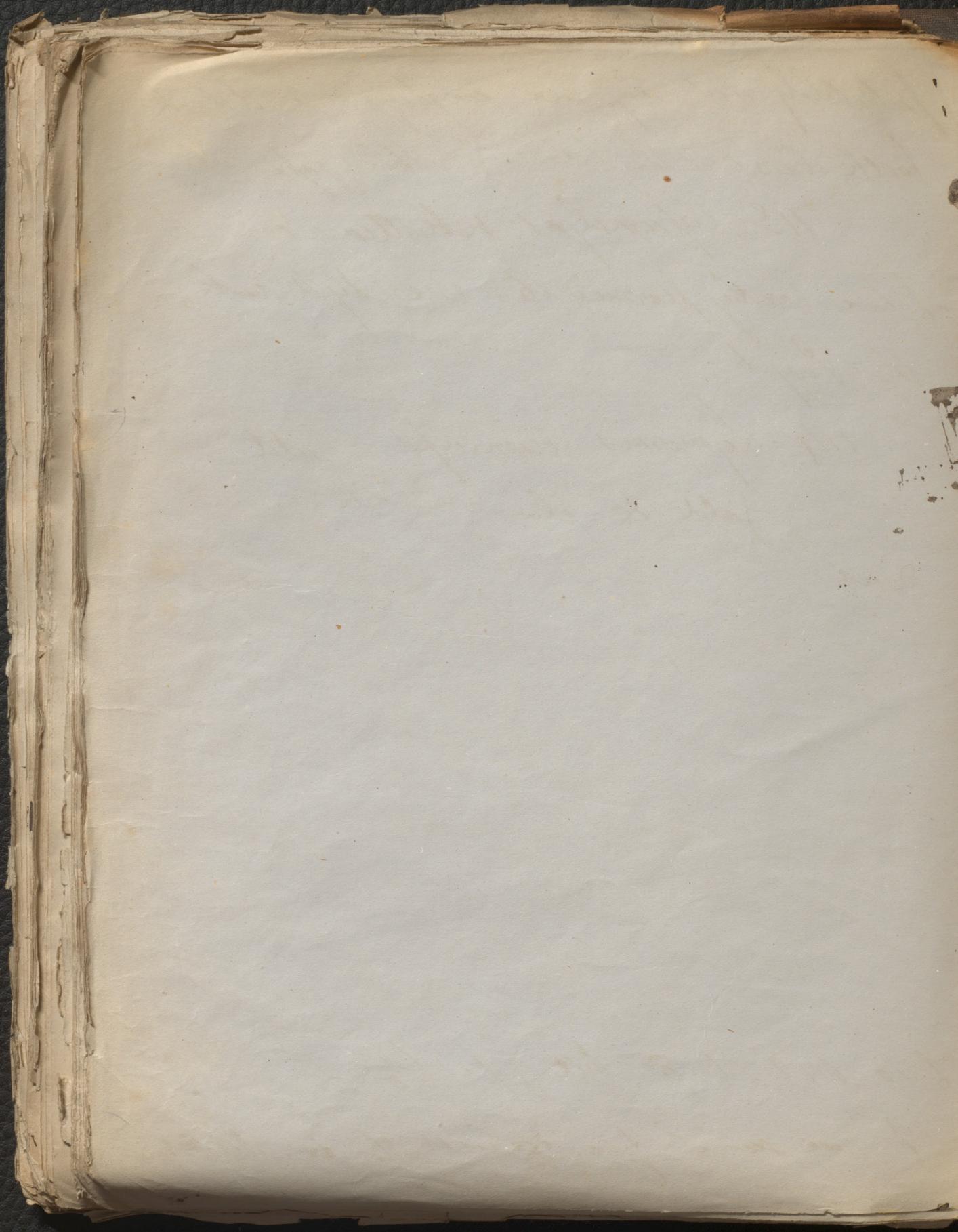
I have recently procured this rare night hawk in
the Punjab -

114 - *Lyncornis corniceps* Gould
Gould &c. pl.

Dector.

L 16-012. t. 8. Bill gape $\frac{15}{8}$ -

I have seen a fine specimen of this beautiful



Hill hawk was named by the Rev. W.

Draudt at Dapeling occurred in the
valley of the Kasta - This is an interesting
addition to the Indian Avifauna -

Am. Tropicbird

I have examined by (page 200) that the
Tropic birds without ceca - They have
rather large ceca -

117. Merops tricolor

Stoliczka obtained his species in Sonthor
^{in summer -}
Kulu - I have never seen it in the
interior of the hills -

118. Merops quinquecinctus

I have quite recently received this species at
Southall in April - a locality not previously

It also occurs in Sikkim ~~in~~
& therefore probably all along the foot of the
Himalayas ^{south}

the' it is recorded by poor Arakan & the
Island is 8 miles long - long $4\frac{1}{8}$ - Tail
 $3\frac{1}{8}$ - hll. fr. $1\frac{3}{10}$ - ext. $12\frac{1}{2}$ -

121. Meicus apaster -

This is not so common in the valley of
Kashmir as I expected - I saw an
immense flock of them on the ~~holler lake~~
in August - one I shot measured as
follows - Length $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches - ext. 19 -
wing $6\frac{1}{8}$ - tail $4\frac{1}{2}$ - middle of. may tail
more - hll. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

125. Coracias garrula -

Nila kris of Kashmir - Found a flock
in open country - ravines etc.
one measured flock $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches - ext. 26 - wing
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tail $5\frac{1}{4}$ - white patchy plumage

Cucubas endicea f. sp. nov. P. At. ^{xxi}
pl. 1.

" affinis _____ 2

or C. Jeanninckæ a long bird - 3

white hazel brown; legs all yellow -

126. *Syrmaticus orientalis*

This is the Khyong pheasant of the Lhasas found in the warmer valleys of the Sikkim Himalayas -

127. *Halonian javanicus* -

As the different races are now allowed specific distinction Pearsoni name will stand for our Indian one - My old notes tell that there are 5 races now discriminated - viz for India - for Sumatra all the Indomauras - for the Malayan peninsula - for Java - & from the Philippines - Is this last ^{alone} ~~not~~ applies the Linnaean name leucocephalus -

Aleod's paper -

With the 1865-56 '97 has been
enclosed a copy of my paper T. - but dear ad
say Graham - that has been destroyed by
me - but on reference to W. H. Cat. in the Ethnog.
Mag. Suffl. - it will be seen that I have
followed him -

137. *Ceryle gularis*

Wif'sie Kingfisher extends to the Kumaon hills - I found it in the Tons long valley below Devra Pongie - altho. it may be said to be the hill representation of all C.виды yet it extends to the ~~fluvia~~ ^{part of all} along the great rivers - & I have seen it gathered together on the Ravi river where it debouches from the Kumaon hills - & also near Haidar
or Gangas

140 *Hemirhagris scutellata* -

One I bullet passed at Dargeling had the long $21\frac{1}{2}$ tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ - bill $10\frac{3}{4}$
15 to end of casque;
length of the casque 4 under head
& depth of bill $6\frac{1}{2}$ - It is the *Kugone*
of the Lepcha, *Sognung* of Sharcas -

Hydroaia affinis Name yet
seen in the Dhom exactly of the same
size as alligatoris & I believe the
difference of size is either sexual or
accidental -

A. applicatus - with
apex p. catus &c

145 - This is Zosterops pusillus,
Lathar. Pac. cinereus. Turnock.
distinct from tree zosterops palauensis which is only
found in Ceylon - where however this species
also occurs. Dr. King has lately given a
Sachal India form as a habitat for
this Hornbill - a rather unexpected locality
justly identified.

146. Morus nippensis

This is the Kluikit of the Sepikas -
Sog-brik of the Motteas of Dangirley

The off of Palaeozoic are nearly round

I. majorities extend into N. Cañaz

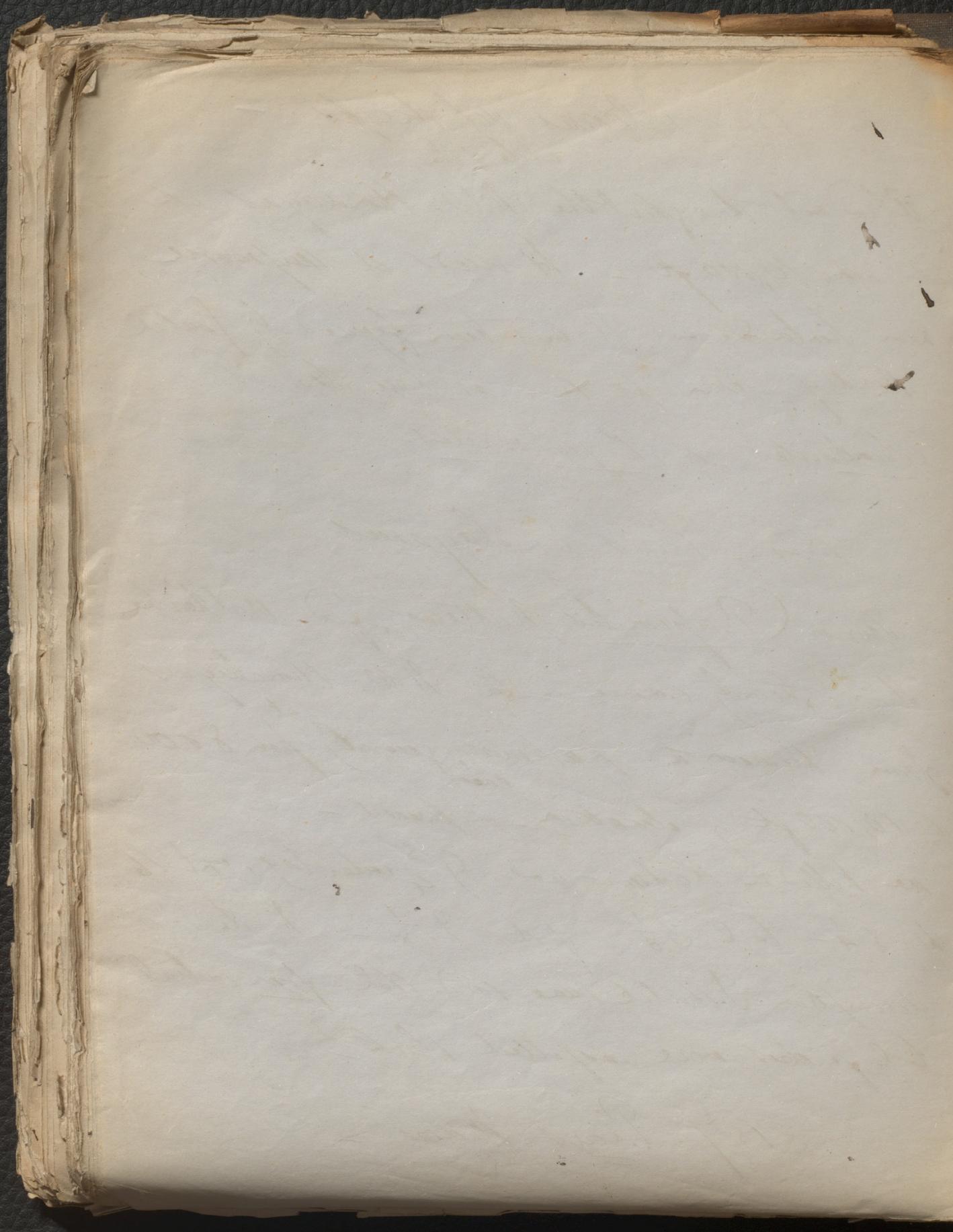
150. *Taleornis schisticeps* -
white of the

Abundant throughout the N.W. Himalayas at
to above 10,000 ft. - It breeds at Mussoorie,
near Simla etc. - It has been figured by Saussure
Birds of Asia pt X - as have also P.
Numbriides, & P. javanicus

154. *Picus himalayanus*

This is (*P. appimilis*, Rattler, fid. Walker) he
is extremely common in the N.W. Himalayas
from Kumaon to Kashmir, generally from 8000
to 10,000 ft. of elevation - & upwards -
one killed in Kashmir was $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; ext 16.
b. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ - tail $3\frac{1}{8}$ - foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ - In the
description I should have said that four central
tail feathers were unfeathered black -

157. *Picus macer* -
=



I am to state that the male has the top of
the head red, or mixed red & black -

158. Picus sinensis -

This species should stand next 156, for the
upper plumage is not banded or spotted white.
I procured this woodpecker in low pineries
in the Punjab near Nahan; Nakpoor &c.
Dimensions of one partly killed one, length
8 inches; wt. 15; wing $4\frac{5}{8}$; tail $3\frac{1}{8}$ -
bill/pal. 1 - foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ -

159. Picus haemorrhois -

Occasionally the 8th outer pair of tail feathers
has two to four spots of white also; + there is
generally a streak of light brown below the eye -

Picus pectoralis, Blyth = P. analis, Harv.
mentioned p. 275 + in the fore part from Java -

169. orberd. H. Caehor:
as does *G. pygmaeus* -

161 - *Hypsipetes hyperythrus*.

Wings black slate spotted; shoulder was pattered;
tail black, the two outermost feathers on each
side with white bars on the tip only - Lower
mandible pale yellow - one recently killed had the
wing 5 8; ext. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$.

A very closely allied species is *P. poliops*,
Fairholme, B. C. w 55 -

162 - *Yungipicus rubicundus*.

This is (*P. semicornatus*, Malabar)

164 - *Yungipicus hardwickii*. It appears
that is *P. rufus*, tigris -

164 bi - *Yungipicus grammithalmus*

y. cinnamomea, Malabar

This Ceylon race is the dark colored species
named by p. 279 as found on the Malabar
forests - It has

10,000,000 (14,285 -
30
28
—
20
14
—
60
10
—
40

Supplement No. 1 Pader
Pt 5 -

Kemereus = Nyssauke

~~8 $\frac{4}{8}$~~
~~3 $\frac{6}{8}$~~

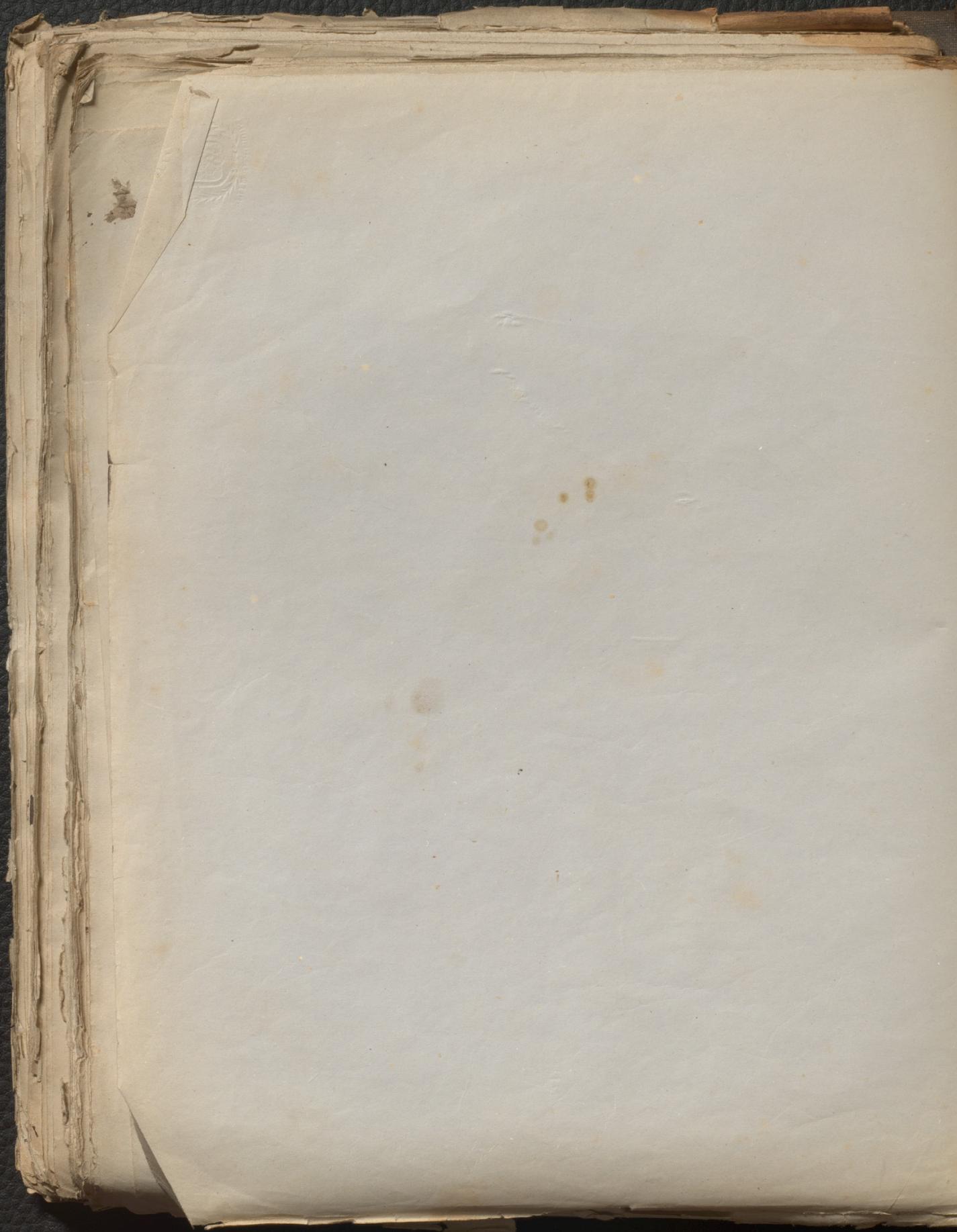
$4 \frac{3}{4}$ -

$8 \frac{1}{2}$

12

16

20



has the upper pt. including the head (1)
dark brown & the lower pt. unspotted -

Besides *T. sanctilla* alluded to in the text (it
not collected identified) Macleay has a *G.*
peninsularis also from India, & Swinhoe describes
a *T. sanctilliceps* of the same group from
Pekin - True *T. moluccensis* was found in
Lombok by Wallace - also ^{another} describes a Malayan
race as *G. sondanicus* -

165. *Hemiceras concolor*

Blyth is now inclined to separate the
Southern Indian race as *H. cordatus*, no
~~*H. sticta*~~ - it will then stand for our
peculiar species from Malabar & Central

166 sp. *Anoplolepis saltacaritatis*
Ratap ^{sp.} Leckell - *P. delesserti*, Malabar
P. striata ^{sp.} Jada (at.) - *C. saltaceus*,
Jada B. India (in part) -

India & H. wrote for the Indo-Burma
race -

(2)

166. Myiocheltes pallidus -

It appears that Nepal specimens do differ from those of other parts being much larger, wing 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail 4 $\frac{5}{8}$; bill 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet,
166. ^{bis} C. guttigeratus
The race from Central & Southern India W.
Myth states will stand as P. Delleparti
Macleay, but I believe that Tickelli's
name (the applied to the female) guttigeratus
has the priority - In this race the wing covers
~~feathers~~ of males, & dorsal feathers have more
yellow red than the larger Nepal sex -
Is P. strictus var., if from Java & though
the name ~~to~~ ^{regarding} these two species differ in the
female having a yellow head like the next
species -

Handed over to Anna
for safe keeping
by G. Mansfield at Cork

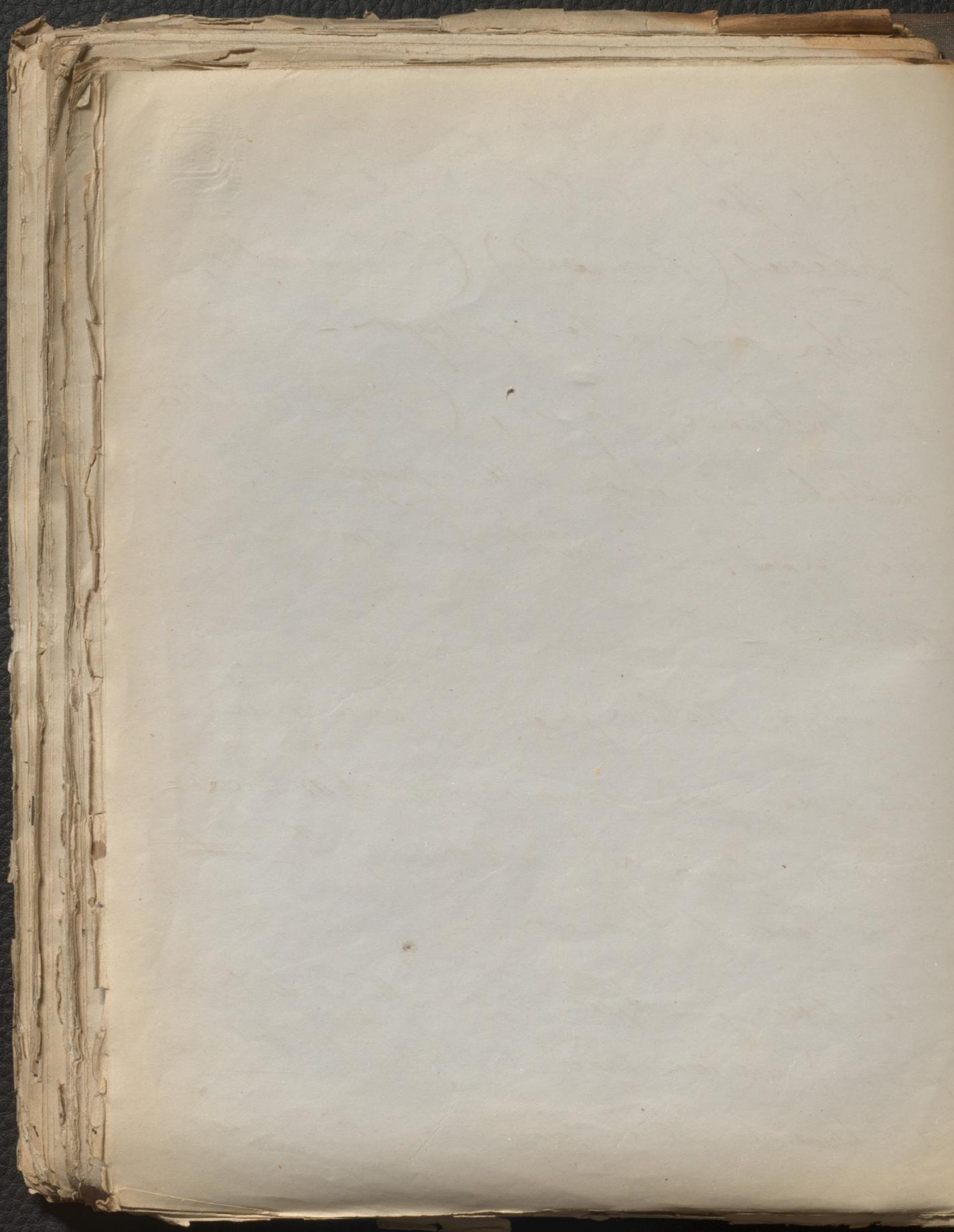
167. *Aryssolophota jucundis* (3)
The it appears should stand as C.
festivus (Boddart) (P. humeralis,
Upper being another synonym -

C. thicklandi, Lazard, (Prod. Calutta
Malabar also belongs to this group - in the
spur fixed in my Mus. Ad. Sm. as P.
ceylonicus -

168. *Mulleripicus fulvoventer* -

I saw a very fine specimen of this bird-pecker
obtained by Captain Pinwill H.M. 27th - killed
in the Terai of Kumaon -

The species from Upper Peru alluded to by me
(p. 285) has been named by Blyth M. feddeini,
but I believe it will be found to be the species



named P. rawandi, gray & figured in
Suffith's edition of Worcester's Natural History -

170. Gevius squamatus -

I found this Sandpiper common in Kumaon
and Kausar, valley of the Satluj & Karanpur

171. Gevius striolatus -

This Sandpiper is very common in the Sub-
Himalayan region from Kumaon to Karanpur
also in all low parts of the NW P. & the
Punjab, & at Musalla, Delhi &
Lahore where race of green Sandpiper not
alluded to in the text in G. tanacola, Gould -

173. Myrophlegma flavivucha -

The reference to full body of this id. be Pl.
Pl. 6. The males are brown in some -

from the Malayan peninsula & Sumatra.

the male of
a cheetah tribe in this species

It does not appear to extend to the further
N.W. Himalayas⁵
but I believe it has been obtained in Kumaon.
C. malaccensis, put as a syn. of minata (p. 291)
is distinct

176 - Penicilla pyroptera -

The wing of one measured lately was $5\frac{3}{4}$ i
the tail $3\frac{3}{4}$ - foot $1\frac{3}{8}$ -

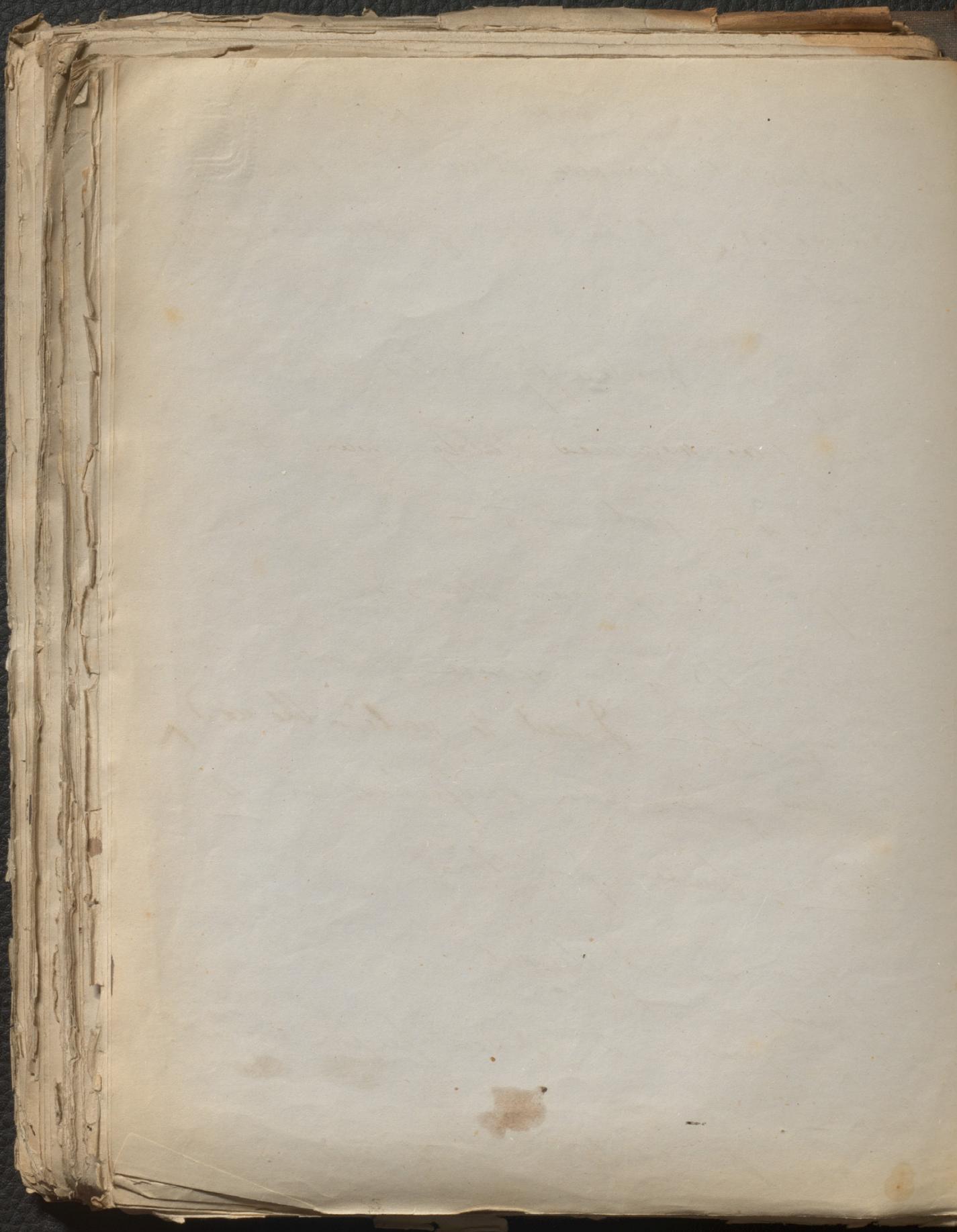
178. Micrasterias phasiceps

one measured $15\frac{3}{4}$ in expanse of wing -
foot of $2\frac{1}{10}$ - I omit to mention the red
another race of these hairy woodpeckers in M.
fokienensis, Swinhæ from China

Gen. Brachypternus

There are ⁸ species -
This is peculiar to Pedca superciliaris, including
Ceylon -

182. B. dilutus Blgk states in

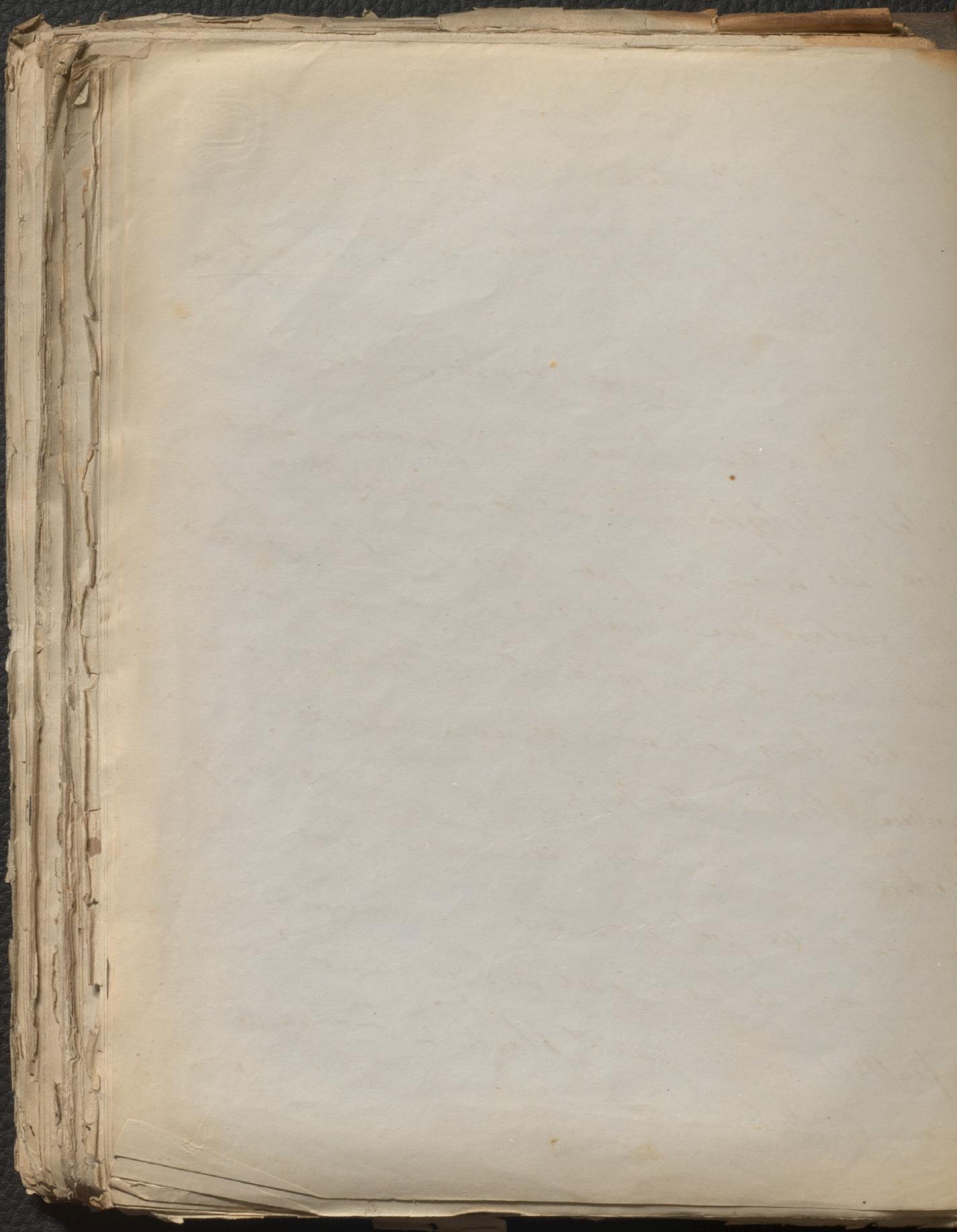


sufficiently well characterized - Mr. Gould has specimens of all three species -

A 4th race of Chrysomelus is C. tridactyla
from Malacca &c

186. Vivioa inornata

In the description I give I say forehead ~~dark~~ dark on males; Holmgren says ~~the~~ ^{various} behind the yellow feathers have ~~an~~ an ashy green stripe & that the feathers of the forehead are ~~greenish~~ black at the base, then black or blackish brown, & tipped yellow yellow; the upper of the two white lines mentioned by me is a superciliary one widening towards the nape; & the lower one is edged blackish; the ear-coverts are ashy brown; the quills except the first two or three are greenish edged; the edge of the white inner web of the central tail feathers is also generally black. - The female is said by Holmgren.



Satia ochracea -

The intercapitulars are greenish, & rump & upper
t. c. orange & yellow, & the rest of the upper parts
green ~~yellow~~. The forehead being golden yellow is
marked & ochreous in females. The breast
dull dark yellow not red - The foot is $1\frac{5}{8}$ long,
not $1\frac{1}{8}$ as printed -

192 - Megalaima brevicauda adl

Named as Megalaima Hodsoni -

One killed at Dacca measured $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches -
length; oft. $17\frac{1}{2}$ i. w. 5; T. 3 - bill ft $1\frac{1}{4}$:
tars. $1\frac{1}{8}$ - bill pale honey brown; feet dull
yellow. It extends to Siam -

Lacistema

Mr. Blight has worked diligently & ably in
settling the nomenclature of the species of
Lacistema - but the specimens in the French

199 - Cuculus (aceps)
nest found in teak tree of Marpu
Woodland thereff once in nest of *Praticeps*
indica - another pair the a nest of *Epycchos saundersii*

B. Mackellar pt IV pl. 84 -

Museum still remain careful of examination -

200. *Lacertes lindayensis*.

For it appears need to be considered the
Cer. trivittatus of Beaufort - the says W. Molt
the description agrees better with that microscopeus
It has a long bit of squamos - lincatus Lissom
and Puckeran - optatus, should \times lebanicus,
Turkoman; teleophorus, Koenig; sovinkoi, Copeus;
kennerlyi, Miller; perhaps variosquamatus, Lovibond
would appear to range from Japan to western Australia
& Australia -

one killed recently measured $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail.

$21\frac{1}{4}$; being $7\frac{1}{8}$; tail 6 - Another was
 $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; ext. 22; wing $7\frac{3}{4}$; tail 6; foot
 $2\frac{1}{8}$ -

Abd. & under yellow; tail dusky above, greenish at
the base, the rest deep yellow - It not ungraciously

Captain Balge writes - the very peculiar call
of the Cuckoo & the syllabes as

appear to be more numerous especially I think
the females. I have heard it recently on the
Khasia hills -

201. *Cuculus poliocephalus*.

This is stated to have four subspecies also
C. intermedius, Bodd.; *tenuirostris* Lesson;
fuscatus, Peabody, Soilleur & Pfeff.

Pl. 21 fig. 1.

Bill darkish above, pale brown beneath; upper
parts yellow; orbits yellow; under parts; feet
dark yellow. Ext. of wing of one $16\frac{1}{2}$.

I saw it throughout the hills up to 9000 ft. of
elevation. Not rare on the Khasia hills.

202. *Cuculus micropterus*

It appears doubtful if this the smaller race
extends to the hills or not - males
seen killed in the plains measured $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. ext. $21\frac{1}{4}$ in.

If Striatus is to be applied to Himalayan
Kirne must be called C. Afric

the microphtalmia per se - Only Kirne
With so discrep w^t the other case -

wing $9\frac{1}{4}$ -

204. Lacalas affinis stictas. Dasyelaj.
Blyth states that all the species ^{meas} appear
similar to this species -

The measured 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wing $8\frac{1}{4}$; ext. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

another 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; wing $8\frac{1}{8}$; ext. 22 -

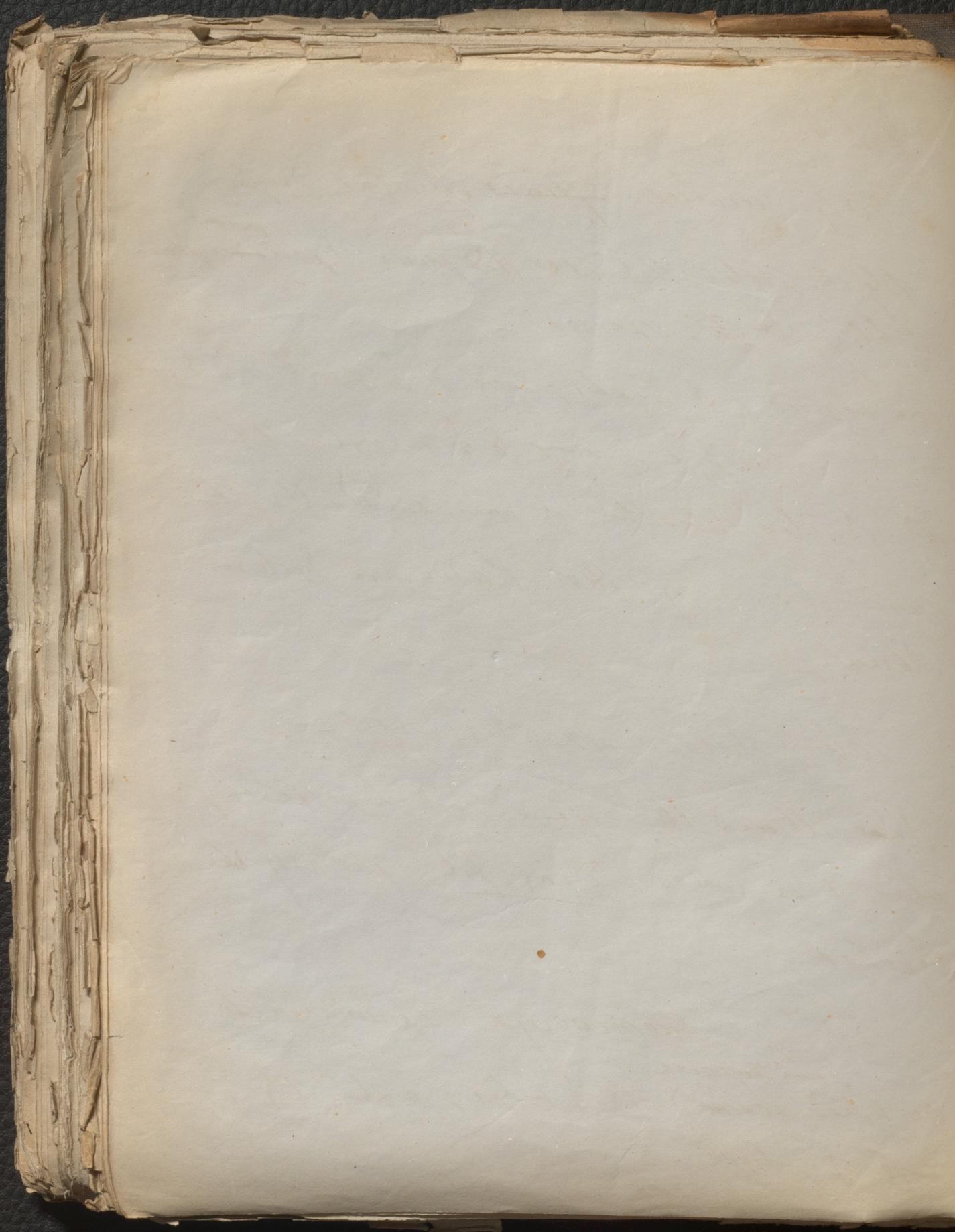
W. B. also states that it was evidently this
species observed by Her Kadde in Southern
Sikaria -

205. Aerococcyx leucostictus -

I have observed this species at Dasyelaj
where it is called Ding-pit, pko - by the
Lepchats -

207. Aerococcyx spuronioides -

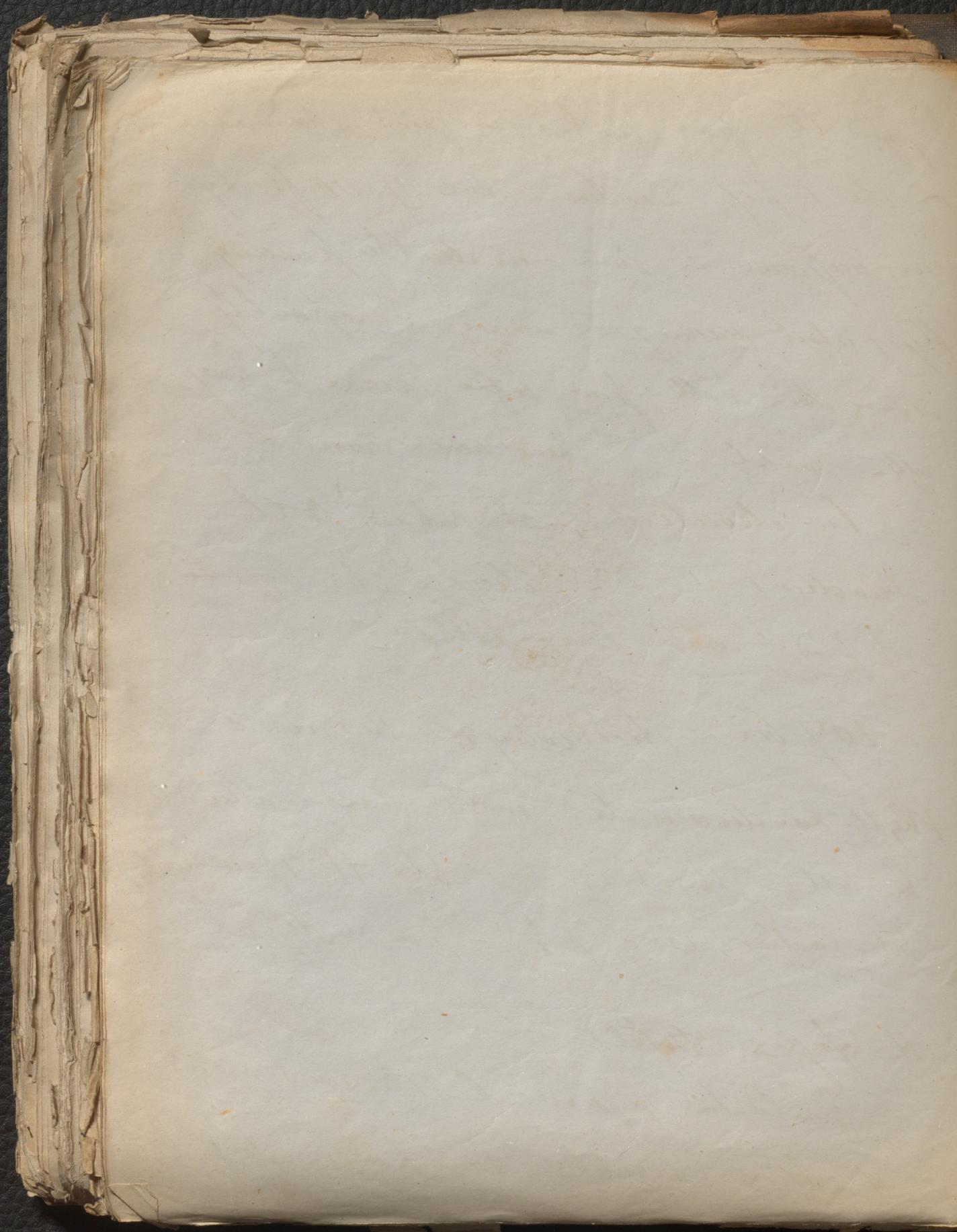
^{near Kussooree}
one killed measured 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; ext. 25;
wing 9; tail 8 -



I found this pair last evening at about 1000 ft.
on the top of Deobhar above 9000 ft by
near Kausani in Nainital - evidently pairing,
flying about, pairing one another & frequently
uttering their call far before sunrise to long
after sunset - I have never heard it at
any low elevation, ~~at~~ ^{the} way to the
mountains of S. Tibet who say he
is found in the lower hills -

209 mi. Hemicoccyx varioides - Blatt.
Wyllot has delineated another race allied
to the last - He well says like H. sparrowoides
but smaller, wing $7\frac{1}{2}$ - per Nepal.

H. Gagax Horsfield
Gould has figured C. thomasi, ^{and}
of Asia, very like C. sparrowoides,



but larger - from China or the Philippines.

C. fuscus (Heugl) will stand as Acridio-
flavocinctus (Scopoli), radiatus, Gracilis,
Tectalis, Cabanis - for I saw a smaller
one in Nippon & China -

208. Polyktetes virens

Chi Cukoo is spread over most the slope of the
W. Himalayas & extends the interior -

one seen by me was as follows L 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ext: 14;
w: 4 $\frac{3}{4}$; tail 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ ft - feet all yellow

A nest of Proctocera ferruginea was bright-orange
at first with 3 eggs of the usual color, &
are larger, bluish-white with numerous reddish
spots - could have been the egg of this
Cuckoo?

Wenford writes he got a bud in Abyssinia
he cannot distinguish from this

This species according to von der Lawellen
paper G. Beck & Walder in their
P. and stand as E. horvatii, L., the

Syriacus

212. *Boccytes melanotis*

This Lark spreads far into the interior
of the Himalayas even to Cashmere -
where it is common -

The following species of Sandgrouse is
E. austalis, Swainson, mentioned by Kuhl
from Scaldis, extending to Arabia -
through the whole Arabian Archipelago -

215. Zenaidura hispanica -

The measured amounts are follow. - Length 84 and
ext. $19\frac{1}{2}$; wing $6\frac{5}{8}$; tail $17\frac{1}{2}$; tars.
 $1\frac{5}{8}$; foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ -

217. Antropterus fuscifrons -

Mr Adams of the Customs off. once observed
one of these ~~two~~ kids droppings along a path

seen as grayish with Centauria ~~and~~
~~with the~~

) says that
222 *Taccaea affinis*, Blaß - have their
species from an Happore open land
with this are in dimensions, but are often
rather smaller than *T. Schenaultii*.
He doubts the distinctness of these two species

leopardog (Sinuous collaris) by the ear -

218 - Catophrax affinis Hesfeld is a very
slim but well made race, to M. below
the species C. tota & C. punctatus -

220 - Tacocan Sotter -

as ~~mentioned~~ killed in Upper Doon by me
measured eight (7) inches; Oct. 18 it was
tail 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; bill fr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
all covered with yellow tip; esp. dark
greenish-brown; white pale blue purple -

but regard to the affinities of the genus Lora
p. 355 Myth under that they appear to be
Muscophagidaeas - not Lacaline -

By some authorities some of the Tail feathers next
the central ones are said to be scarlet - many
authors erroneous —

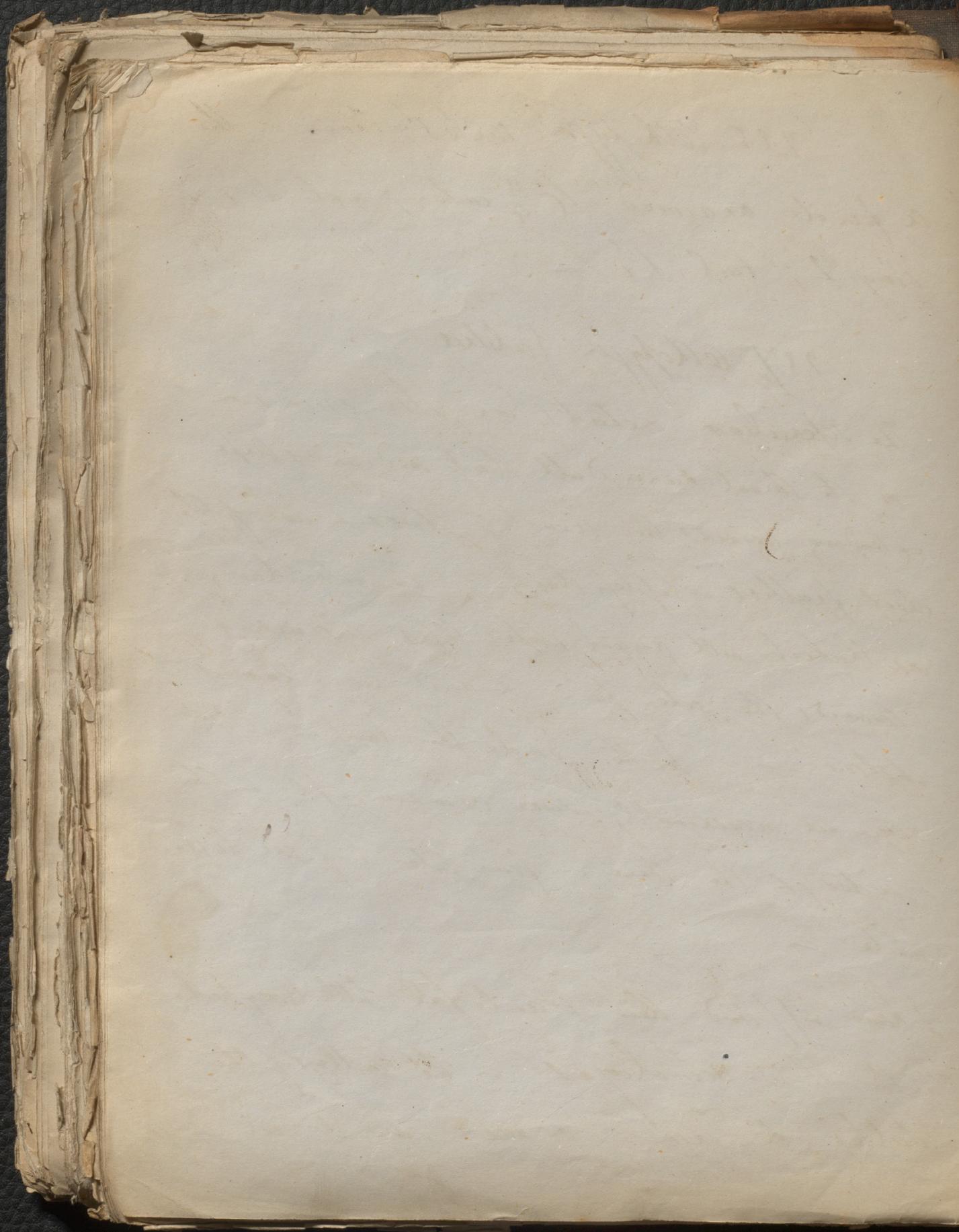
(by Gould)

there is a purple spot below the ear-coverts; /

285 *Cethopza miles*
a female measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ under; ext 6 $\frac{1}{2}$;
wing 2; tail 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

227 *Cethopza saundersi*
The superciliary streaks are also crimson
as the throat has a dull black median stripe
extending towards the breast; lower & rear of the
cheek feathers glossy black in the outer tail feathers
are blackish with pinkish white tips increasing
towards the outer pair, & most conspicuous
below -- In the female the wing is yellow
there are occasionally some crimson spots on the
outer of the three or four outer t.p. are tipped
white -

I have observed this beautiful little Harrycock
with W. W. H. Brewster, in the valleys of the
Satoy & Tase - a man saw it at Daqing.



and in a certain case in Spain, Sylhet, & the
coastal S. of the Eastwards -

288. *Aethopyga ignicauda* is figured 5
Gould Birds of Asia, Pt. 2 pl. 8 - &
A. zulensis, pt. 2 pl. 11 -

291. *Aethopyga saturata* -

The female is green above, dull & tinged dark
on the head & nape, beneath green lighter &
more yellowish becoming yellow on the under tail
coverts; tail wedge-shaped, the central feathers
brownish yellow, outer ones dusky with white
tips. Eye pale reddish brown -

The wing only $2\frac{1}{8}$, at $2\frac{3}{8}$ unspotted -
extant about $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 -

294. *Aethopyga cinnamomea* -

~~Tucker's~~ name stands for this species - It is
figured by Gould Birds of Asia pt. 8 pl. 2 -

✓ 20. Kelly's - and his two sons
✓ Standard

✓ 21. Clegg's - planning a ^{purple} wash

✓ 22. H. P. Pitt's - planed

✓ 23. Pitt's - planed

✓ 24. Pitt's - planed

✓ 25. Pitt's - planed

✓ 26. Pitt's - planed

✓ 27. Pitt's - planed

✓ 28. Pitt's - planed

✓ 29. Pitt's - planed

✓ 30. Pitt's - planed

✓ 31. Pitt's - planed

✓ 32. Pitt's - planed

✓ 33. Pitt's - planed

✓ 34. Pitt's - planed

There is a narrow pectoral band of maroon
dividing the purple from the of the head & from
the black abdomen -

The female has the feathers of the head contrasted
ashy; the guillotined color & the outer edge of
the wing whitish; the outer tail feathers are
tipped white; beneath yellow, paler on the
throat & greenish ashy on the sides -

In Alaska state that he has seen it in the
Salley valley at 8000 ft -

Myth mentions that *Heteroxena pectoralis* of
Temminck, not of Horfield is very like
this species -

255. *Aechmathera totana* -

figured Gould B. Asia pt 8 pl. 3 -

I saw undoubted specimens of this species
said to have been killed in the Morang at the
foot of the Himalayas in the Purneah district.

236. *Dicæum coccineum*

figd. Seabird Part of Asia, st 6 pl. 15
one male killed measured 5 inches in length
wt. $5\frac{3}{4}$ wing $1\frac{13}{16}$ tail $1\frac{1}{10}$; tars. $\frac{1}{2}$,
It is very abundant in Spain -

240. *Piprisoma agile*

This bird has been lately figured in the *Phil.*
for 1867, p. with nest, which was observed
by Mr. Beaman in Celestial India. The
nest is a very neat structure

nest in small flocks

This particular remark is that he who saw it in species it
but as he observed it during the breeding season, & I
have also observed it in the cold weather, the

Hodgson found this species in the lower
Himalayan ranges

- deep orange - with
red stripes on the red and blackish
bands around the thorax
and blackish bands on the abdomen
a blackish streak of carmine from scarlet if hot
over the abdomen. (G:a)

Added later
A very pale orange-red. Thorax reddish with
blackish stripes. The ground is blackish and the
abdomen is also blackish.

discrepancy may be accounted for - very
possibly the small flocks were only the
family party -

Mr. Mylly remarks that a second species
apparently of this genus exists in Pardalotus
piper, Lesson, Nat. Jool. pl. 26, from
Ceylon - which however does not appear to
have been obtained by late collectors -

241. Myzomela igniceps -

figd. Gould B. Asia pt. 6 pl. 14 -

The female is dull olive green above, lighter
green on the scapulars & upper tail-coverts, & with
a green metallic shoulder tuft (Stoleczko);
below greenish yellow whitish on the throat, buff
on the sides - I found a female with the lower
parts tuft tipped with greenish; under wing-coverts
pure white; primaries dusky; secondaries so edged

of David in the new
Year and help him to get along
with God. & tell them all the things
which is true & right & tell them
of God & of Jesus Christ & tell them
of many other good things. & tell
them all the good things you know
about God & Jesus Christ.

Important Birds of India
Pt 6 -

Mysore to Hemavat

~~and~~ Prof. C. L. Burleigh as stated under that
name p. 381-

Nigrocanthe insipicetus caudatus
edge green; tail sliver green black -
Length 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ in ext. wing 6; Beig wing to $\frac{7}{8}$ in
tail in the rest; tarsus $\frac{7}{16}$; foot
 $\frac{11}{16}$ -

243. Certhia himalayana -

from C. vitticauda, Dawson - fig'd scalloped
birds of Asia pt. 2 pl. 17 -

There is no doubt that this bird is the Certhia
vitticauda of Dawson, & not Sitta himalayensis
as given in Monin's Cat. of Birds E.S.C. Museum,
The name was given as it expresses the chief
distinction from C. familiaris, of which in
the true representation of Stoliczka remarks
that the last of the primaries & the secondaries
of old birds are somewhat fulvous toward the

and the same year he was sent
to the court of King James VI of Scotland
and Queen Elizabeth I of England.
He remained there until 1585 when he
was sent to France by Queen Elizabeth
to serve the French King Henry III.
He remained in France until 1590 when
he returned to England. He then became
a member of the household of Queen
Elizabeth I. In 1592 he was appointed
Master of the Horse to King James VI of
Scotland and I of England. He served
as Master of the Horse to King James VI
until 1603 when he was appointed
Master of the Horse to King Charles I of
England. He remained in this position
until 1642 when he was forced to
resign due to his support of the
Royalist cause during the English Civil War.

tip of outer webs - tips of secondaries
always pale -

young birds have the fulvous spots less
developed, feathers below tipped narrowly with
dusky, & the white esp. pure -

Bill dark brown above, flesh beneath; legs
pale fleshly brown in

The entire wing is $7\frac{3}{4}$ - l. $2\frac{3}{4}$. bill nearly
1 inch in some -

This creeper is the odd scatterer confined to
the plains not far from the hills, & is so
rare, uncommon in the Botanical gardens at
Saharanpur - I have also killed it at
Hardwar ^{various pts of} & in the Punjab -

243 in Certhia familiaris - L.

I have rarely found the common European Creeper
common in some of the forests of Kashmir, as at
Srinagar, 9-10,000 ft elevation - Collected

figd. Saal d. W. Aca fe 2 pl. 16

previously are spec. from some pt. of India -
The short description or affinities for the sake of
those who have not access to works where referred
above

244. *Cathartes rapax* -

one killed on Nov. 10 had the following
dimensions - L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ -ext. 8. W. $2\frac{3}{4}$ T. $2\frac{3}{4}$
tail $\frac{6}{7}$ feet $1\frac{3}{8}$ - bill darkly above, flesh
breath, legs livid green -

pt & pl. 16

Scalps B. Am. fe 44 pl. 5
figd Gray. Gen. Birds pl. 44 f. 1.

The bill is like that of a Cuckoo but more
curved & pointed so the feet & claws are
stouter - the wings are long -

145. *Laticilla discolor*

The feathers are pale brown w/ D.
The spec. are ~~wholly brown~~ on the wing-coverts &
tail-coverts, ~~foremost~~ wholly brown elsewhere -
the edge of the lower parts of the wings conspicuously
paler - There is a pale wing bar on all the
 primaries (except just 3) & secondaries scattered
 over the tips - The shafts of the t. f. are bright
 ferruginous & the under t. c. are paler than
 fluorescent than the upper ones - Bill dark
 above, fleshly beneath; legs fleshly -
 Length 9 or 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. G. W. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ I. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Tars. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

L. himalayana

146. *Salpinctes splendens*

This very interesting species has been
recently produced in Central India by
W. W. Manfred - especially near
Tiruchirapalli - He says - It is not very

The Weak Kickeraboo, flesh cold below; by
dark horny incisor to plumbeous; wider
brown - sexes alike - length $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ -
wt. $9\frac{1}{2}$ - wing $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ - T. $2\frac{1}{8}$ - bill front
 $\frac{3}{4}$ to L. tail $\frac{5}{8}$ - foot $1\frac{5}{8}$ - bill of male
shorter than in female -

They vary - has much the appearance of
a Sitta, clinging to the largest trees
running road & round their trunks in
all directions, searching for insects
chiefly Cleptora - The sexes were evidently
paired in April - The flight is steady &
they have a ^{thin thin note} - I ought to have prepared this bird when
in the Bactar jungle in 1857 very near
to W. Mansfield's locality - Captain
Pinwill H.M. 27th had previously got the
bird in Bacth & W. Home has also got
specimens from several parts of the
Panjab & N.W.P. -

148. *Sittakanalayensis* -

S. viticinoides is not a synonym of this but of
Cetherina as pointed out previously -

The lateral t.f. with oblique white spot near the
tips - we measured lately over 9 inches in extent

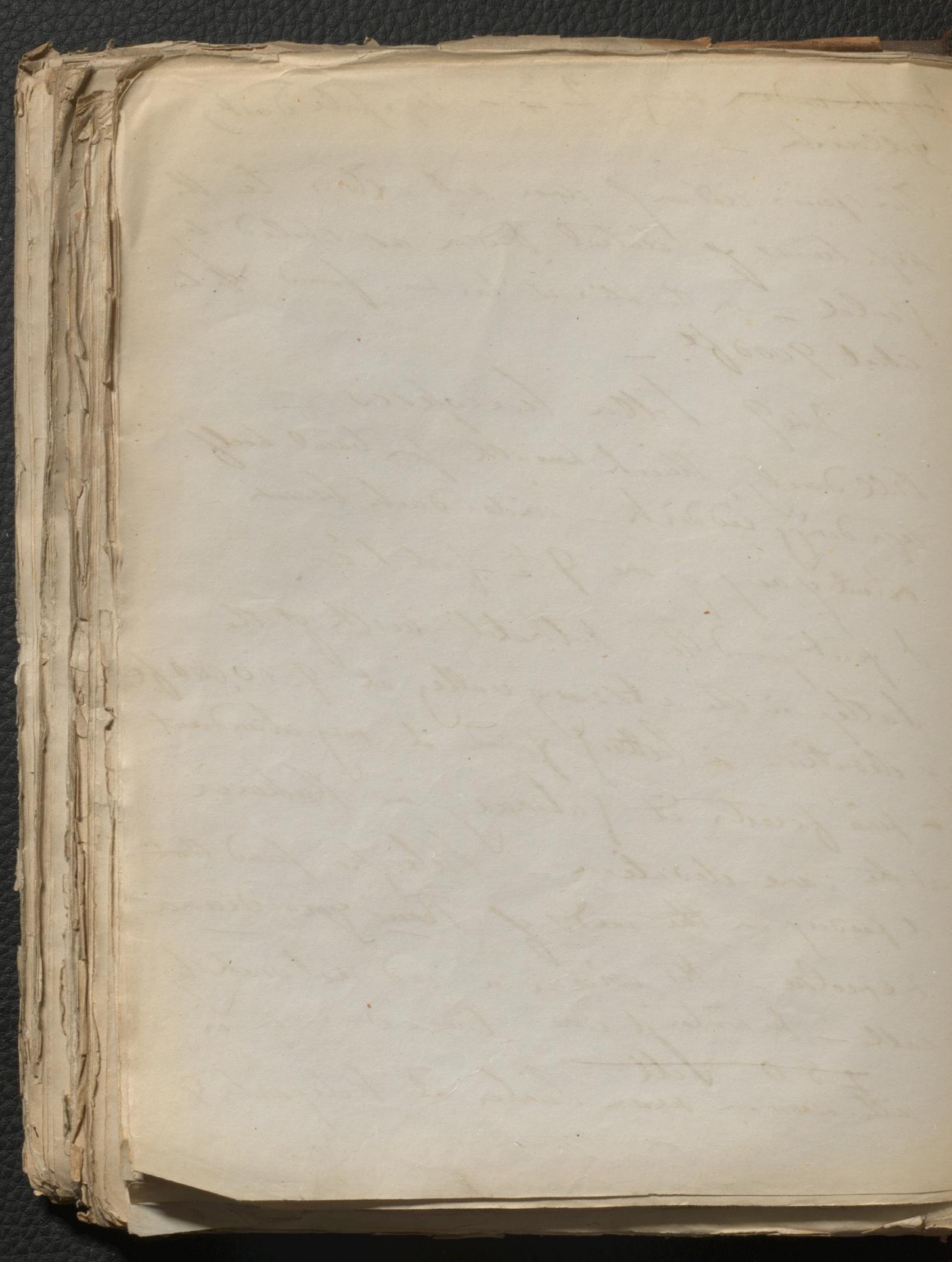
had been to see him, and
had given him a fine piano
and a large book of music.
He was very fond of music
and had a great many books
and instruments. He was
very fond of playing the
piano and the violin. He
was also fond of reading
and had a large library.
He was a very good
man and a true friend.

brown under wing $2\frac{5}{4}$ - legs pale dusky
yellowish -

This species does not extend to the
high lands of Central India as stated by
Gould - in the hills it has been found at the
about 9000 ft. -

Wg. *Sitta leucopsis* -

Body dark, white beneath for basal half.
Upper parts reddish - under dark brown -
ext. of wing of m. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
I first found this bird with g. of the
Saltee in the Aravalli valley at 9-10,000 ft
of elevation - Saltee found it very abundant
in pine forests at Salmaur in Kachchh
at the same elevation - Helegho found that
it feeds on the seeds of *Prunus grandiana*
Lepechini - No voice is a loud melancholy
call - In winter it comes lower down & in
July - Sept. seen near Siala at Kotegarh &



250 Sitta cinnamomeoventris

The received recently had the wing 5 & a half inches
long - wing + tail 12 - bill for
 $\frac{5}{8}$ - foot nearly $1\frac{5}{8}$ -

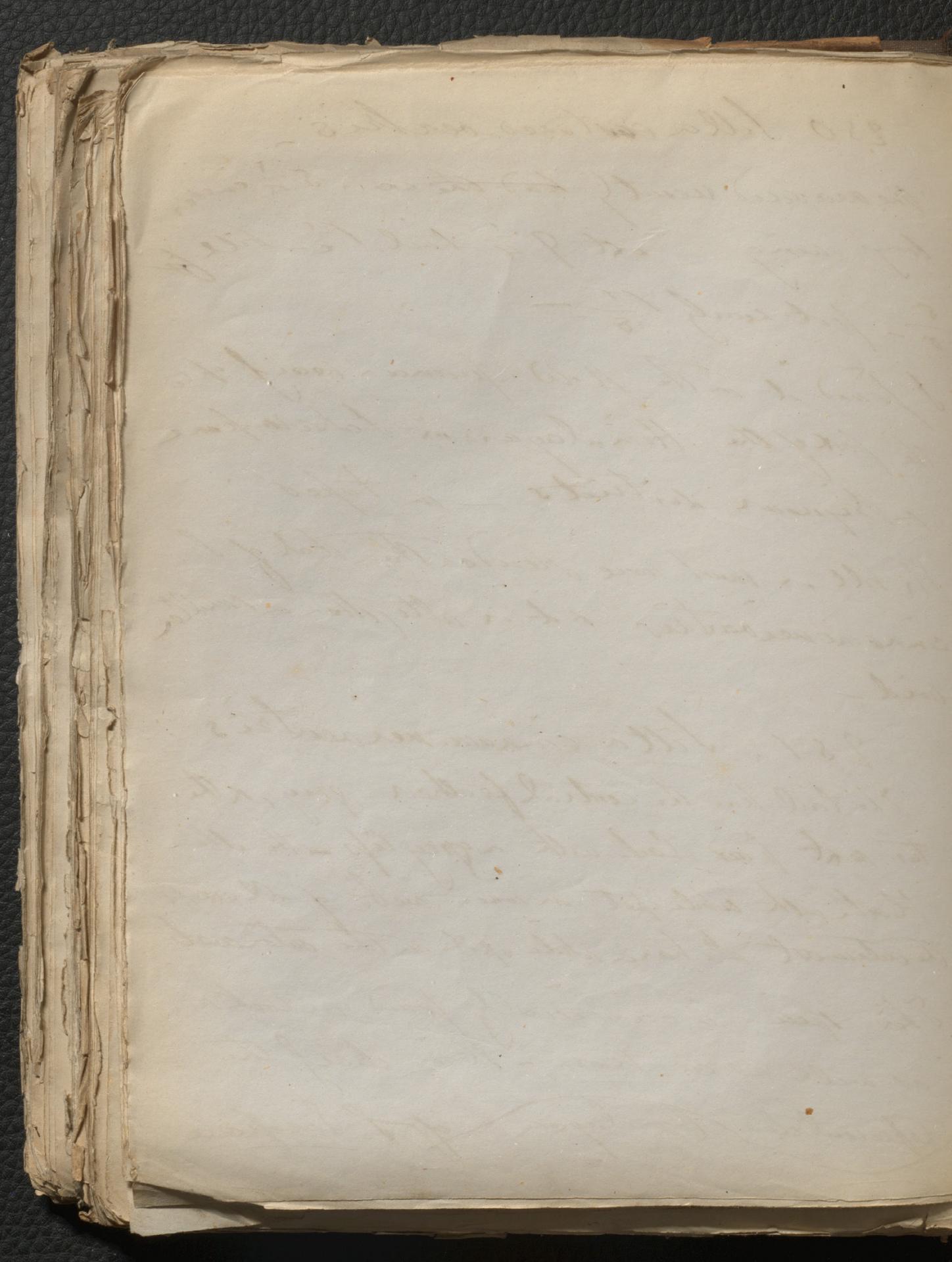
I found it on the N.W. frontier near up to
the foot of the Himalayas in Sikkim & Darjeeling
& Bhutan districts - in tops

The bill is much more slender than that of S.
cinnamomeoventris & it is altogether a smaller
bird -

251. Sitta cinnamomeoventris

The tail has the central feather grey, & the
two next pair black with a grey tip - the other
black with white spot on inner webs of all except
the outermost which have white spot on the outer web.

This species is occasionally found on rocks
as well as on trees - It is chief the
representative of S. europaea



252. *Sitta formosa*

fig'd by Gould 'Birds of Asia vol. II.
This beautiful bush-shrike has been
taken at least in the North Cashmere hills
near its alpine region northern frontier.

Sitta squama is stated to occur in
Afghanistan -

253. *Dendrophila padalea*

^{titled there}
Very common in Spain. We measured of
 $2\frac{8}{10}$ wings. T. $1\frac{3}{4}$ bill at post $\frac{9}{20}$; tail
 $\frac{7}{10}$ - foot $1\frac{1}{2}$. I also saw it at Haridwar
in Saharanpur in RWP.

S. apaea Lesson (plancher, Is. fsp.) may
see Nudt pl. 45 in for Malayana.

254. *Uropsalis phoenopeplus* -

One $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $18\frac{1}{2}$ ext. wing.

W 6 T $4\frac{1}{2}$ -

This Hoopoe is very common all the N.W. & Punjab breed very generally on
seawards of houses or I saw at the late
banished Dr. Scott's house at Umballa -

The male is very diligent in feeding the female
who has just leave her nest except once
in the day for a few moments - The Hoopoe
feeds chiefly on grubs & it scurries for more
diligently tapping the ground in every likely spot
& as soon as one is detected (by smell? or by the
resonance of the ground?) digging most vigorously
daintily it is reached, the bill sometimes
being impaled near to its base - May couple
breed also in the Himalaya as in the N.W.
of - I found one nest once on the bough of a
tree at Hardwar - I think I have noticed
that the call of this species is generally
a triple koot-koot-koot, whilst that of the
next is more generally a double one -

255. This is stated used to stand as

See next pt. p. 1 -

See next pt p 1

Duplex aegyptiacus of Heidenbach —

257 - *Lanius cyaneoventris* -

Mölochha remarks that the female has
the grey of the head & back paler than the male
& that the extent of the grey & rufous is very variable -

258 - *Lanius tephronotus*

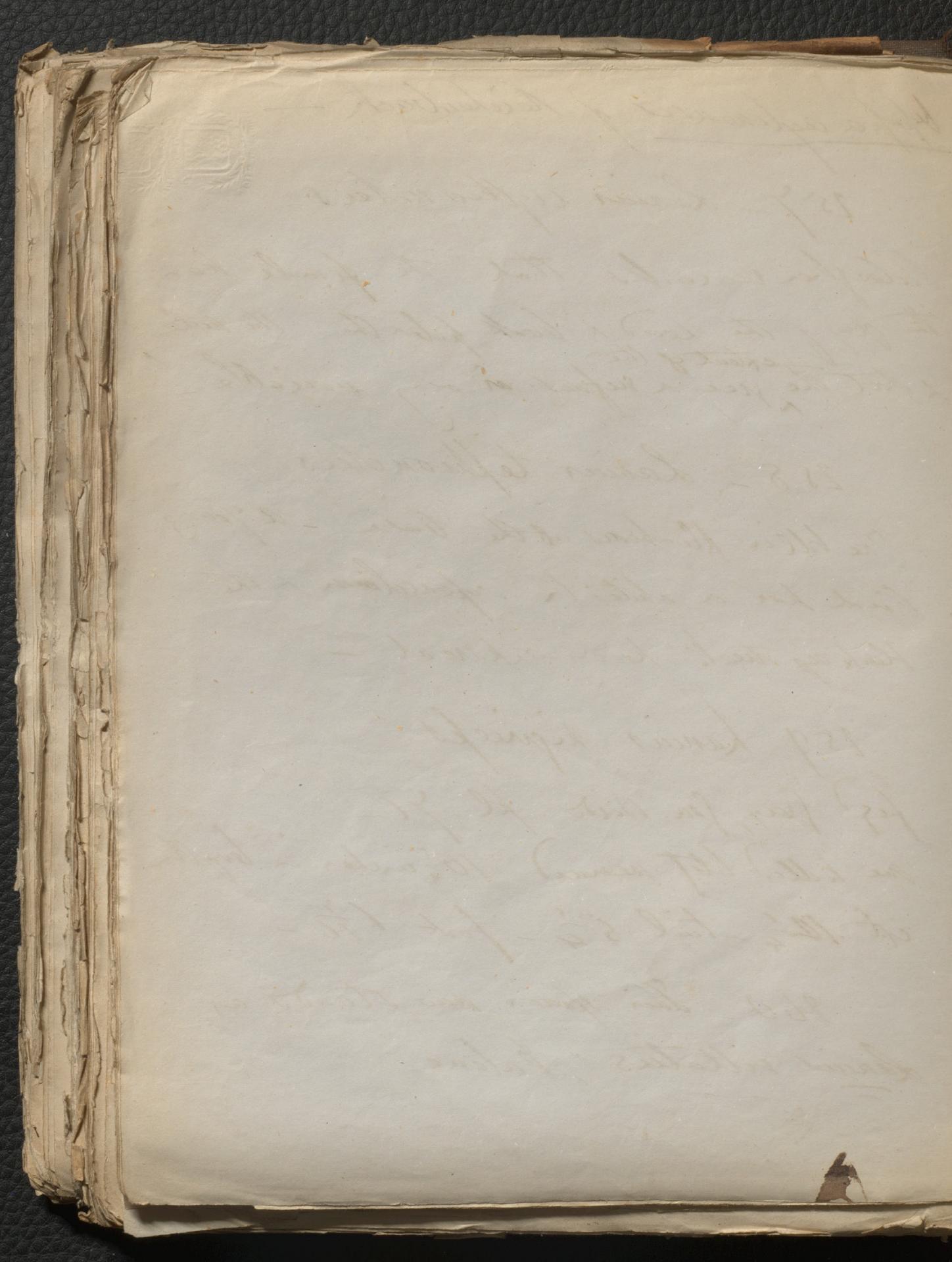
The bill is plumbeous at the base - a young
bird has a whitish speculum & the
black on streak hardly apparent -

259 - *Lanius vitticeps* -

fig 7 Gray, Proc. Acad. pl. 71 -

one killed (not measured) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length
wt. $12\frac{1}{4}$ - tail $5\frac{1}{4}$ - foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ -

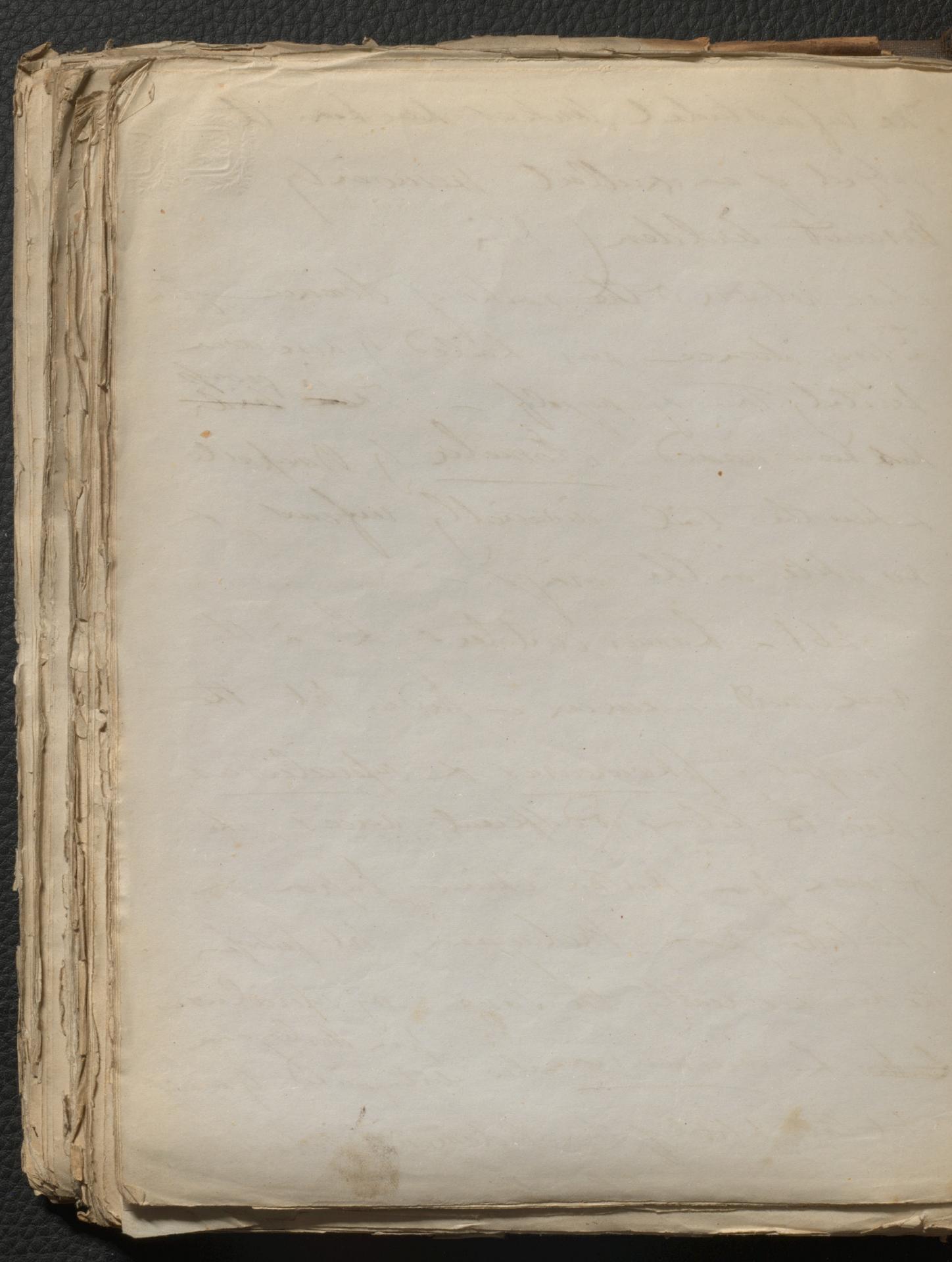
260 - This species now stands as
Lanius vittatus, Valenci.



The upcast-tailed Shrikes have been the
subject of an excellent memoir by
Richard Warden (Journ.

whose return to the ranks of Science after
a long absence was hailed by more men
partly than by myself - ~~This bird~~^{in group}
has been named Oriocela by Bartram
& has the tail invariably upcast, &
is white on the wings -

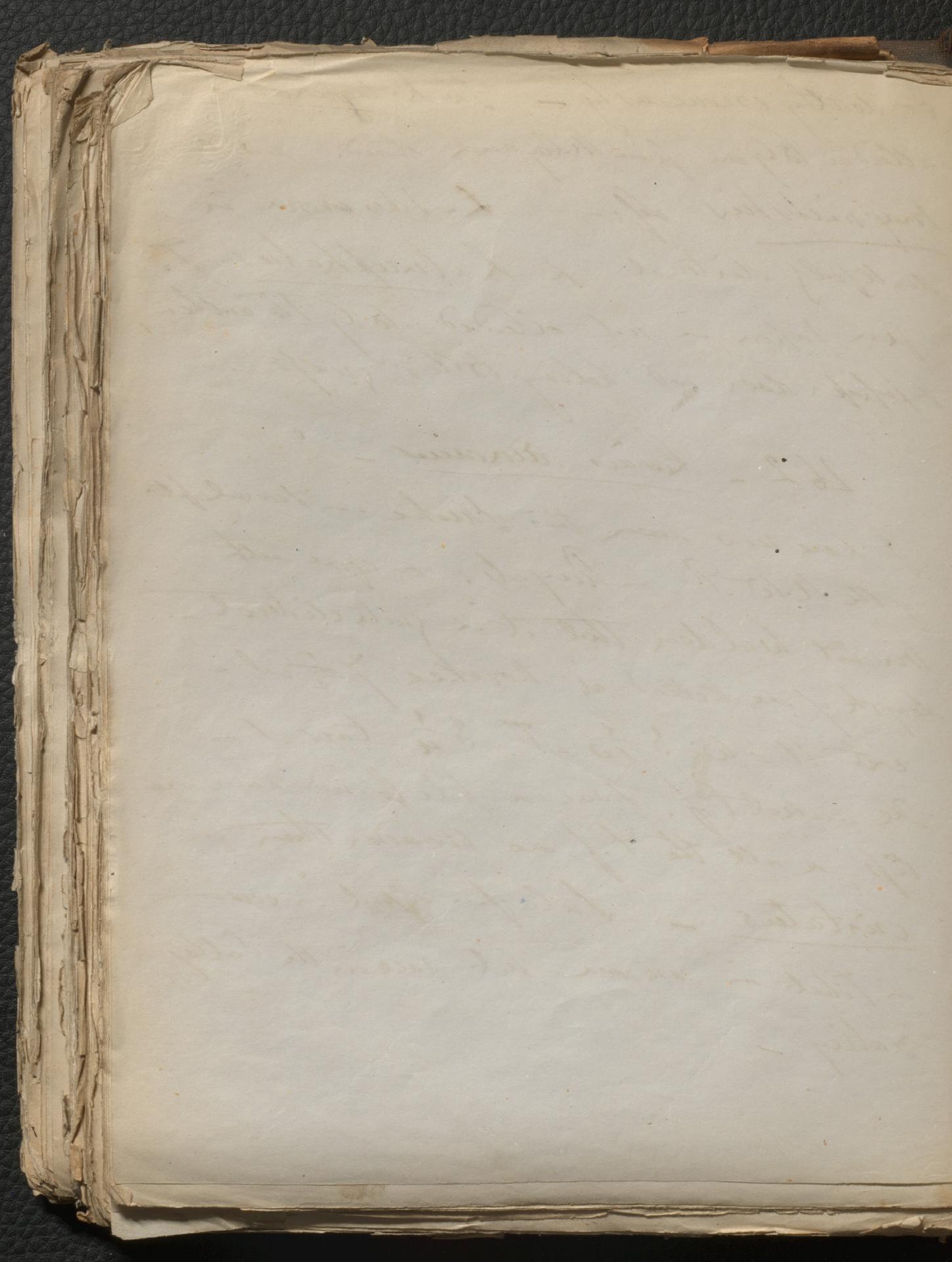
261. Lanius curvirostris, L. is the
race most common in India, but the
specimens of phoenicurus & superciliosus
appear to belong to different races, the
former from Northern China, Japan &
the latter from Malaya and S. Indochina
the two are really the same - my superciliosus
~~L.~~ L. lucidus is also distinguished by
but the habitat of the Indochinese Aspin-Java



evidently on account - The L. tigrinus
alluded to by me from Malacca stands now as
magnificus off - L. schwartzii is
doubtless distinct & L. brachycephalus J.
from Japan is not alluded to by the author,
whether does not belong to this group -

262. Lemur tardus -

I have now seen this species in several pts.
of the N.W. P. & Punjab. & agree with
Vincent Waldron that it is quite distinct -
size of one killed at Kookee 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inl -
ext 11. to 3 $\frac{4}{5}$. T. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ - tail. 1 -
The central t.f. have a pale band near the
tip, & all the t.f. are broader than in
cuvatus - Strepsirrhinus ~~sept.~~ is common
in Tibet in summer but rare in the Sutlej
valley -

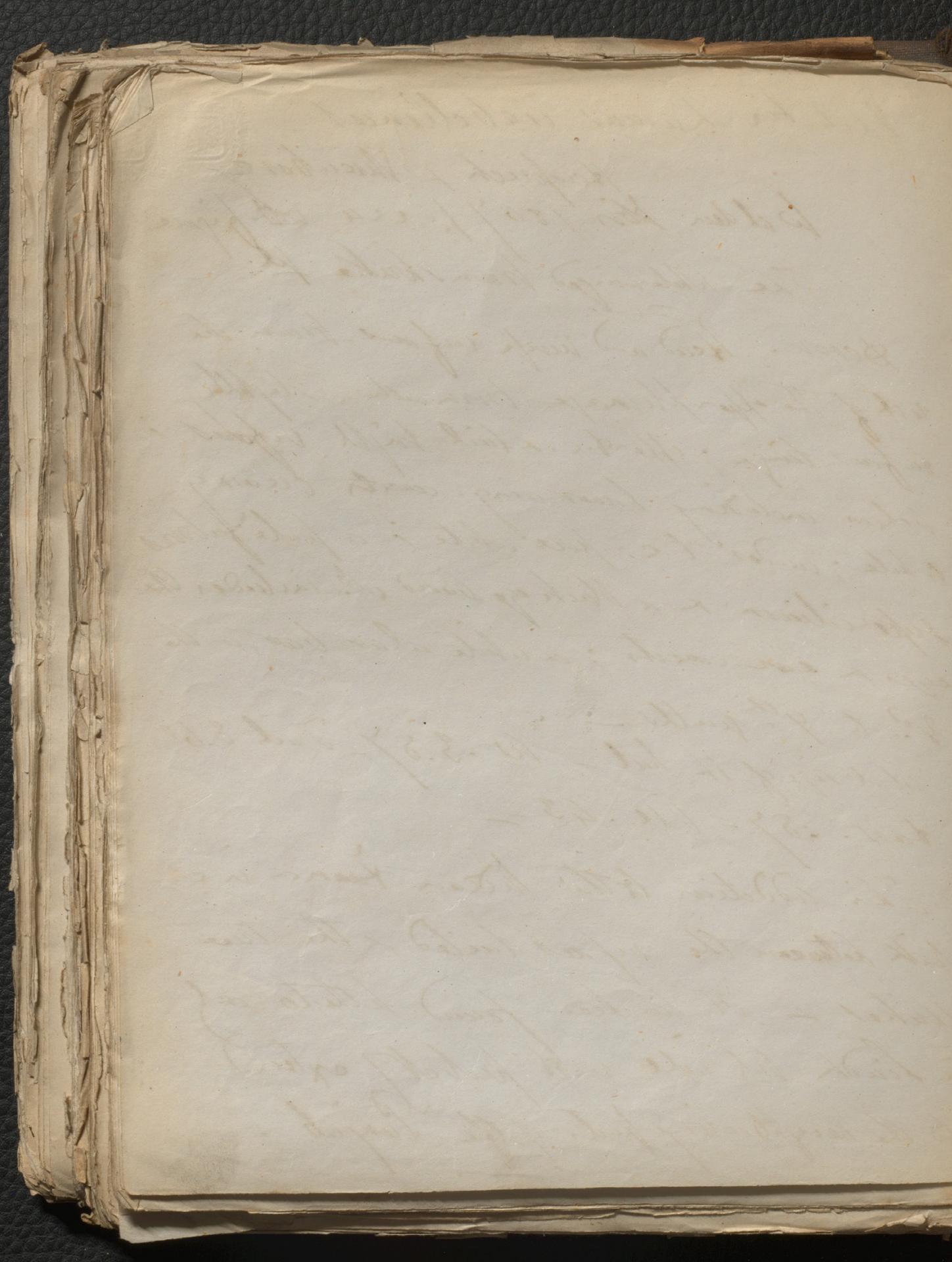


262 *ti* *Lanius isabellinus*

Hausfecht & Monbare
Walden Nov 1867 p. 224 with figure
The white-winged hawk-shrike p.

Descri. Head and neck rufous-brown; the rest of the upper plumage brown with a slightly rufous tinge; upper t.c. & tail bright rufous; below including lower wing-coverts creamy white; under t.c. pure white; a pale rufous supercilium & a black eye band which includes the eye & ear-coverts; a white alar bar, on the 3rd to 9th quills —
about size of the last — W. 3.87 — Tail 3.62
Tars. .87 — Bill .43 —

This addition to the Indian Fauna is a link between the rufous-tailed & the tree shrikes — It has been found hitherto only in Sind, but will most probably extend into the neighbouring parts of the Punjab.



266. *Tephrodornis grisola* —

This is now stated by Mlyth to be the
Hyloterpe philomela Temminck apud
Cobanis, and to be a *Pachycephala* apud
Wallace & Sclater — I will therefore stand
as *Pachycephala philomela* — Hawal
only once mentioned by Mlyth himself in the
Botanical reader at Calcutta — I do not
understand if it is intended that all the Indian
species of *Tephrodornis* should rank under
Pachycephala or not — *Tephrod. galavis*
alluded to in the text is replaced in Malacca by
an allied species *Tephrod. raddei*, Wallace —

267 — It appears that after all two
species are confounded under the name of
Temnurus pictorius, which will stand for
the species from Southern India only —

In the back a concolor with head
or nearly so - The species from the Himalayas
will stand at 26⁹/₁₀ in - *Hemiceras*
capitatus, Whistler - picocolor, Hodg.
The brown backed pied shrike -

Length of a Dayalding specimen $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches
wt. 8. wing $2\frac{1}{2}$. foot $\frac{13}{16}$ -

(The wing in the text is by an error of the
writer $2\frac{9}{10}$ instead of $2\frac{6}{10}$ -) It is a
distinctly larger bird & has a somewhat longer
tail, and the back is always sooty brown.

The rest of the Himalayan bird has been noted
as made of hair of horses, cows & goats, & the
eyes greenish like pale sea-green spotted
with rufous hair, with an indistinct ring -

Page 414 - Swallow 14⁹/₁₀ in from top after
Bonaparte add. to belong -



Supplement Birds
of India
1st & 2nd
Lanig. te - Sikkia

R. 2

Tki

257

Larus cyathula

Wroth found the bird from the Korean hills
bister in hue & the bay colour much paler
than those in the plains. This confirms the
identity of the bird with a bird with the generally
darker hill individuals.

160 *Larus Haematocephalus* - nest & egg found
by Miss Haene & Wroth - The former described
the egg as yellowish stone - a greenish - a grey
with spots & streaks of pale yellowish brown & pale
purple stuff at the larger end -

Hymenoptera (cont'd)
(cont'd)

259. *Lanius reijcsei* -

Hoffmann et Donisthorpe from Lad Walden's
observation (Him 1868 p. 70) whether the
bird be the same as *Sarcocats* parva
Philippines ~~in the~~ & therefore whether
the species of *Lanius* ~~antiquorum~~ be correct or
not and to this Philippines bird belong the
species *L. variatus* Sepp. & d. offalo-
nielat. Damp. -

L. variatus Sepp. (d. beckeri Temm.)
Bartlaub, (*L. melanurus* Similoe v.
from China - (fide. Walden) ^

The Copper becker stroke

≡

?

F.

to 270 - *Praecatulus* Macr.
in pen written India only

No 270 mi - *Praecatulus* Layard de Molt
olim G. Pasquier, B.C. -
Differ from last in its smaller size
in the anterior surface of the wing beneath being
strongly barred, the abdominal bars fewer
& broader & not present in the adult 5
& the outer t.s. only are slightly tipped with
white - wings 6. tail 4 -

The geographical distribution of these two species
is yet unknown =

271. *Picocatulus* spicatus -

figd Gould P. Asia pl. 18 fig. 3 -
Wristed & build on high crest, & long 4-5
off dull white, sparingly dotted & blotched with
rusty brown, most thickly so at base and where
they form a ring -

figd. Saalder Botanica pt. 17 pl. 14 -

further on p. 422 -
for K.W. Himalayaes
Adani; P. planmaria however is probably
P. speciosus -

figd Saalder Botanica pt. 1 pl. 4

272. *Picus-flaviceps*

I have seen an ~~asian~~ specimen that I could
not distinguish from those of S. India &
Myth also says ~~Heineck~~ ^{for} Asian do not
appear to differ, so we may add *P. leucocephalus*
Wt. to the species of this species - A spec. shot
in Ceylon measured $8\frac{1}{4}$ oct. $11\frac{1}{4}$ long $3\frac{1}{4}$

T. $4\frac{1}{4}$ - foot 1 -

273. *Picicocetes horvathi* -
each head of
the winter may see by large flocks 30-40
40 ~~approximately~~ in the Hainanayas,
~~they~~ ~~head to the~~ ~~is~~ in a beautiful sight to
see them with colors glancing in the sun.

274. *Picicocetes solans* -

In my description of the female, second
Head dark ashy, back tinged slate green
breast, wing spots, wings & lateral tail ^{pale} yellow
throat white -

state that I

178. *Dicurus macrocerus*

W^r said by Name to be next variable
some pale white other with a glossy warm
pink ground, & the pts varying from pale
to dusky -

It stands to appear - Maria hills -

275. *Picrococcyx volsus* -

figd Gould A. Asia pt 1 & pl. 6 -

Extends far west to the Dehra Doon &
the Himalayas near Mussoorie -

276. *Picrococcyx leucophaeus*

figd Gould A. Asia pt 1 & pl. 5

277. *Picrococcyx erythropygius*

figd Gould A. Asia pt 1 pl. 5 -

Macfie pronounced it in Mussoorie, but a
misaken or saying of it that it had been
pronounced so far south, as I get on the
front of the Kailashenis -

278 bi. *Dicrurus longas*

See Ciferdet vol III p.

The ~~Hawking~~ ^{Bengal} Drongo-shrike -

Differ from Malabar areas in wanting the

2 kitten pedia

white ventral spot - has generally a long tail
one killed at Dacca measured $12\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
ext. 18. wing 6. T. 6 - another in the Darjeeling
district was nearly 13 inches long - ext. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
~~tail~~ - tail $\frac{7}{8}$ - tail 1 -

This species appears to replace the last
in many parts of Bengal, but the limits
of the two require careful observations

180 in - Dickens Walden.

Relevant this 1868 p. 497 -

This species (not named as above) appears
to replace D. laticaudatus in some parts
of the Himalayas - Its distinctions however
have not been pointed out very clearly
yet - The color is stated as dark blue black
the under wing co. & t. c. are tipped
white, this generally being a mark of
no value in this group - one measured

The same settler described the nest & eggs -
the former of roots & fibres lined with soft hair &
with spider webs & ligas outside - The
eggs very variable ^{in shape about} & few able to stuff with the nests
& thicker of red hair perfectly grey & shiny -
some numerous - others -

Specimens I got sent to Dacca recently
provided by Mr Simson are very good indeed
more so than specimens from S. India or
the Himalayas, and show a decided
tendency towards D. cinereaceus.

10-Suckles - Oct. 1375 - W. 5.05 - S. 5.75
Nov 1175. 15 - ~~5.50~~ - 6.625

It is probably *D. himalayensis* of Tschirkev
Wolff - Miss 68 p. 200 -

W. Mockler Lanza says that the specimens
he obtained in Kauai were more like
Tropicandates -

A male specimen I visited Braine in
D. cerasaceus, Honfj. quite distinct from
Tropicandates, darker grey with a metallic
sheen - size of D. cerasaceus - appears as
likely to grade into Tropicandates.

283 - *Phragia* required
one measured 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ under the end of central t.f.
ct. 17 - W. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

From late observations I am now doubtful of
the long-headed t.f. being a seasonal

Allen have that, the red bird in the breeding
plumage may find red long tailed water with the
tail fully developed & white one with those
parts undeveloped - At all nests were but
red females were found or the nests -
He kept away - Home & Brooks both
describe the red eggs - the former said the egg
white with a very pale salmon colored tip at
numerous dull red specks & spots - gathered a
patch at the large end - W. Brooks describes
them as buff sparingly spotted with reddish
brown & purple grey -

ornament, as I found the young feathers
growing on a specimen shot in October -
284. *Edolais paradiseus* -

Myth writes that it is duller if the long
crested bird is found by a boat or raft in the
sub-Himalayan region - The form seen
bird appears to me to be the same, as
certainly as those from Assam -

188. *Tibicen paradisea* -

Holaspur ^{that} it extends up to a height of
good ft in N.W. India. - The nest is deep,
of shaped of fine grass & moss, with clumps
outside & the egg 4 in number, white with a
few brick red or crimson spots -

290. *Mycis nigrescens*

Myth has seen a bird of the species to
take up its residence in a beehive, & prey

292 -

+ Warfed attained it near Chanda. - &
being hard in his list of birds near

Gorna - had decided of Home - a very
delicate small tumbler-like affair of fine
grape coated with cobwebs - Eggs white
with very minute yellowish brown specks, confluent
at large end, in a few larger spots of a pale icting
hue -

on the back skin & most part of head.

It is very doubtful if ^{Reared by} M. Syntoma
from the Anderson be distinct, or bid
having a much extended distribution -

291 - This must now stand as
Leucoscora albicollis, Biillet - Dr

Proteran ^{Specimen} ~~lately published~~ a list of the
types of certain species in the collections of the
Museum, & has ^{here} determined the priority
of my ^{& current} species, ^{to} those
of Biillet, ^{names} given subsequently.

292 - " *Leucoscora aureola*, Vill.

& 293 in *Leucoscora leucopaster*, Cuvier
This is also an I suspect ^{of} Sykes' Adams
Philidora farcovenensis which does not
occur in the west of India -

The rest of 291 was described & figured in ⁱⁿ parties
Contributions to Entomology - pl. xcii - It was
made of fine grass & fibers held together by a

& cher

by a thin black coating of cobwebs. The eggs were
in number, fleshy white with a ring of earthy brown
spots at the large end.
Mr. Merrifield has lately found eggs as far west
as Chautauqua -

294. *Chelidopteryx hypoxanthia* -
one measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. $\text{G} \cdot \text{W} 2\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{T} 2\frac{5}{8}$
Bell black above, yellow at base below - The feet
& legs are brownish in color of *Holophaea* drawing,
the eggs white, faintly speckled -

295. *Cryptotephra cincta* - *capilla*
One lately measured was $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; $8\frac{1}{2}$ sp.
 $\text{W} 2\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{T} 2\frac{1}{4}$ - foot $\frac{13}{16}$ -

296. *Hemicheledon fuliginosum*.
One killed in Kartaria measured length $4\frac{3}{4}$
 $\text{G} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{W} 2\frac{5}{8} \cdot \text{T} \cdot 1$ - foot $\frac{13}{16}$ - The eyelids are
partly abraded as noticed by Stolezka as also the toes,
& he notices the middle portion of the inner web of

Nov 11/05

I found it

297 - ~~Woolsey~~ *Alsophyia latidorsis* Naufeld 19⁰⁵
he cannot see the small difference between
the specimens collected by himself & one sent
from Anony by Sonde as M. cinnerea T.

the hills being poles the ~~rest~~^{other} were
fallow & bare spot, conspicuous over the land
in the air - The female & dragoon appears
to be somewhat larger than the male, & the pale
parts to be somewhat infuscated - Dr. Stoliczka
found it at high as 13000 ft in Lhasa - & says
that he found it more common on the eastward
than toward the more western parts of the
Himalayas - ~~it is~~^{however} very abundant in Sikkim
in Khami at height of 9-10,000 ft

The eggs are figured by Hodgson pale greenish
with dusky specks. Saunders' bird is
considered distinct & to be *A. schistacea* Guérin
~~and which~~ Pallas' bird *M. fasciata*, or
undoubtedly the same -

299. *Alconox ferrugineus* -
The nest & eggs of this are depicted in one
of Hodgson's drawings, the eggs pure buff
color unspotted.

and Brooks describe them as fleshy white
cladged & mottled with pale reddish brown
at the large end -

Blyth says
the fore mentioned a lobed dry Dauphin
it is the same as

Lobularia Gibbosula & from Chanda.

301. *Sarcyias melanops* -

exp. of wing 10 inches - Hodges figure
the off or unfeathered pinkish white - Captain
Balgoe ^{describes them} had them brought to him pale greenish
blue, much spotted & streaked with brown -

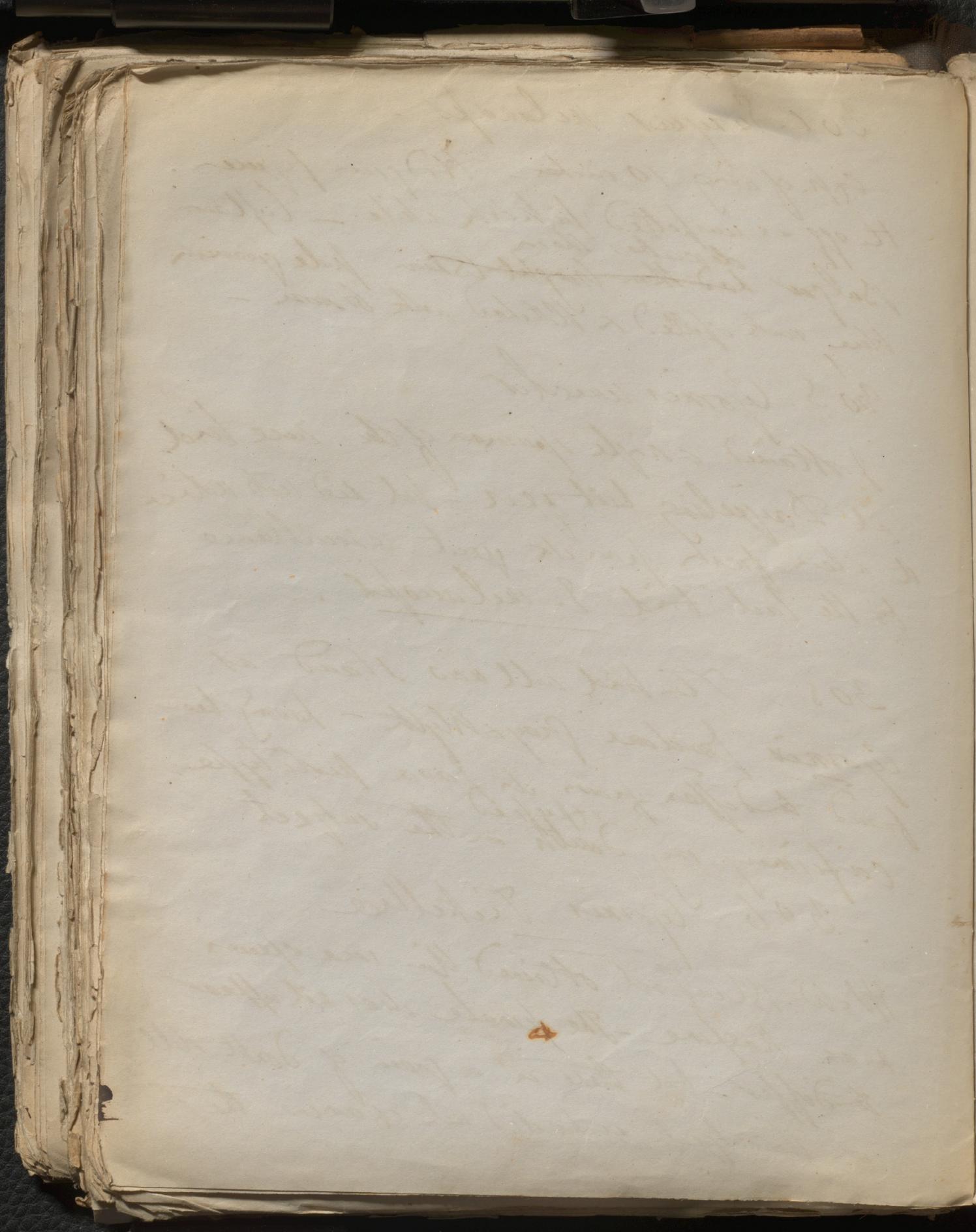
303. *Gymnus leucostict* -

I obtained a single specimen of this rare bird
at Dajjeling last year - but did not notice
it when fresh from its great resemblance
to the last bird *S. melanops*.

305. The bird will now stand as
Gymnus Verdore Gray & Mlyth - having been
found to differ from the Java prototype
confirming my ^{et alij} doubt on the subject

306. *Gymnus Tickelliae*

W. W. Blanford obtained this one specimen
near Nagore - The female does not appear
to differ - but there is a grain of doubt still
on the subject as he did not examine the



bird himself

307 - *Cyornis taificauda* -

The bare eyelids are whitish - The heart
is more albuscent in the female than in male.
ext. of wing $9 \frac{1}{4}$ of one measured twice

I have some time since given up the belief
in my express heated Malgherry bird being
this species - referred to your male *C. indicus*.

308 *Cyornis magnirostris*

Three males examined or male of this kind
described by Major Gordon Auster & now in his
collection - It is an Agt. the name of (per-
a drawing of Godron's) for there is no specimen
in the British Museum, nor (so far as I am
as yet) very like *C. undeculoides* - darker
place above

Brewster says the female is plain brown with
lighter under parts -

wings streaked

He states it to be very common from the lower
hills as far as Paro up to 12,000 ft. &
also in Kanchenjunga

310. *Muscicapa superciliaris*

Above dull purplish blue & red full or
printed - the lars are dark bluish black &
Stoliczka remarks that the white feather of the
lower surface are slatey at their base in heart &
abdomen - The female I obtained lately at
Dacca being slate blue on head & back becoming
blue on lower back & rump, coppery &c; red
purple; chin - thick fulvous web of lower parts
white slavering on sides of breast & flanks -
Stoliczka says that the old form has some blue on
the head as well

Hodgson

310a.

Muscicapa hemileuca appear to be a distinct
species & may be named the Dark blue
Flycatcher - Above dull slate blue, pale
slightly greyish on the forehead; lores
eyebrows & face dark; tail slate for basal half
except the central t.f. - beneath slate, the
dull blue of the two sickles extending over the sides

The

The white-winged bee fly catcher -

Two other small species of *Hypocnemis*
have been indicated by Myott -

310 ter. *Musacapula leucosticta*
like *M. superciliaris* - the white on the
throat much broader, - less blue on the
breast & no white on the tail -

311 ter *Musacapula ciliaris* -
Darker & duller blue above than —
— a white superciliary line from the
nostrils; the greater coverts & outer webs
of the tertaries white as also the entire
lower surface - This distinction
marks it as a very distinct species -

314 - *Hillava standarda* -

Female found under a tree ft 2 pl. 5 -
Specimen this bird in the Malacca hills &
it extends still further westwards -

315. *Hillava Macgregoriae* -

Female found under a tree ft 2 pl. 6
The ext. of wings $\frac{7}{4}$ - tail $\frac{11}{16}$ - foot $1\frac{1}{16}$.

The nest is fixed by Adyar in a slight
bough of a tree, & the egg pinkish white

316. *Hillava grandis* -

Female found 15. May ft. 2 pl. 4 -

A female measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. wt $12\frac{1}{2}$

W. 4 T $3\frac{1}{2}$ -

Perhaps allied to Hillava in Drymophilidae, F. P.C. 430 - formerly the genus
Pezorhynchus, from Malaya -

Gen. Mr. Thales - Myth Notes that
Monocapa Idilaria. S. Miller. from
Tina in an Arthropod -

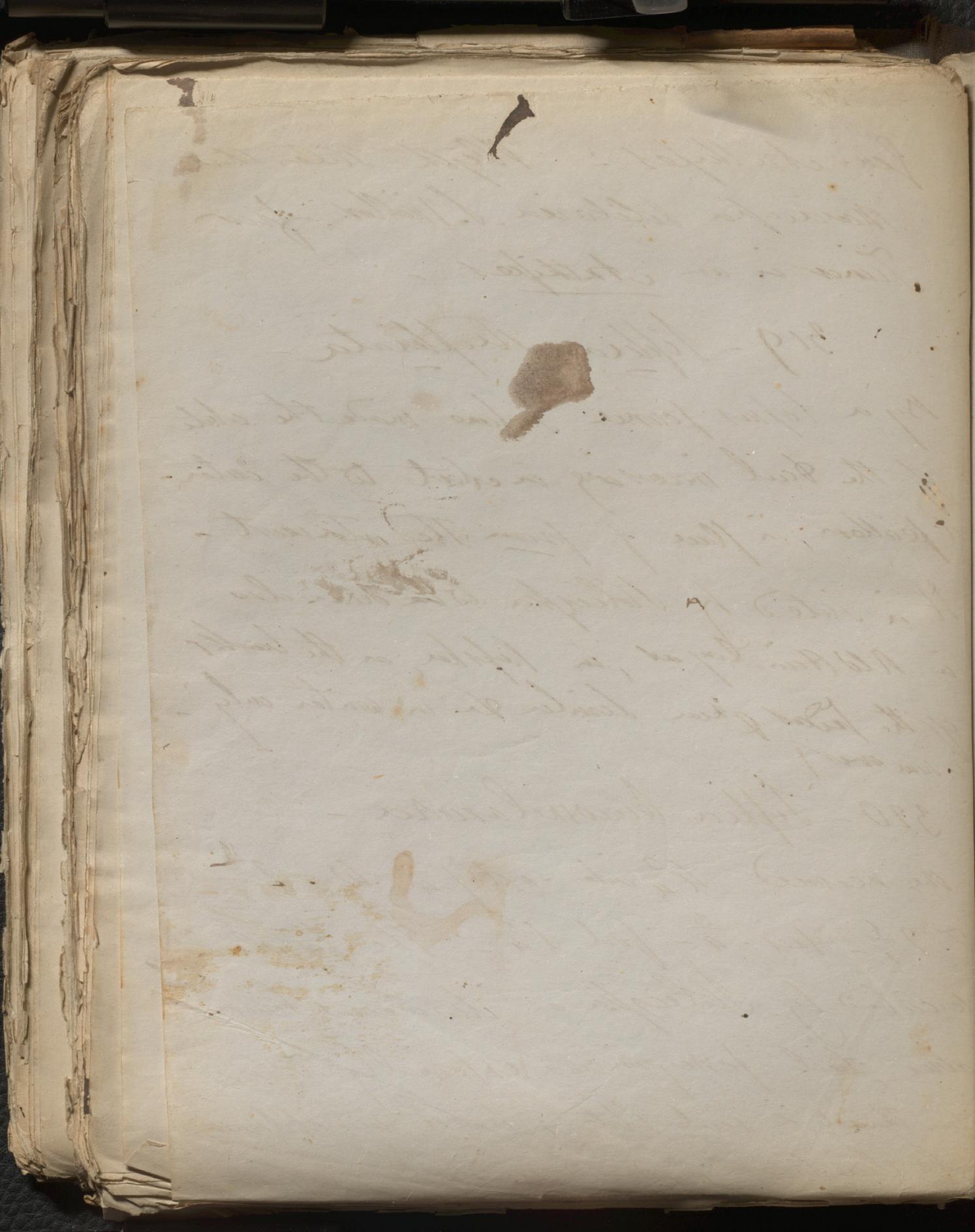
319 - *Tephia trispinata* -

By a paper found I have made the state
of the tail increasing in extent to the outer-
most feather, in place of from the outermost -

It is stated by Stoleizka to occur also
in Old Harry Bay, in Popham, on the banks
of the sides & near similar & in winter only -
seen over

320 - *Tephia leucophaea* -

The measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide - ext $7\frac{1}{4}$ - W. $2\frac{3}{8}$
 $7\frac{1}{8}$ - tail $\frac{3}{4}$ - foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ - The female de-
scribed by Stoleizka or divaricatus has
long, tail ferruginous especially at base,
in throat & vent white; breast and abdomen
the same brown; under t.c. slightly ferruginous





Wise of India
R 8

Sippia —

Turdus



The lateral t. f. are white at base - the
hind claw very long -

350 p. 350

velvet

silky

buccinatoria - (cont'd) The measurements of
the air-vessel by myself are as follows

L $4\frac{2}{8}$ - ext $7\frac{1}{2}$ - W $2\frac{3}{8}$ - T. $2\frac{1}{8}$ - tail. $\frac{3}{4}$
foot - $1\frac{1}{4}$ -

321 - The *Sitta europaea*
Musacops tricolor & M. reichenbairi of Dr.
Miller are stated to be respectively 3 + 7
this bird. - The female is ashy above,
rufous beneath, paler on head, & vent; super
ciliæ pale rufous; wing & tail pale
brown, slightly variegated on outer webs with
pale rufous - Dimension of one killed at
Dayjulang L $4\frac{5}{8}$ - ext $7\frac{1}{2}$ - W $2\frac{3}{8}$ - T. $1\frac{3}{4}$
tail. $\frac{3}{4}$ - foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ -

one that lies in the Khasia hills are
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length - at $8\frac{3}{4}$ W. 28° i T.
long. $\frac{11}{16}$ - bill black - legs dark reddish brown
It has often been found hibernating in Bengal
& neighbouring hills -

2 Blaafied & it is said about Nappone

823. *Syrrhopteron leucura* - This -
the western form of this bird - shafts of
the foreprimary only confined to chin & throat -
323 in *S. pava* - (*S. cuneata*) -

What - The European white tailed fly catcher -
This can occur in western India & N.W.
Burma - I have seen it at Samburpur,
Sikri & ~~Hebbal~~ said to be ^{Hebbal} - It is often
said to be named *S. cuneata* - In the
end of the lower surface extends much lower
than in the last, & Manfred noticed it on the end
, November, and doubts if the male ever appears
in the female plumage -
the bristly feathers round the orbits are very
conspicuous in this bird. ~~Manfred~~
This is probably the bird obtained by Stolejka
in Karski in 18

on the tail of the Hague parrot going westward

A very large bird:

but it does not agree well with Pidoni's
description - In this specimen the ashy
color of the upper t.c. is spread more on the
back - but I fail to see any essential differ-
ence in my description of the lower parts -

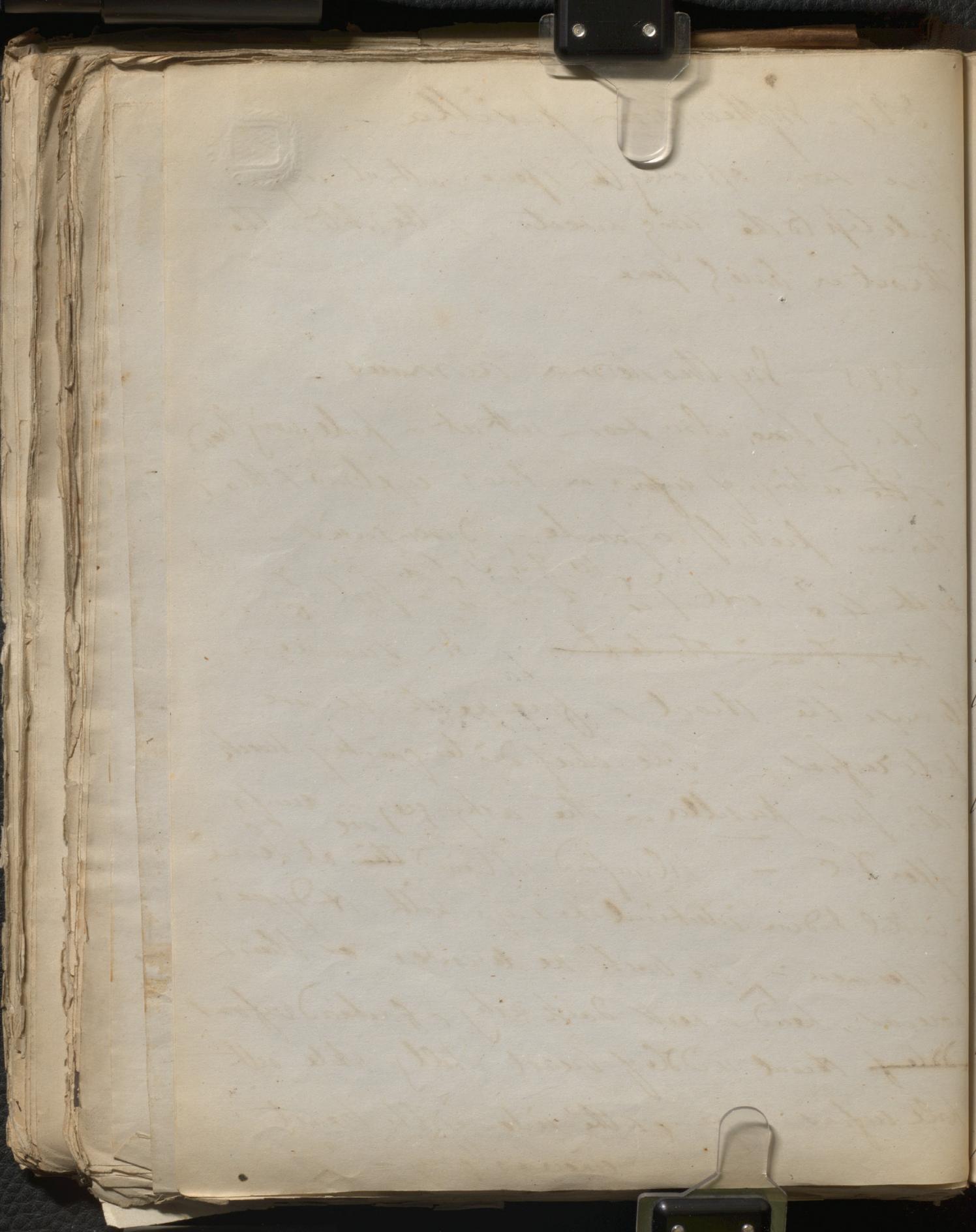
384. *Syntomis pusilla* -

I have seen apparently this species without any pale tip to the wing-crests, & the white on the throat is bare & pure -

385. *Syntomis acmaea* -

Thus I have also seen without a pale wing-band
& the a tiny tip of white on the eyebrows & throat
This was probably a female - dimensions -
length 40⁵, ext 7¹/₄, tars ¹/₂, foot ⁷/₈
~~but T. in the last~~ - In summer

Usually the throat & fore neck become
pale rufous - The chief distinguishing mark
& this from *pusilla* is the ashy grey on wings
Upper T.C. - Mawson obtained this at Leon
Cochal Indian identical he says with H. Gray's
type specimen - the back he describes as black
cinereous, head & neck dark ashy & faintly rufous
~~middle~~ of throat middle of breast & belly white with
pale rufous tips on the sides of the breast
cinereous grey = △



326 - *Syntomis maculata*

The female is dull rusty brown above, white beneath; the tail superciliated & without any white -

This bird is stated to extend to Java & Sumatra - I found it very abundant in Ceylon.

327 - *Tesia castaneo-coronata* -

f & ♀ said B. Nica pt x pl. 13 -

The wings and tail are not so pure green as the back being mixed with greyish - It extends to the W.W. Himalayas having been killed near Mussoorie - It also extends to the Khasia hills - North Cachar -

328 *Tesia cyaniventer*

f & ♀ said B. Nica pt x pl. 12 -

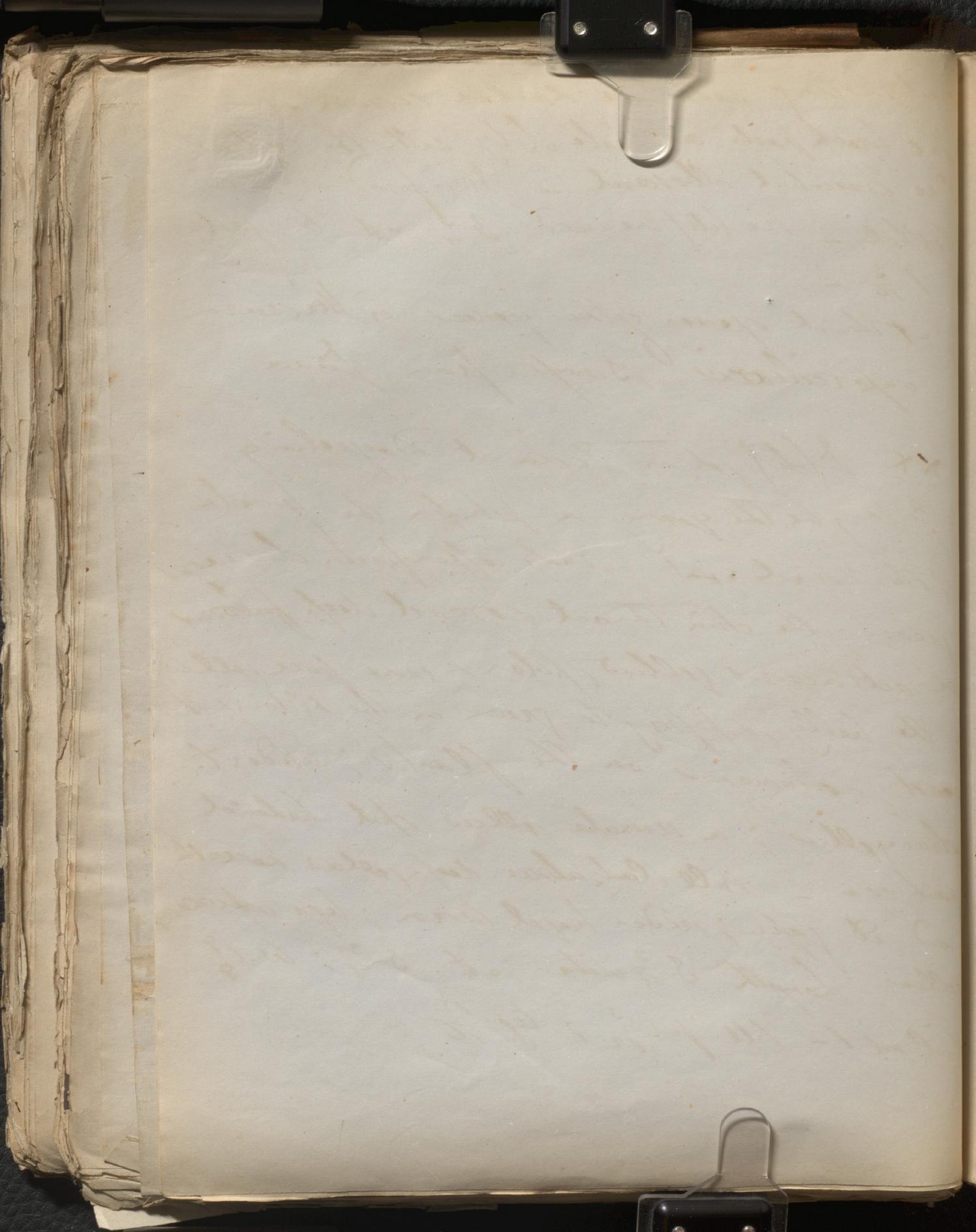
I could not perceive a blackish line from behind the eye along the neck dividing the green from the plumbeous throat - The female has a pale bright green supercilium from base of bill

but the sex unfortunately was not
ascertained

contrasting with the darker crown -
The back parts are pale rusty with the central
line somewhat obscure - It is found also in
Sybect - The tail measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ - ext. 6 - foot
 $1\frac{3}{16}$ -

A third species of this genus in Micronesia
superciliosus, Bonap. from Java -

xx I (det) got on Terra at Daepeling
It may be the young or perhaps the female
of this bird. ~~at~~ like the copper parts olivaceous
green; the skin throat & heart deep fulvous
or ochraceous yellow, paler & more pale yellow
in the belly & passing to green on the sides of the
breast, & olivaceous on the flanks; under t.^{c.}
blue yellow; a minute yellow spot beneath
each eye - Bill black above deep yellow beneath
and at base; under basal brown; legs ochraceous
yellow - Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches - ext. $5\frac{3}{4}$; w. $\frac{17}{8}$
tail not 1 - Bill pr. $\frac{5}{12}$; tip $\frac{15}{16}$ -



Zon. Procypha -

page 488 - 14th line from bottom
instead of this species should be the first
species i.e. P. squamata.

329. Procypha squamata
This bird is rather common about Massowee
& Stolzko found it as far as China on
the latter -

330. Procypha pusilla -

Major Sedun Carter received one specimen
of this rare bird - In this specimen there is
a good deal of white on the lower cheek, chin
& throat, & the wing-coverts are distinctly
spotted with white -

Adair.

391
Procyon canadensis -

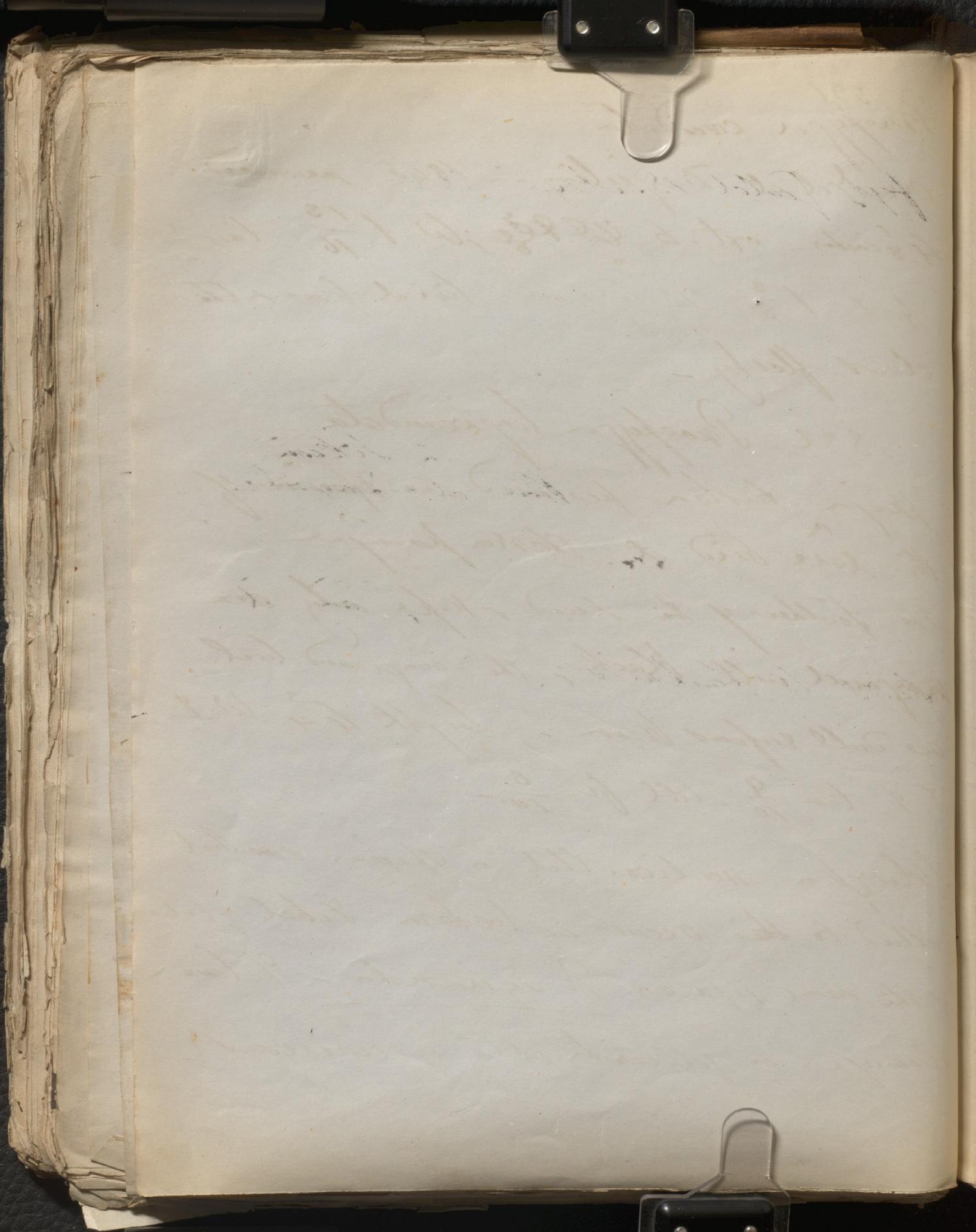
one shot at Darjeeling in 1868 measured
4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches - ext. 6 4 $\frac{3}{8}$; W 1 $\frac{13}{16}$ - tail $\frac{3}{4}$
foot $1\frac{3}{8}$. The legs were thin & bare the
claws fleshy -

392 *Procyon lagocanadensis* -

Major Hunter procured one specimen of
this rare bird at Kara Pongee -

The feathers of the head & neck only are
varnished with black; the wings and tail
are dull rufous brown - length 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ - W. 2.
J. 2. tail $\frac{9}{10}$ - l.c. p. $\frac{6}{10}$ -

Hodgson mentions that a species somewhat
allied to this occurs in western Tibet, but
of the same size as *P. squamata* - The lower
limbs are yellowish olive or cinereous -



333 - *Trochocercus niphonensis*

fig. Gould B. Asia pl. 6

Length of one $3\frac{5}{8}$; ext. $5\frac{1}{2}$; w $1\frac{3}{4}$; tail 1; bill at post $\frac{3}{8}$; tars. $\frac{11}{16}$ - foot

$1\frac{3}{16}$ - legs pale reddish brown -

I found this bird more abundant in the
in Sikkim

N. W. Himalayas than at ~~Darjeeling~~ -

In summer it frequents both fresh & rocky
hills at from 9 to 12000 ft., ~~and~~ and it
extends to Karkaia -

337. *Brachypteryx hyperythra*

Major Solain Carter named a male

Brachypteryx larger apparently than

B. niphonensis, but colored precisely

similar, viz dark slate with a white speculum
^{indigo}

It may be the male of this species - The
wing measured $2\frac{6}{10}$ under; the tail 2; tars. $1\frac{4}{8}$

Drymoschares stellatus

338 bis - Macropygiae, 1808 p 28
The closest backed short wing -

fig B. Asia.

348. *Macropygia curvirostris*.

As measured 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide est. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, W 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,
tail 1 $\frac{3}{8}$; toes. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. First l $\frac{1}{2}$ -leg bird
brown - it female was somewhat large
W. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ est. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lower parts ~~black~~
pale brownaceous paler on the belly and
vent of a ^{short} concealed white supercilium -

^{copy of a}
I possess a drawing of another species of
Macropygia stated to have been
done by W. Gold & the bird is said
by informant to have been killed on
Fenical Dayeeling at ~~8000 ft.~~
It is on the high frontier at 10,000 ft.
by Lt. Peckes --

3 Myrt L.

I presume Mr. Gould has named it before
this -

339. *Callene rufiventris* -

The female is said like him with the
abdominal patch whitish instead of
rufous - not unlike *Mericippa cyanea*,
Gould, boy. Caudale pl. xxi - applied
perhaps erroneously to New Zealand

339 tri. *Callene alliventris* -

Fairbank = P. J. S. 1867 pl. xxxix -

Gould A. Atta p. xx pl. 16

The white bellied Skat wing

-

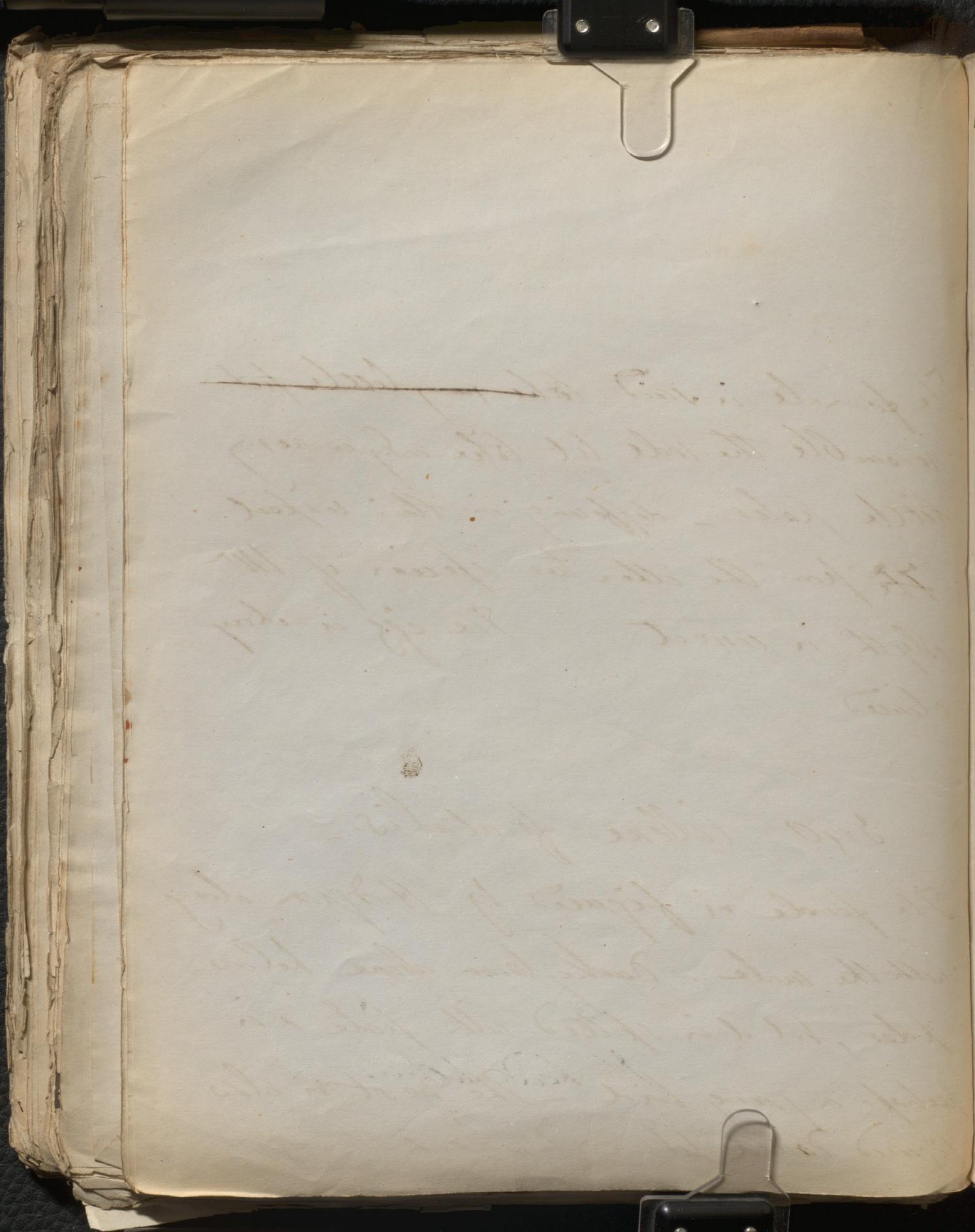
Descri.

and I have not seen any animal
so tame & willing to be petted
as this old dog. I don't
know if this little dog is named
Casper or not, but it is a very
handsome dog, with long hair
and a bushy tail. It is a
small dog, but very strong
and active. It is a
very good dog, and I
think it will be a great
addition to our family.

The female is said to be ~~very~~ ^{little} less fat
than the male but like all a very
little paler - differing in this respect
from the other two species of W.
Myth is correct. The egg is clay
coloured

340. *Callea frontalis*.

The female is figured by Hodgson clay
with the male - dark brown above below
paler, but it is spotted with pale & is
keeps of a parrot bird - The nest is also
figured, domed like a Wren & the egg



clay colored -

340 bis. Calleus Hodsoni
Acrocephalus spud Moore
~~Hodsoni~~ Hodson's Starling

Brown above, pale below, albus cast
on throat & mid belly - base of tail buffous
brown - length - w. $2\frac{3}{4}$ T. 3;
tail $1\frac{1}{4}$ f. Nepal -

This is most probably the female of some
species -

341. Hodsonius himalayoides

I named this bird in Sikkim in 1860
in honor of the skirt of pine forest
at 9000 ft. of elevation. - It therefore
probably inhabits the upper extent of the
Himalayas - It had hitherto only been
seen in Sikkim -

sing pretty - Mus-L-like. Brooks

in N.W. province
below Karakorum in the
Pishorwpare &
in Panjab -

The well known bird stands in Mr. Elliot's
beautiful monograph. (?) or lot of) as
Brachyurus cornutus, Miller =

343. *Nyctiphrynus Tenuirostris*

extent of wing 21 inches - In the cold weather I have found this bird in various localities, in the plains at a considerable distance from the hills -

I found this nest at Massooroo in a hole in a cliff at the edge of the Patta waterfall, close to the falling water - It contained 4 young ones

344. *Hydromis rufescens*

figd Gould B. Atria pt 1 pl. 2
The were seen this bird at Dayjiling
by the Bhootias in Tibet Lanting -

345. *Pitta longalensis*

W. Blanford found black spots in one white spots in others - He states this

of Hydrobata

in reference to my remarks by Wallace
that though called Ant-thrushes, he
had never found that they had eaten
anti-skiffy coleoptera --

347. *Hydaticus arcticus* -

The bird described by Stoliczka in 1895 -
and most probably the young of that or
previous pointed out by Walden -

I looked in vain for either of the two
other species in the higher valley of
Kashmir - Stoliczka however found
Hyd. caspianus in the north of
Kashmir and also high up the Satlyj
valley -

and the column of smoke
at Redgate Hill. This kept the
men busy till the day was
nearly past.

At 2 o'clock we were still
in sight of the village of
Linton, and the men were
tired and fatigued. We
had been on the road for
nearly 10 hours, and had
travelled about 30 miles.

350. Zosterops naticola

The tail feathers are markedly barred in their outer webs - It is very generally found near streams & marshy spots especially in winter -

Mlyt remarks that Zosterops is merely a highly developed Petroicula & remarks that Taudes Wardii & T. nebulosus have both been named as Zosterops by different authors

Old St. L.

Stoliczka recognises Petroicula castaneocollaris as a state of plumage of P. saturatus of Cape. He obtained it at Dras in western Tibet - It will hardly enter our limits ^{hereafter} unless found elsewhere -

long loud sweet & varied - hardly agrees to
T. macrurus - Brooks

Drawn out in the Western Ind.
with broad & round voice and
strong & distinct modulations

long soft & hollow - its note of alarm very
short like - Brooks

A supposed red-breasted Brooks - male
on old wall - of white tufted cap - to off
pale buff or salmon-color, finely mottled buff
at the large end with very pale reddish brown

of Nov 1860 p. 274

352. *Oreocetes oxycephalus*

figd. Gould B. Asia p. 25 pl. II.

The off is figured by Hodgson to represent
what becomes that of a Robin.

353. *Oreocetes cirrhatus*

me measured 7 1/2 inches, ext. $12\frac{1}{4}$ tail $\frac{7}{8}$

bill black, light yellow at the base -

In summer the back becomes wholly
black. Manfield found that it had
partaken of ants & coleoptera - I have
also found that more frequently than fruit
had formed its chief food

Another species of their genus is *O. galanis*
Swinh. His 1803 pl. 8 - from China -

355. *Leucosicha citrina* -

This is Todus albonotatus of Lewis
and Pucheran -

Part or side of a rock on a tree of red spruce (me)
with sprout - 4 ft. waist high, blotted &
spotted with reddish brown -

↑ Commonly capped

Finlayson noticed that the feathers of the
crown of *Scocichla* are spirals -
Blanford decries the blue crowned specimen
being adult female. Myth had one in
a cage for some time, & remarks that the
song is plaintive, mellow, robin like but
little varied -

356. *Scocichla unicolor*

figd by Gould N. America pt 4 pl 16 -

It is very common in the valley of Kashmier
where called Kastura. The bill is dark
orange yellow, feet do but dingiri -

357. *Turdulus Wardii*

Breed in the hills in June & July - the
rest of year flies & is in a rather tall tree
& the eggs closely resembling those of *G.
unicolor*. Futter -

figd. Tenuirostr. P.C. pl. 587

name of T. defimilis, Bl. - with hortulorum added
as a species - Major S. Carter put a few
at their station at I found them feeding
under a ledge and able to eat at breakfast -

then as on my authority put it as diplopans -

^{Dubification} This suggestion was adopted by the
in Committee of the Royal Society -

diplopans - See p. 1

course I accepted it - As the very erroneous
name of cardinis adopted in the W. of Texia I
submit the following explanation - Whether

when I received this

I was put going to press (which had gone with
that page with defimilis as the adopted name)
but charged it on what I thought to be really

after all its change
stand as
went to the

358. This bird will stand as
Turdulus obscurus, - as reported
by myself I placed it as T. cardis
in the following passage of Wylth.
in the Nov for 1862 p. 92 - "A bird
sent me by Swinhoe as T. cardis,
female, in my diffinities" A
nearly allied species is Turdus karteronum
Sclater, Nov 1863. Swinhoe says -
I believe Wylth's diffinities is not the same
as the South China species i.e. karteronum,
neither surely can it be T. cardis, with which
Fischer has confounded it - for what error
according to Wylth, Mr. Swinhoe himself
is accountable - for the former part
written in the Nov

to God we bid it. 30.

Wine is good for the body.

Water is good for the soul.

It is good for the body.

Water is good for the soul.

An allied species is Turdus reguloides from
Malacca -

T. javanicus, Horsfield & concord of Temmink
is the same as sibiricus f. sol. Müller.
May Myrt may range either as a
Scocicla or a Merula - My con-
jecture as to the identity of Turdus reguloides
say with T. interpres, Kuhl is confined
to Myrt.

361. Merula bullbail -
figd Gould Birds of Asia pl. xi pl. 12 -
The bill is orange - leg dirty yellow
ext. of wing 17 - Webster says - The
song is most agreeable, rather more voiced
than that of the English Blackbird & in a
higher key - It visits the plains

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Supplement.

Parts of Hydra
PL 9

*Tuesday July - Rocked after office
printed in his Supplement*

Ih

~~Hand~~
for Gould & Atch. pt XI p. 11

10 -

2 2 2
~~Hand~~
N. of A. C. L. Tylor has a large series
~~Hand~~ 1000

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laid

out

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meat

& leave

over

& gather

decided

the W.W.

to s

or s

Pallid agoutis seen, Peru

Cracca Myio gambelii Duidius

Per. A. Soc. 1871, p. 249

in all respects

from 900

pe. 11

10 -

ries

old 11

M. bullata -
the plant of India to some little distance
from the hills in winter. I have killed
at Sikkim-pore - not Mawtien -

362 *Merula albovinosa* +

363. *M. castanea* -

It appear from specimens I have
collected that these two must merge into
one - under what circumstances of all
or season or under what influence
this drug taken place I must leave
the determined by other observers
My ^{opn} that must be looked at either
as parallel forms or as a coincidence of
off - It is much more common - the H.W.
it is also at the islands as far as
Kashmir -
An allied species - *M. albiceps*, Swinhée
from Formosa -

at height of 12000ft -

by Addeus

361 *Merula vulgaris*
The European Jackdaw.

Collected a very specimen of this species
and others ^{red} at Culmow in Karsia
in July - Length of my specimen 8.
was a very bad specimen and 18.
26 T. $\frac{5}{6}$ A. - Tars. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - Bill sp. $\frac{3}{4}$ -
I afterwards found it very abundant in
Ladakh - It is said to be a common
cave bird in the Punjab though probably
from Afghanistan -

M. leucostoma alluded to p. 527 for
Karakorum Mysore has made out to be an
old light colored Turd. atropurpureus.

364 *Planesticus ruficollis* -
Thereference to Gould's *B. Atta* is kept w/
pl. 16 - Spike observed large flocks of
this Thrush in Ladakh in May & June
due to the want where there were no trees

A It is interesting to note that

368. *Platyrinchus atricapillus*

This is still called by some like the
name on the last, now having the tail
more or less cleft - See Script.

This bird is very abundant in the cold
weather in the upper provinces, much more so
than to the southwards - It has recently
been killed in England -

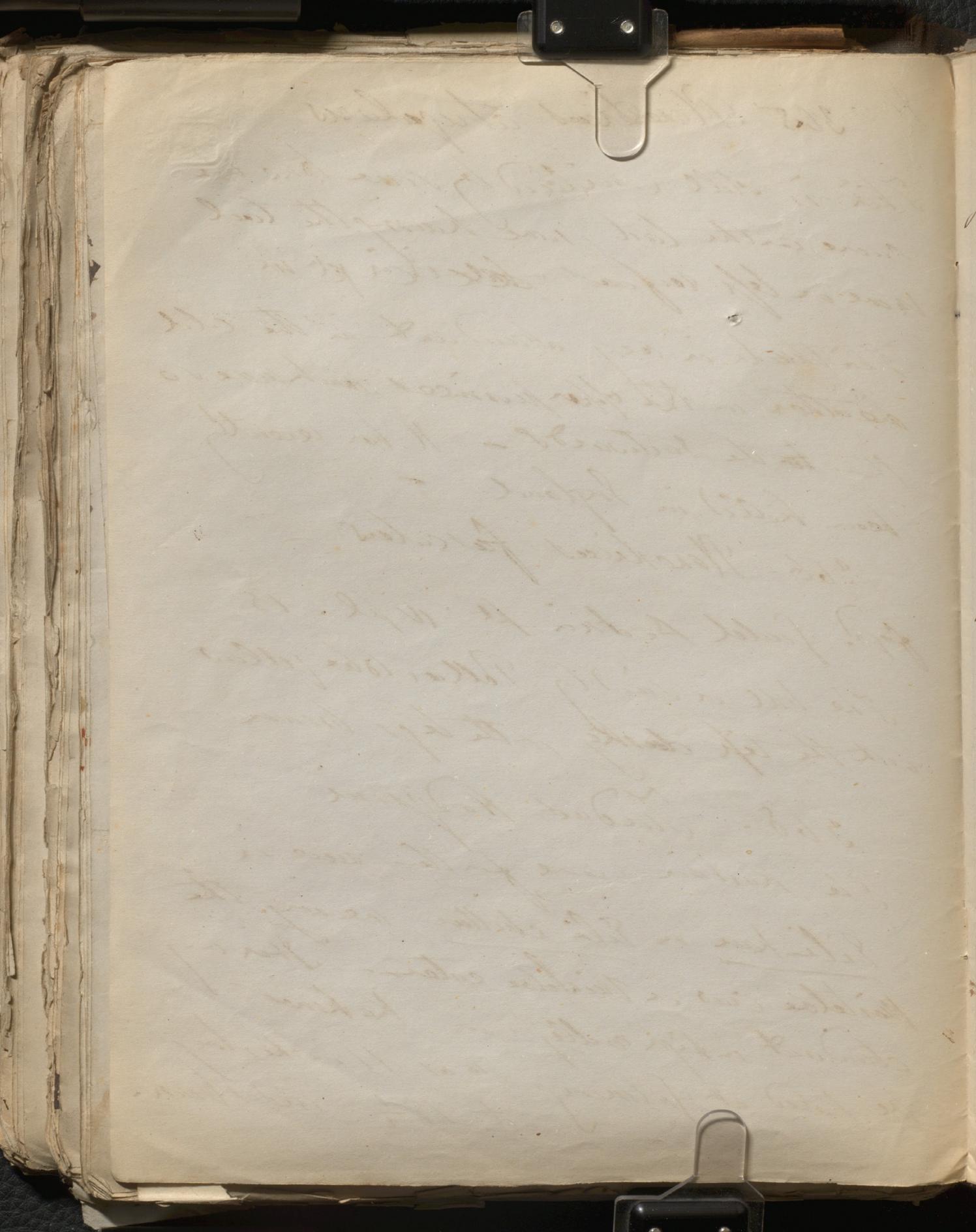
366. *Nengetus fasciatus*

Prof. Gould *A. S. A. pt. IV pl. 15* -

The bill is said to be yellow
with the tip dusky & the legs brown

368. *Turdus Hodgsoni*

The Kachin name for this bird is
Elikku or Eli chittar, meaning the
Whitelore or a middle eater - It is very
abundant in the valley in Kachin -
one killed at Salween was 11 inches long
Oct. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ - wide breast.



It contains all the barbed species - but
in Kachin & up the Salween valley -
I shot the way there in July -

Gen. Acocinclæ - in the group

The feathers of the wings are spinous
370 *Acocinclæ milesiana* -

Spotted to Kachin -

371 - *Acocinclæ dauma* -
Detained at Dayeeling measured $10\frac{3}{4}$
inches - est. $17\frac{3}{8}$ W $5\frac{3}{4}$ T nearly 4 -
Tars. $1\frac{1}{2}$. foot 2 -

A race from Formosa larger & plainer
has been named *O. Hainanensis* Swinhoe

372. *Acocinclæ multicolor* Sib -
Zosterornis intricata of Layard, from
Ceylon, turns out to be the same or
this bird -

This image shows a single, heavily faded page from a handwritten manuscript. The paper is off-white or light cream, showing significant signs of age and wear, including creases, discoloration, and faint smudges. The text is written in cursive ink, which is mostly illegible due to the fading. A few words can be partially discerned, such as "inches", "feet", "square", and "cubic". The page is held in place by two black metal clips, one at the top center and one at the bottom right corner.

373 *Paradoxurus florimaculatus*
I have recently found this animal said rather
common in appear & habitat respecting
reeds & long grass in preference to tree
purple - It is generally in pairs & has
a very pleasing chittering call -
one 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozt. 10; W 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 4; tail. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot
nearly 1 $\frac{1}{8}$

all gamboge yellow - either feet plumbeous
green -

374. *Paradoxurus quadratus* -
This bird was obtained by Major Gordon Carter
in Nootka Harbor - tyy slate green -

375. *Heteromys neotropicalis*
Reason states that he saw a small party
hopping about low shrubs & dwarf bamboo
near the ground on Tonglo - & I recently
~~had~~ shot it in the same locality -

and now comes it to the world
extremely well, and is now
well received in New York
and in Boston and every
where. The criticism has been
most favorable; it is said to be
one of the best books of the
year. - And principally be-
cause it is full of truth and
soundness, and it is well
written and offers a good ex-
ample of writing well and
soundly. And it is well worth
the price.

377. *Aleurocanthus sufficiens*
Sku in abo *Paradokonis affinis*, Hodson

378 *Sathara nephalaensis* -

Scalp B. Cenia pt. IV pl. 9 upper figure
The parts are bright rusty & the thick caudate
bulous - all darkly lined - paler at the base of
the lower appendages - extent of wings be long
wings 2 -

379 *Sathara foliata* -

The reference to scalp B. Cenia is pt. IV pl. 9 -

380. *Sathara foliipennis* -

Scalp B. Cenia pt. IV pl. 10

382. *Pseudaletoptila striata* -

I find that this bird extends to Khamar
Mespoone & the valley of the Sattee - It was
up to 10,000 ft. in Khamar in Shleighton

right, about 15 miles from the city
is located a small town called ~~Winnipeg~~
and the river is called ~~Red River~~ 338
and the city is called ~~Winnipeg~~ and the river
is called ~~Red River~~ and the city is called
Winnipeg and the river is called ~~Red River~~
and the city is called ~~Winnipeg~~ and the river
is called ~~Red River~~ and the city is called
Winnipeg and the river is called ~~Red River~~

Home truck he has made the same in K.D.

Winnipeg and the river is called ~~Red River~~

P.H.W.H. is and the city is called ~~Red River~~

- Red River and the city is called ~~Red River~~

Red River and the city is called ~~Red River~~

Red River and the city is called ~~Red River~~

Red River and the city is called ~~Red River~~

Red River and the city is called ~~Red River~~

only get it in winter at Kotyark -

wt of wing of one $1\frac{7}{8}$. long $5\frac{3}{4}$. tail $1\frac{3}{4}$
foot $2\frac{1}{4}$. The female is smaller

According to Hodges' drawing it builds a
compact pyr-like nest - the eggs are spotted
blue -

385. *Pycotrochis sinensis*

Layard wrote Blbth that he had a second
specie of this but much larger than the common
one -

386. *Pycotrochis longirostris*

My th ~~but~~ who saw this at the British Museum
winter - an interesting species allied to
Acrocephala but the feathers not spiny
& with a tendency to Chatarria - He
suspects that this is the Hyalocichla borealis

I have recently seen a fresh
specimen of the rather rare bird
not far from Dacca -
Moddleswar

389 Hippocrate. Taibak = torcehole

To sex June -

of Syntaxis but that is my Gramenicola
kerpalensis -

387. *Trichastura* ~~ambata~~
Abbotii -

Mitch states that this species differ
but little from Henfield's Macropygia &
septaria, & that T. ambata, I. also
approaches it very closely, & that these with
T. contracta form one group - whilst T.
magnirostris, leucostoma, & cantori form another

388. *Hippus ripalensis* -

I did not notice a whitening round the
eye - he measured $5\frac{3}{4}$ - ext. $7\frac{1}{4}$; lo $2\frac{3}{8}$
 $7\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ - tail $\frac{7}{8}$; foot $1\frac{1}{8}$. The nest
is figured by Hodgson deeply formed, the
egg whitish white speckled with dark ferruginous.

392 - *Stactyris superba*, -

♀) said B. Meek ft 80 fl. 8 -

Color is above greenish olive somewhat lighter on the head, & occasionally with a pale rufous tinge; below light cinnamon or rufous color on the ear-coverts, lower abdomen vent; lower back, & also a small patch on the ~~chin~~ - wing tail
above ^{in b.} the latter faintly varred

All feathers tinged with a tinge of pink; bill
fleath yellow; under light-colored

This is stated to be common at Mysore -
in Dekra Dost, it has a faint but clear & musical
note like the ringing of a tiny bell. It builds
at the base of bushes; the rest of grass &
fibers lined with hair & the egg is faint greenish
grey thickly varred with small reddish brown
specks - measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ w. 2; T 2 - ext
6. tail $\frac{3}{4}$ -

With the same mistaken ~~say~~ ^{impression} ~~feathers~~

Kolecka says that

The real Sphacelae have big pink rose abundant -

I imagine to what I had written - say This
is not S. chrysaea in the broad Mound gladiolus
in Kashmir. It will be seen or reference to
the text that I distinctly state this -

This bird appears not more common in the K.C.W.
Himalayas than in the S. East. Knobell reports
the tree from 4 to 7000 ft & perhaps timberwood
claw jungle with the habits of a Tit -

393. *Hedyas ruficeps*

This is the *Trochilus pullecta* of Maclelland
but of African birds -

394. *Hedyas chrysaea*

The colours of this bird have much - I
give a description of one obtained lately
blue bright-splendid yellow; forehead crown
deep with yellow with black streaks - on each
greenish; wing & tail mayined with greenish-yellow
by greenish ochre - length 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. L.

I later found it in Upper

in N. Carter

king $2\frac{1}{8}$; T. 2; tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ - foot 1 -

Hodges figure the nest as domed & placed
on the summit of a ridge, & the eggs pinkish
white -

395. *Mexomia sufficiplana* -

This is as I conjectured the same as
Haworth's *T. galericis* which name has the
priority ^{& is the fresh spec.} Length of wing 5 - ext. $6\frac{3}{4}$ - tail
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ T. 2 - bill p. $\frac{1}{2}$ - tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot $1\frac{3}{16}$
color dull yellow; legs drab or yellow -
Major Beaven says that he found them in flocks
of 20 to 15 in thick bamboo purple & brown

396. *Tanakia piceata*

The tail is distinctly banded, & the lower
L. C. has a ferruginous tinge

397, 398. The two species of *Darevskia*
have been figured by Schild A. Nica
~~plate~~ xy -- The former was accidentally
figured in Sauss's Mag. Z. Zoologie p. 1835 -

~~Pellonia~~ sabotia ^{San Luis} ^{Angel}
= Zickeli's Al
Marfan

399 Pellecanus ruficollis -

Carrion in Spain - one (♂) killed measured

Tarsus - ext 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ - w. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ T-3. tail 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ - Mr. Neawar says it is called Bulbul

Kortha in Marathoon - Bulbul brother is the
name given to all bird fancier with Kistangale
& was probably wrongly applied to this bird - - -

401 - Pomatorhinus ferrugineus -

below
the black of the breast is edged narrowly
with white - one measured ♀ - ext 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - w.
3 $\frac{3}{8}$ T 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet 1 $\frac{9}{10}$ -

401 bi Pomatorhinus Phayrei

This very closely allied race of P. differs
in the colour of the head being of the same colour
in the back, and in the ferrugineous being
less deep in tint, must be added to the Indian
Fauna specimen for Nepal or more probably
Sikkim being in Boden's collection -

The index and pale yellow in one measured
by Major Custer - Lg ext- $10\frac{3}{4}$ W $3\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4
tais. $1\frac{3}{8}$; wing fr. $1\frac{1}{10}$.

402 *Pomatorhinus leucostictus* -
one killed in Spain lately measured
Lg. ext. $11\frac{1}{4}$ W $3\frac{3}{4}$ T. 4; wing $1\frac{3}{16}$
foot $2\frac{1}{10}$ -

405. *Pomatorhinus erythrorynchus*
The wings are oliveaceous or the color web, each
from a inner web; tail oliveaceous obliquely
barred -
In winter it associates in flocks -

405 in *Pomatorhinus hypoleucus* -
P. albicollis, Hodgson - fig'd Gray, Gen.
Bull. pl. 57 -

The white bellied Scimitar babbler
Denn.

in our province

My brother that

8th Aug

This species may be added to the Indian fauna
having also been sent by Hodgson - & is
probably limited to the south east corner of the
Himalayas -

The bill in this species is often thicker than typical
species of the genus & subcylindrical, the upper-
is flat, the tail broad and fan like, & dif-
fers perhaps oxycephalyus might form a
peculiar group -

406 *Xiphorhynchus superciliaris*
found Sikkim B.-Area pl. 18 pl. 9 -
A female taken or her nest measured
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ - ext $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 37 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bill 2 -

watered & the hedges & grass mown
in the night. I have made a few
new bushels of bird seed which
I hope will do you some good. It
will be a great pleasure to me to see
you again here. I hope to get
some more paper soon. The
old paper is getting very yellowed
and I would like to have some
new paper to correspond with old.

inner & reddish white with an outer circle of
dark red - The rest was loosely made of raw
strawberry leaves lined with fine grass & catkins
& a fleshy white egg -

407. *Sannular leucophrys*

The tail is very faintly but distinctly banded

408. *Sannular cereolatus* -

The wings & head are of pen a pink instead of
the planks are said to be bluish grey - The
eggs are figured by Hodges in light blue -

409. *Sannular Delopentei*

figd Gould N. America pt xix pl. 14, & -

pl. 15 of same number has the name G.
pullaris per specimen I sent to Mr. Gould -

410. *Sannular sulphureus*

The eggs are figured by Hodges of a few

green colour

411. *Somolax alboplagiata* -

The lateral t.f. are banded with dark & the tips white

414. *Somolax ocellata* -

Captain Holger mentions its fine fine
clear & yellow notes which I had also noticed
in the text, and says they sounded like
the words away - away - away whistled
in rapid succession. The birds not only
answered one another, but they often did
readiness to the imitation of their call.

415. *Froehelopteron erythrocephalum* -

The outer rakes of all wingf. light greenish blue
yellow with a rusty tinge, the inner webs blackish;
the tertaries are broadly tipped with rusty;
all the t.f. have a yellowish green tinge.

(Stoliczka)

Beavon gave the dimensions of one very much
smaller - L 10.625. W. 3.75; T. 4.975 -

ext. 10.25 (this must be an error) - fast
1.875 -

The sides are greyish brown; the
leg fleshy pink; the bill horny brown -

Bogdan figured the egg as green, spotted like
that of *Turdus merula* - all the other
~~Himalayan~~

specimens of this species have the egg unspotted,
except *T. phoeniceum* which if my information is
correct had a few very dusky streaks -
but the Neighboring bird *T. cochineus* has the
egg well spotted.

416. Rockedopteron chrysosternum

The greater part of the secondaries are also
dusky. The surface of the breast gradually
changes to dusky on the belly -

(one killed) total measured $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length
W. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$. T. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ - ext. $11\frac{3}{4}$; tars. $1\frac{5}{8}$;

foot 2 $\frac{7}{10}$.

417. Trochocopteron sabinioides
Hodgson figures the esp as green -

418. Trochocopteron vireogularum

I obtained this speci ~~obtained~~ in the valley of
the Sutlej and all the W. W. Himalayan
watersheds where it is rather common in high
peaks of 10,000 ft. - I make a few corrections
in my description which was taken from a
somewhat faded specimen - Neavon also
pointed out some discrepancies - The white
line behind the eye in my minute - the winglet
is black; the bar at the middle of the wing is
on the middle of the secondary feathers, & the
outer web of those feathers beyond the black bar is
pearl grey; the edge of the shoulder is pure white;
the lower t.c. are rufous; the middle t.c.

J. offer smile home Nov 6th 71
Scatt needles variegated & I replace -
new credit that my portion of hummus &
soil are here found my entries colored with
yellow, olive, a orange -

are ashy-grey tipped with white; black at
their base. - x

Dimensions of one killed at Salween in
Kashmir are length 11 inches, est. 13
W. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ T. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. tail. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bill sp. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Under yellow green - leg dark yellow -
bill black -

I Shchekko considers that the same female
from Lhasa had the outer webs of the quills
ashy-grey tipped with yellow (- that same
mother has the outer edge of the wing bright
yellow instead of yellow & the edge of the
tail of the same - some are elevated on the
back, others ashy -

x the outer t. f. are golden-yellow externally
dark yellow internally - The middle web of
the chin is black -

419. *Trochocopterus affinis* -

one killed tail measured 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ est. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. T.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$. foot 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ -

~~2/10 missing~~ ~~and not~~
~~but printed~~

Supplement to the
Boids of Eddai

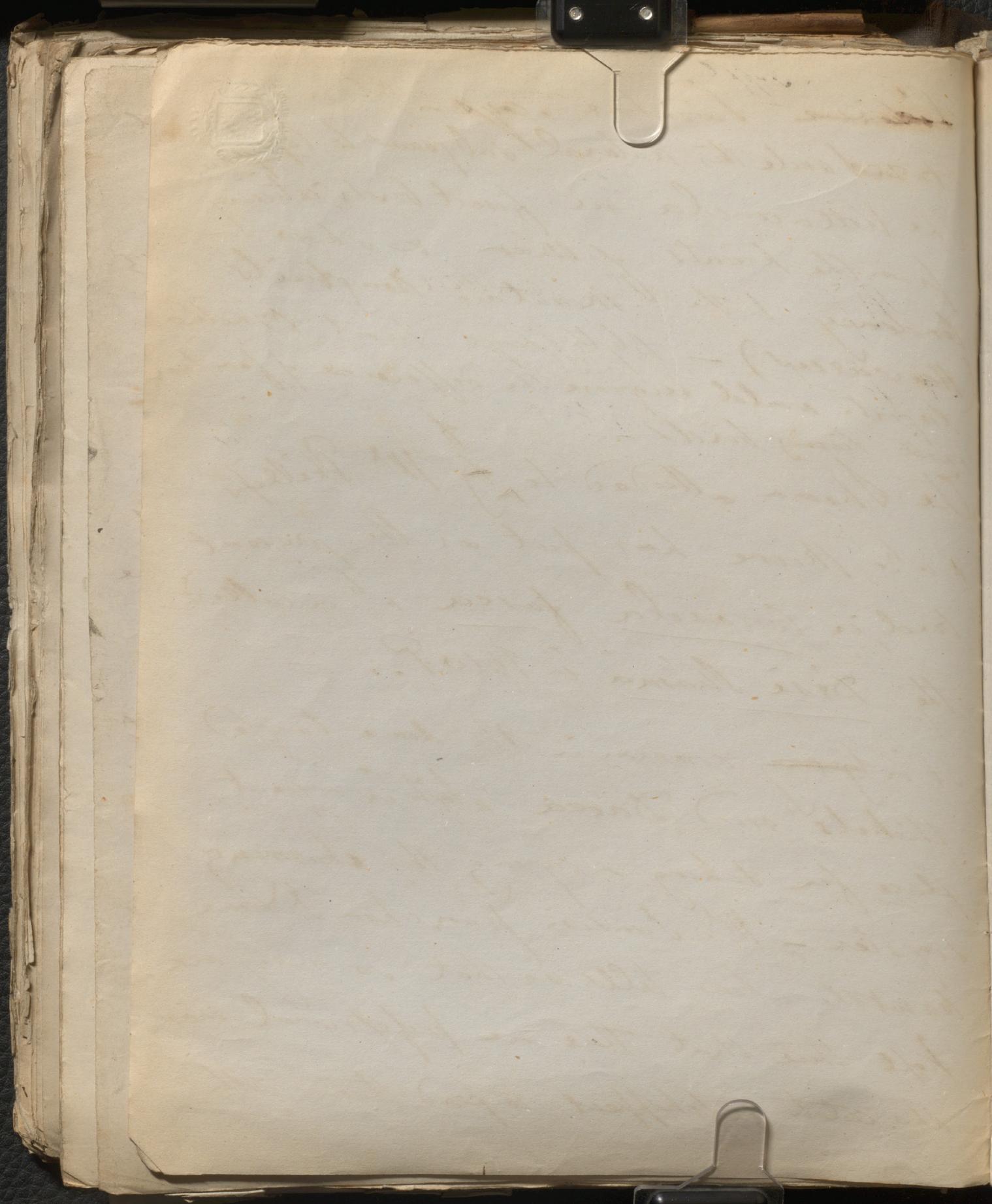
PK 443 to missing H.L.
No 476. Kottayam to Chennarais -

in my note p. 107 -

Lutreola Swinhoe says - It is a pity
to set aside this natural sub genus to Coprophagus.
The Lutreola are forest birds, returning
from the heights of Mar & show no
tendency to the mountain Waspsails
(Hemiprocne) - Blyth says most ornitho-
logists would recognise the difference if familiar
with living birds -

The Sparrow alluded to by W. Phillips
so Dr. Moore has put as the present
bird, is Calonectris fuscus which is called
the Desi Shama in N.W.P. -

It is ~~very~~ common in the dense tangled
thickets round Dacca which is a great
place for taking & rearing this charming
songster - W. Johnson from whom I have
learnt the above tells me that so many are
killed there that there are professional men
who catch grasshoppers to feed them with



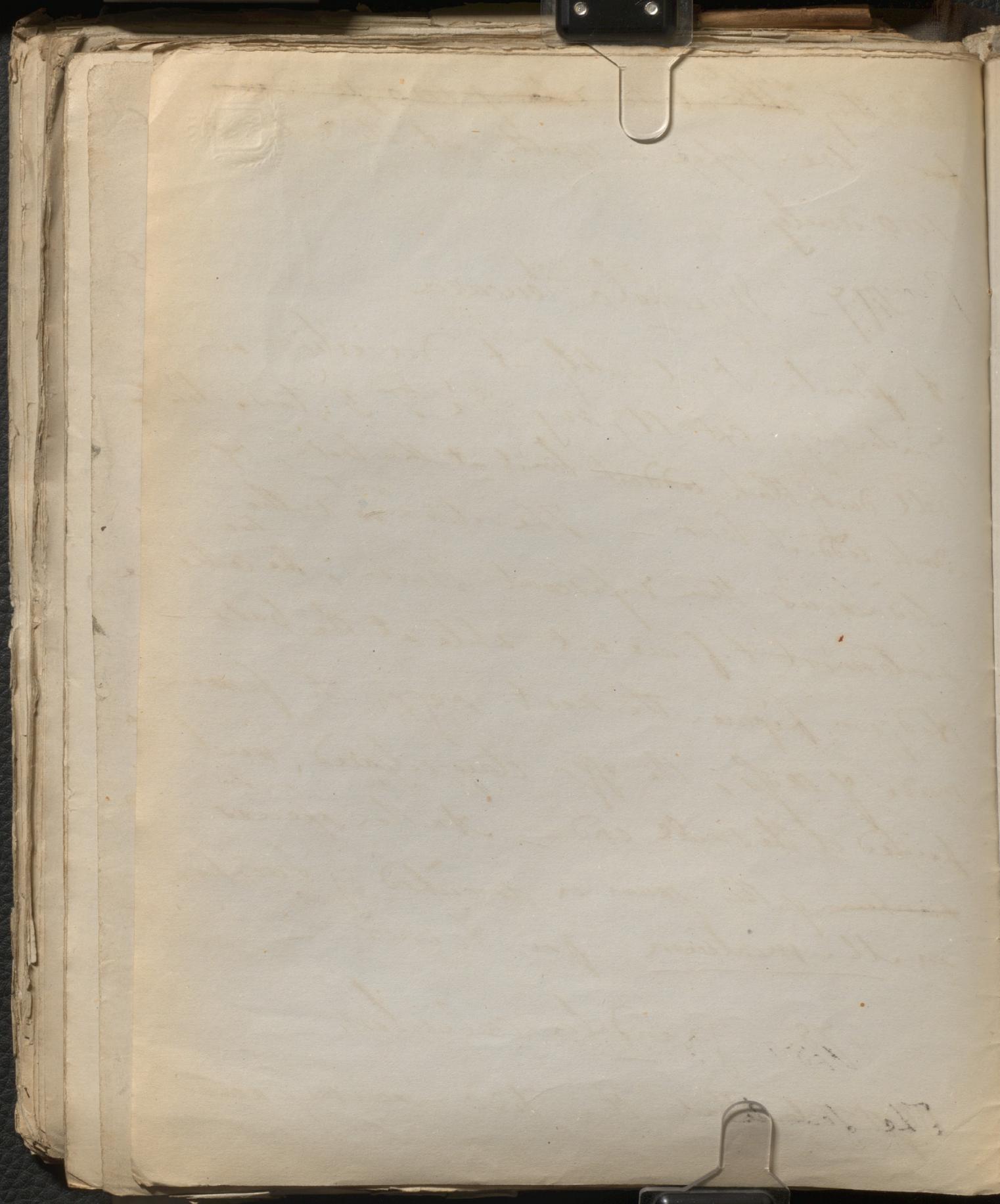
which they supply at the rate of 100 per dozen
for one rupee a month at the rate of
100 daily =

479 - *Myzomela leucura*

A female I got lately at Darjeeling on
yesterday - wt. 11; wing 3½ T 3; tail. $\frac{1}{16}$
bill dusky black addit. lined at the base; by
dark addit. hair - The color ^{was} rather
diverseous than resplendent brown; the centre
of sternot. t. f. are not white at the base -
Hodgson figures the nest eggs, the former
made of moss; the egg clay colored, much
pointed at the small end - Another species
~~particular~~ of this genus is described by Swinhoe
as *M. monticola* par Formosa -

478 - *Frandala cecilior* -

Wyllt notes that this bird comes very near



the Sialia arctica, a very interesting
affinity - His figure he said b.
Asia pt XIV pl. & also in Gray
Cana of Birds pl. 50.

479. Thamnobia fulicata.

It stands to Leyton - often also applied
the name of Saxicoloides and
Anisognathus to this genus.

480. Thamnobia cambayensis -

The wings & tail are brown the feather edges
with black, & the t. f. very faintly barred -
lower-plumage shining blue-black. The female
has the lower pt. paler than the upper, ~~& the~~
especially the throat & the sides of the neck,
& the ear-covert are somewhat ^{subjected} exposed to
The color varies in upper Asia in March &
April -

481. Pratincola caprota -

The female I described was not fully
perhaps

It does not occur however in lower
Bengal. Von Regel states that he
has examined specimens from the Malabar
& finds them identical - It is stated
generally to nestle on the ground or on a
bank - & set in bushes as Tickell says -

northwards
A

adult. The feathered plumage is uniform
brown without pale edging above or streaks
below; the lores are whitish & the lower
l.c. are almost white. It is stated by
Schlegel that there is generally a trace
of white on the wing. The state of
plumage of the male mentioned by W.
Beaumaris unknown to me, and I fancy
he had before him a very dark P. indica.[†]

The synonymous *Saxicola bicolor* and *S.*
erythropygia, types, belong to the next
bird 482, *Pratin. atrata*, Blyth,
which may therefore stand as
Pratincola bicolor and its range
= = =
extends from the Neelgherries probably
along the range of Shats as far at all
counts as Poona. [—]
[†]

rest due Brook Alma

483. *Pterocela indica* -

There is still some doubt whether this bird
is to be considered distinct from the Sacepan
bird or not - Von Polzela says that the
specimens sent him by Stoliczka are really
the same as the Sacepan bird, & W. Brooks
say the same - I could however apparently
agree with ~~the~~ Mylt. if he has figured it
as *P. indica*, *Birds of Asia* pl. 16
by the sports that the voice is notably different
whilst Brooks say they it is exactly the same -
~~The bird was~~
The measured tail or falcata - L 5 in ext. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
the measured tail or falcata - L 5 in ext. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

W. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tars. barely 1 -

On bad heads I find they have the greater
extent of the N.W. Himalayan as occur in the
outer ranges at Mussoorie & elsewhere -

I passed it at Kharaid & what I saw
because Aclan says that he did not see

new to an old name -

name Nov 1869

older than supercisor ferreux p. 355
and name Nov 1870 28

it there -

484. *Pratincola leucura* -

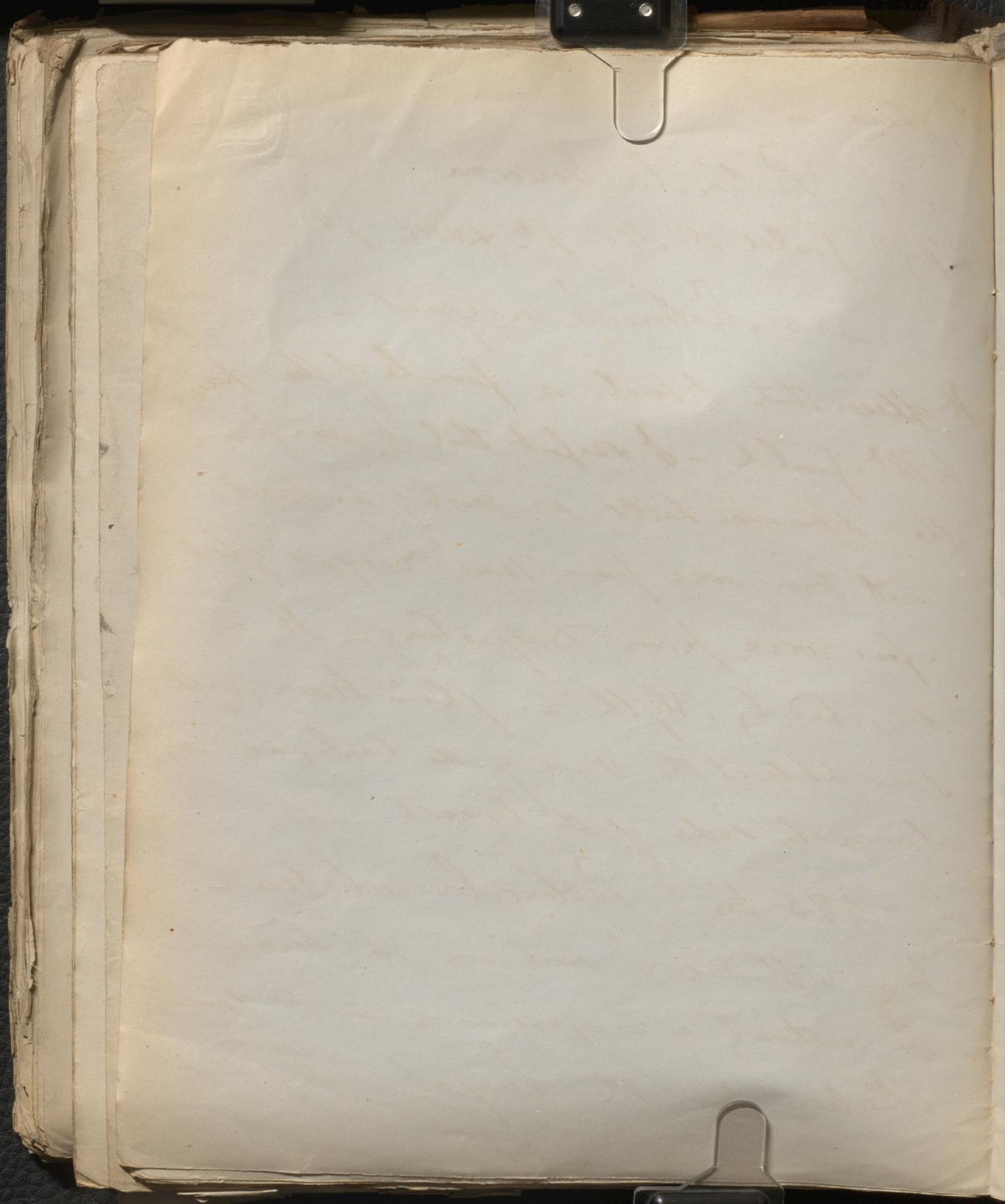
found Gaull S. Asia p. XVIII pl.

485. *Pratincola insipit* -

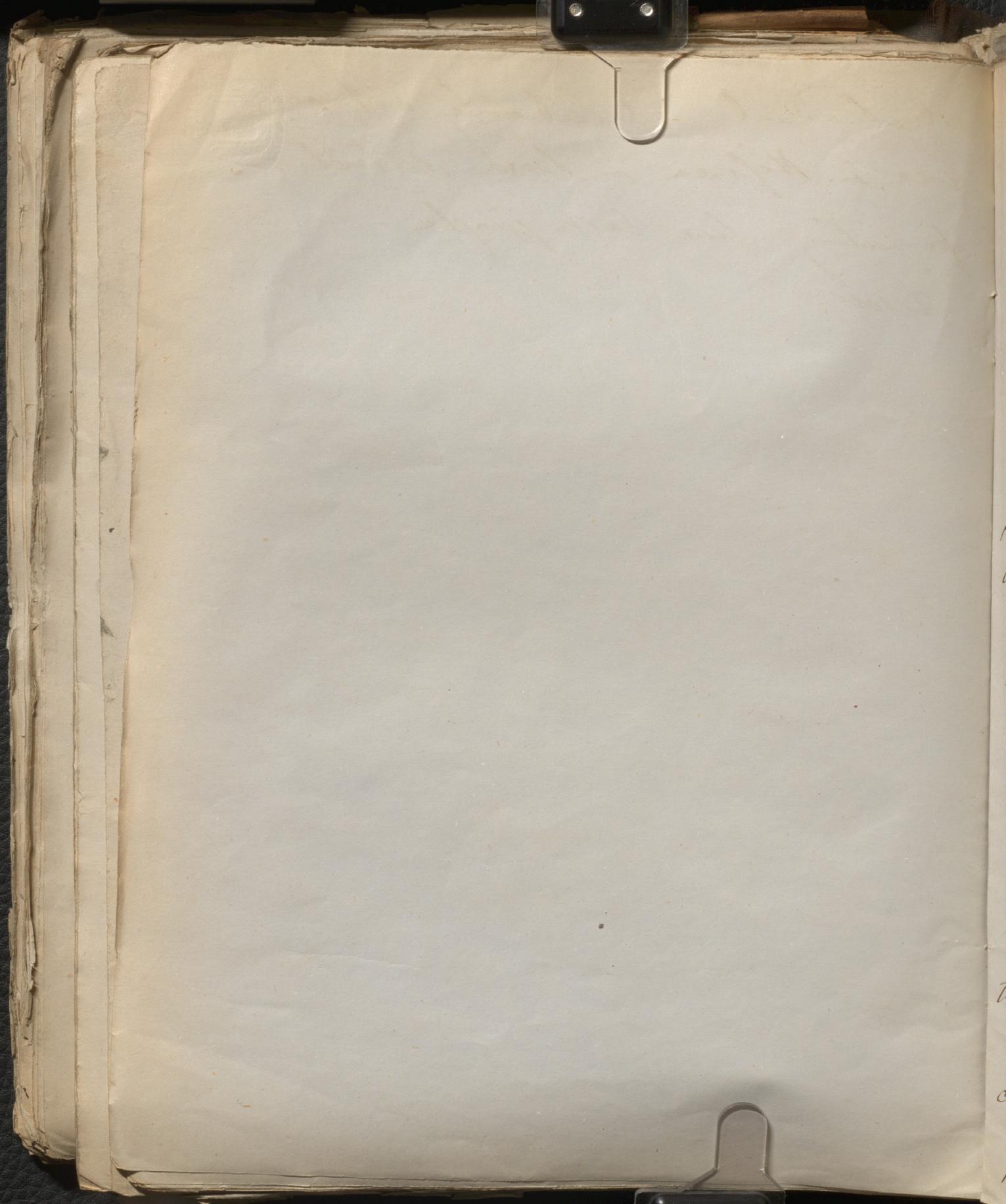
It appears that I sent a female of this species
to W. Gaull - I suspect that it was from
the Khasia hills as most of the birds I
sent him were from those ranges, but
a few were from Dacca being - It is
described by Mytth as plain brown, with
some white at the base of the tail, and some
also on the side of the breast -

485 bi. - *Pratincola rubetra* -

In my Appendix I mention this bird in
the authority of a specimen in Dr. Janes's
collection from the Punjab - I found



ext abundant but certainly not very
rare in Hespar & Sind districts,
peopling low bush jungle -
Desor.



486. *Ptericola ferrea* -

I thought December saw all males as uniform
 as by ^{above} without any dark streaks & below nearly
 pure white. I have seen specimens almost
 black above & such very closely resemble
Rhodophila melanura, and it is my
 conviction that this bird should be classed
 with the Rhodophila. The female has the
 ear-coverts dark brown & that white supercilium
 beneath ~~are~~ almost tipped with superciliot
 earthy - nearly pure white on the chin & throat.
 length of one killed recently, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ est. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 W. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ T. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ Dors. $\frac{15}{16}$ - feet 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

I found this bird not rare at the foot of
 the hills at Hardwar - near Sankalpur &
 elsewhere, in winter - It is stated to
 extend to Amman, Tassipur - Ekin - I
 found it in Assam -

in his Commentary

489 - *Phodophila melanoleuca*

Blyth stated that my suggestion as to the
birds belonging to Bonaparte's Grecola was
well founded, & named it Grecolajardini.
I could however desire that you would re-
fix the name of this species -
I obtained the female shortly after I
had published the description of the male -
She is brown above, rufous on the tail
& whitish below with earthy tinge on the
heart & the sides of the body - I have
had many opportunities of observing this
bird & I find that it is not so shy of
man as is generally observed by one of those
first procured - I have often seen it perch
on a thicket, also in long grass in
open grassy country & even on a hedge, or

Feb. 2 1890

Have seen the Specie which stand the
distribution of the al. Nusland & at being
content —

of the male

paling, but it is never far from some
thick cover to retreat to - The female has a
somewhat more grey than the male, which has
a very pretty short song -

488 *Saxicola opithanea* -
Strickland's name will still stand for this
bird, the lanceoloides of Swain differing.
Should he have figured it *B. Atta* pt. x
The colour is a tolerably pure black, the white
on the tail extends far above in each on the
outer feather & for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the centre of
each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or unperforated in the text
the killed near Salalah pair measured
 $6\frac{3}{4}$ inch; W. $3\frac{5}{8}$ est. $11\frac{1}{2}$ T. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -
The female is brown

in summer

Lee Mai 1868

The Strechot occurs from near Kaspore
where obtained recently by W. W. Hayford
to the Punjab, but is so rare as to be hard
any where. It was not known in the autumn
of the Himalayas either by myself or Dr.
Stoliczka, so it probably enters still far
ther north to breed.

489 *Saxicola leucola*, Nylk

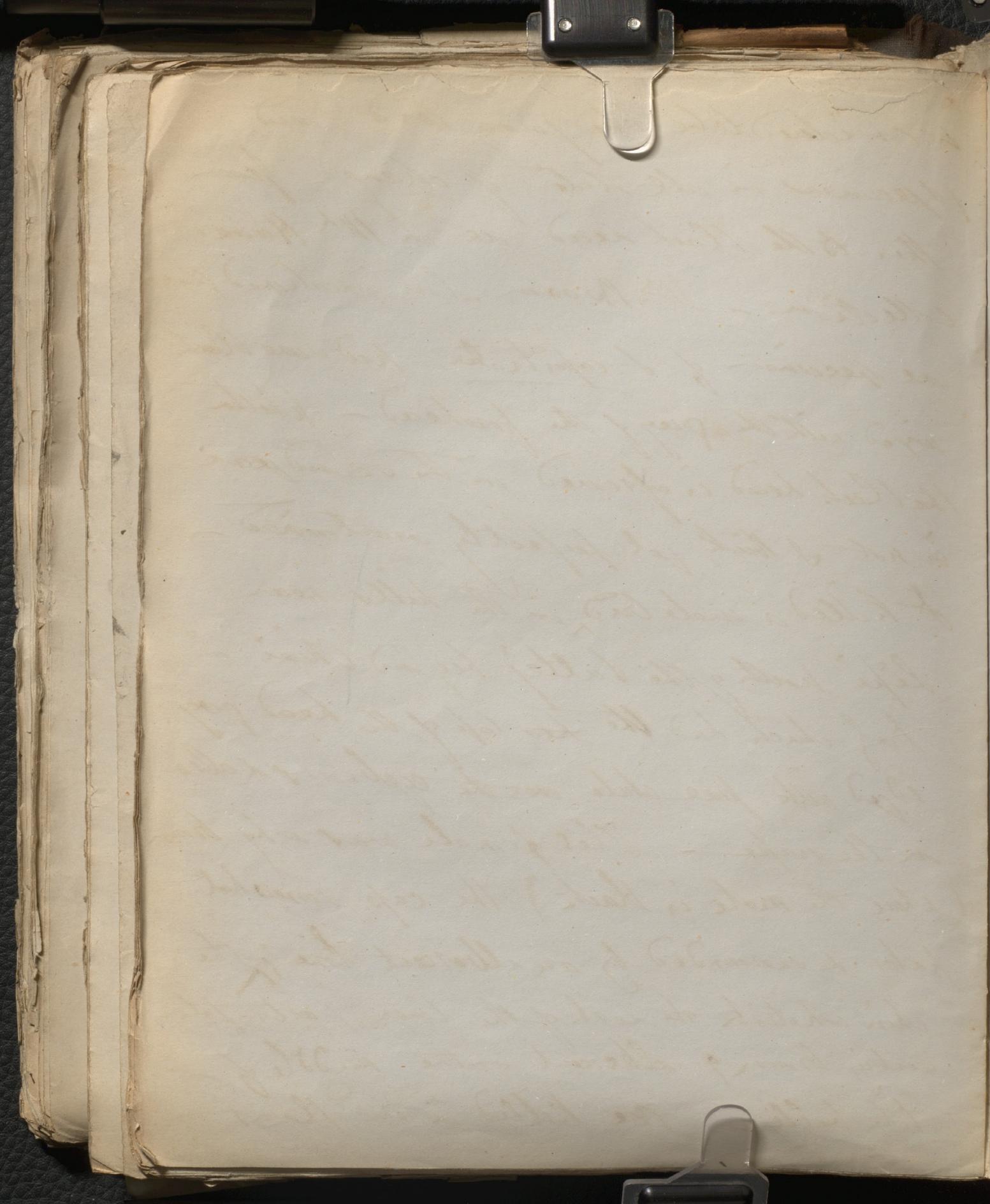
S. capitata, Gould; S. leucola
apud Sedor, B. Indica no 490 the
young -

To Mr. Haem belongs the credit of having
established the identity of these two supposed
species, which however is still disputed by some
Gould has figured both in pt VIII of his
Nid. of Asia, as also the *S. leucola* of
Pallas. The white or grey headed bird on

^ one of a pair evidently
breeding there

tail darkish brown, as are the lower
wing-coverts -

is considered to be the young bird, and
specimens in all states of change from
this to the black head are in Mr. Hume's
collection. - Mr. Neeson also mentioned that
one specimen of *S. capitata* had some black
mixed with the grey of the forehead - Whether
the black head is assumed in the second year
is not I think yet perfectly ascertained -
I killed a male bird in the hills near
Leipe north of the Sattej bey and Okiri or
half black had the top of the head grey
mixed with pure white over the eyebrows also
on the nape - This female was rusty brown
(where the male is black) the cap somewhat
paler & surrounded by an alaceous line in the
skin whitish the rest of the lower parts like
earthy brown; alaceous on the middle of
the belly - one killed in the plains in



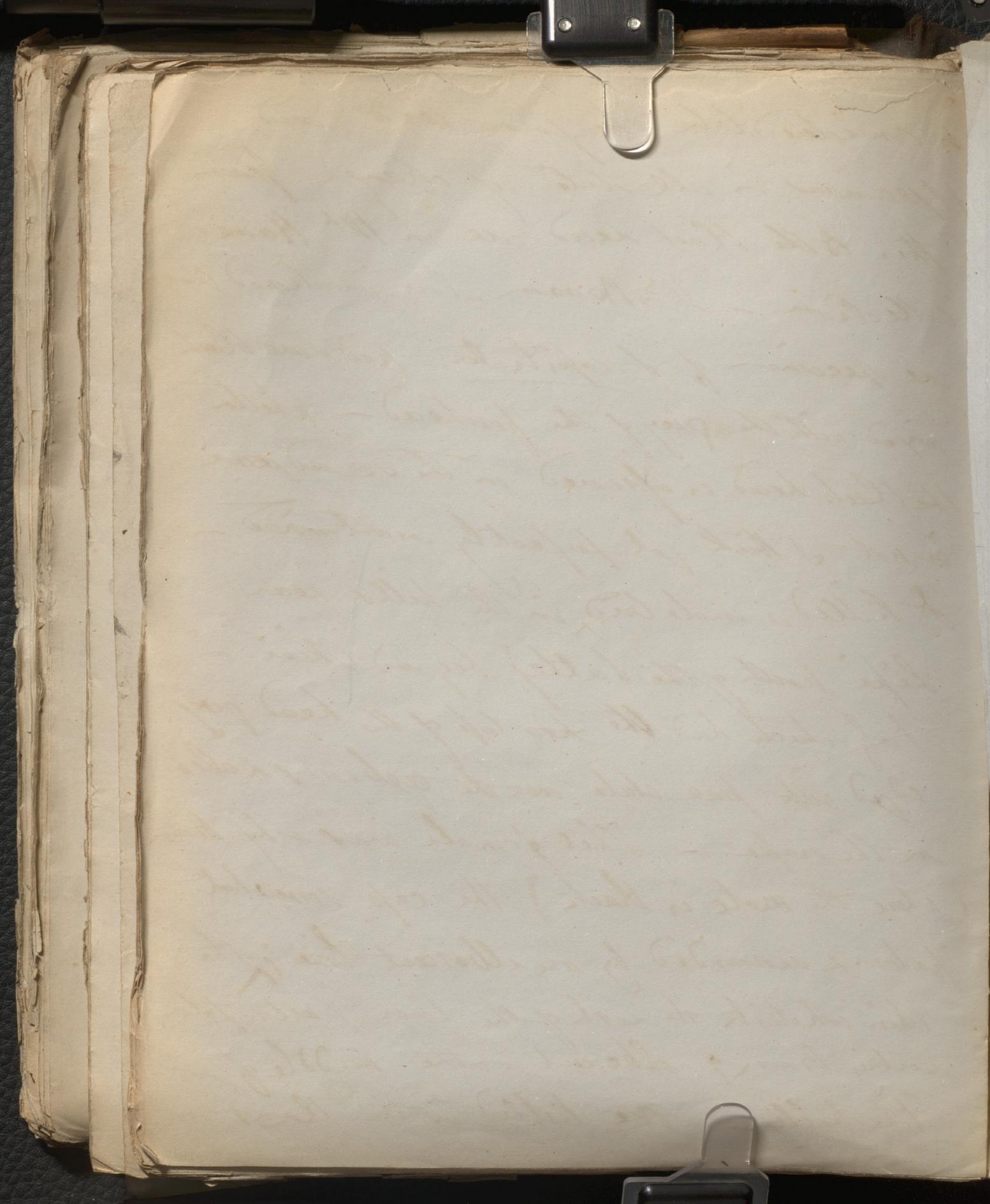
Am. N. S. part 71 - p. 141

like intercaspales of Sumatra & Malacca -
bill longer full crown of head green - w. an
intense golden ^{orange} color of nape - brachial
plumage bright yellow - (See p. 141) Then
followed bright green as well as a few.

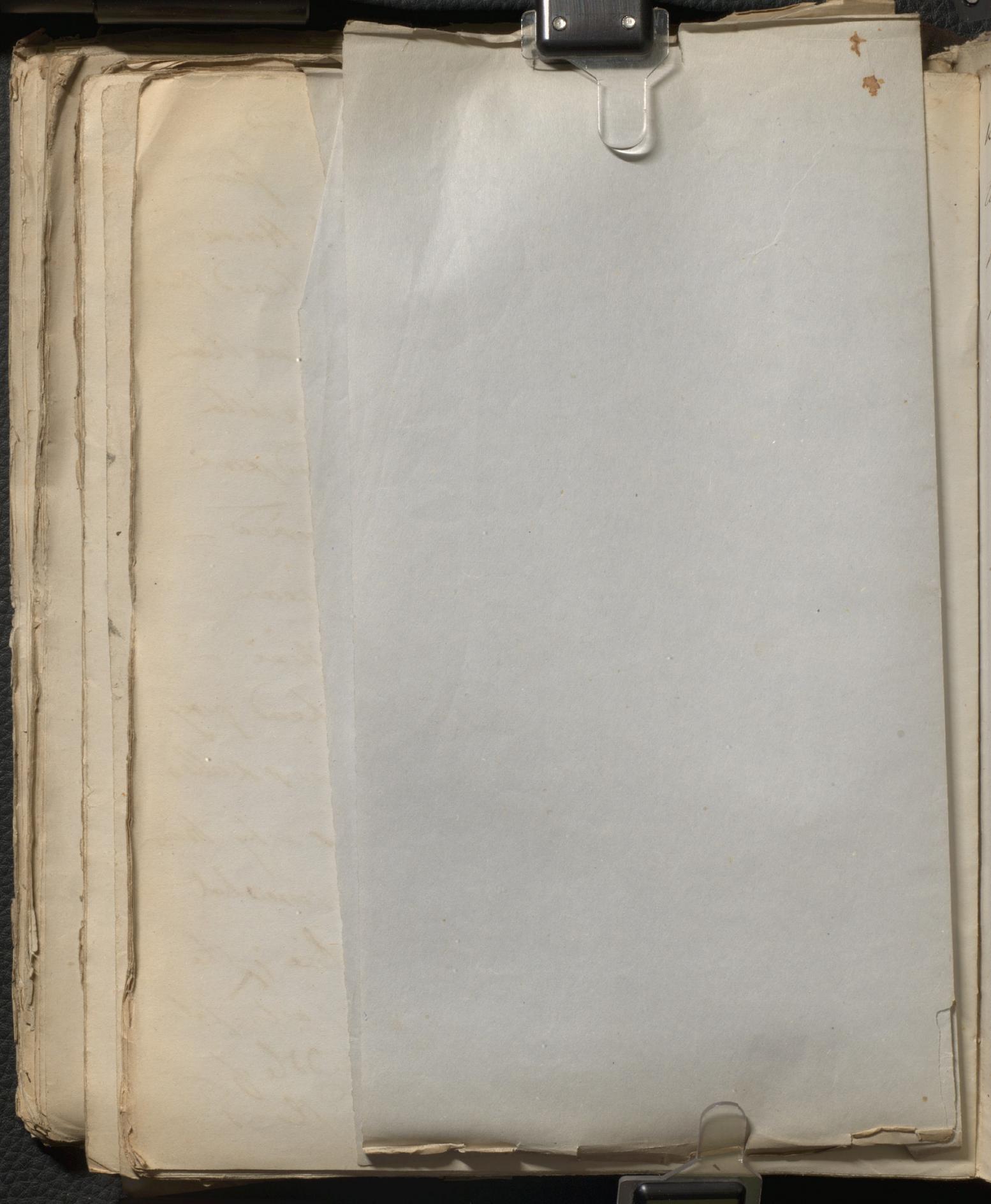
Trochocercus —

Trochocercus thraustes —

Feathers of head nape & back cinnamon
brown, heavily tipped with reddish brown, slaty
to dark brown on margins - wings & tail pale
brown, tipped with uniform silvery grey upper
d. c. light reddish - chin throat & upper breast
f. white at base & on edges with brown centres
Abdom. grey & flanks pale brown tipped rufous -
long streaks & rear c. pale brown.
Upper middle barbed - base paler yellow



note a ~~left~~^{right} tinge on head with pale
~~furrows~~ ~~reflections~~ - upper mandible dark
brown - lower do yellowish at base - by
even yellow - Hell from front $\frac{3}{8}$ /
an inch. Tars. $\frac{5}{8}$. - Tail $2\frac{1}{8}$. wings
 $1\frac{11}{16}$ - In one example the rectrices alone
want pale terminal fringe -



winter had a very pale superciliun; the ears
tinged with rufous ~~the~~ on the head and tail as on the
male but the back duller; chin & throat & breast
pale earthy, absent on the chin; abdomen
dull white, tinged with earthy on the under side
& flanks - Length 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ act. 11-

78 i. - tail. 1 -

The bill & legs are black, the inside of the
mouth yellow; inside dark brown.

I found this species very scarce from the
upper part of the Doab to the Punjab, very
common on the sides of the roads located on
bushes or on the Telegraph wires, and
usually descending to the ground to pick up
an insect. Mr. Hume says more often
caught flying in the air than insects on the
ground, which is opposed to my own observation,
but Mr. Hume has had much greater
opportunities of watching it than myself. He

Hove - Nov 1870 p. 29

The t. f. are narrowly tipped with white

letter that he had seen it or saw it
at Mahabads. Melchior did not dream it
in the interior of the Himalaya or in summer.
Saw it but early or mentioned above & a
great elevation - It is probably Adams'
Saxicola no 88 -

491 - The bird seen in the hills of
Adrian *Saxicola* ornata appears to
differ and is most probably *Saxicola*
- saltator brevis

I came to the conclusion on seeing the figure
in place of that species or at once put that
among my series of drawings of Indian birds
in place of the ornata - Mr. Home had
also ~~given~~ come to the same conclusion.
It is by no means rare from Delhi thru'
the Punjab; ^{and was} also met with in the
Doab by Home, who remarks that it likes

491 *In Saxicola Kirji* - Hwv Dis 1870
p. 29

partick I do not describe

wherever all black;

waste places near cultivation more than
regular deserts or the next one.

The I measured lately was as follows
L 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 4 feet 12 $\frac{1}{8}$; T 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

1692. Sarcicola atricapillus, Blgth
^{again} must now be adopted for this species,
the true S. deserti being distinct. It is
figured by Gould, A. N. S. Pl. XXII pl.

The male bird is readily caught distinguished
from the last, but the female not so easily.

The want the Ranch throat of the male
& the wings & tail are rather dark brown than
black. The chief difference from S.

deserti are the absence of the
supercilium, the want of the white tip to the
l.f., & the rump & upper t. c. being of a uniform color
the lures are gray, & the sides of the neck ashy.

493 - *Coccomyces melanura* .
I suspect that this is Adam's
Sandal P. J. 1858. 458 - per
Hans H. Steinle - L.

This species has been a very abundant all through
the upper provinces & Panjab - Warfed and
near Lahore. Sholeyha is one of
the commonest birds in Tibet in summer

and Tibet and Afghanistan

Another species has been lately described &
figured by Gould. B. Acco pt. VIII pl. II

Saxicola mactana

4 fusca
L. C. Cernomela ~~mactana~~

The genus Cernomela has a shorter tail than Saxicola. This species is the
Desi Shama of the upper provinces of
India & is the bird alluded to by W.
Phillips as being commonly seen on walls &
building in houses. I have found it all
through the NW Provinces from Alakababad
to the Panjab - very common about towns
villages & houses. It is quite a familiar

bird rather than *Thamnobia* that Col-Skey
found breeding in an out-house in the Deccan
& no book from Ratcliffe - &c. I do
not know of its extension so far south, for
I have not myself seen it south of the Nerbudda
nor did W. Blanford observe it.

bird, uttering wararks, & breeding in
chimneys, caves or any convenient rocks
made
One pair ^{had} their nest in a jar on the top
of a book shelf in Dr. James' library
at Calcutta - W. Works found
near Murshidabad breeding among rocks &
also in clefts & obtained the eggs which
are pale blue - Perhaps it was this ▲

495. Reticilla phenicaria, must
be expunged from the list of Indian birds
the next bird, phenicaroides having
been undoubtedly mistaken for this species -

497 - Reticilla supiventris
Stoliczka found it breeding in Spiti at
a height of 15000 ft. —

the wing is given on $2\frac{1}{4}$ a recipient for $2\frac{3}{4}$.

503 - *Paticilla aurata* -

I found this nest last completed espalce
P. rufiventris in upper Assam.

The female is rather brownish grey than
rufous below, paler on lower abdomen &
albuscent at the chin and throat; lower t.e.
pale ferruginous.

Length 6 - ext. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ - W. 3 - T 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - Bill fa
Bill black yellow at the gape; legs livid
brown; tibiae deep brown

504 *Paticilla concolorcephala*

The female is divaricatus brown above, paler
below with albuscent on lower abdomen, vent & u.t.c.
chest (latter are white with brown shafts); there is a
white bar on the wing; the upper t.c. are dark
ferruginous as are the outer margins of the t.f.
Length 6; W. 3; ext. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ - see my text

The sides are dark brown -

I also found it on the upper Satoy at
Kogi, Pará in summer.

R. rufogularis Peters. Note number 8

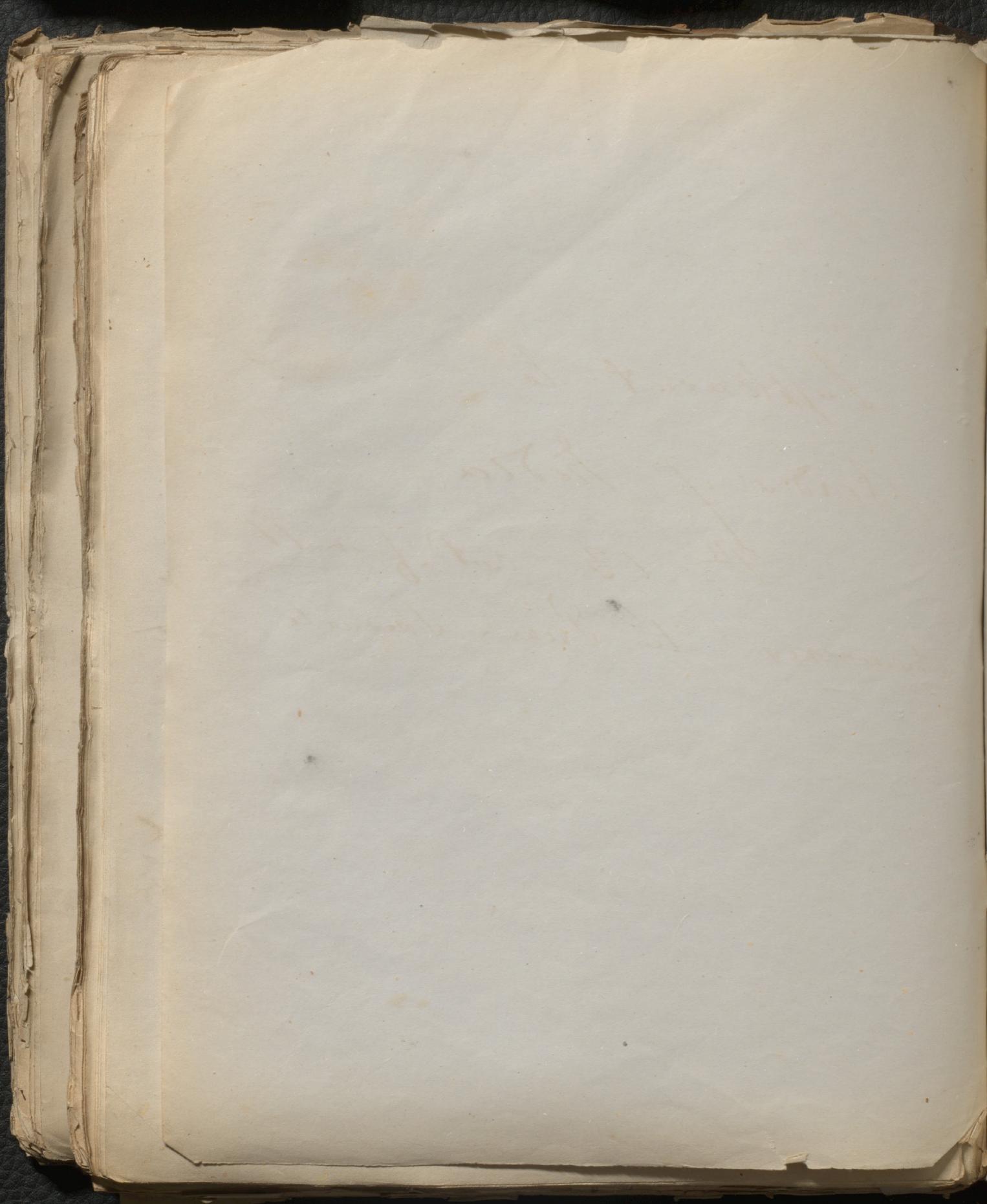
I found both sexes of the bird in Kasmir in
forests frequenting jungle & keeping high on
trees, occasionally alighting on insect on the
wing, now & then descending to the ground
but soon quickly returning back perch. It
is rather restless & wandering in its habit
more so than the Nutria I know -
~~to state that~~
I find the small white wing patch on the ends
of the greater w. c. &c. - Stoliczka says that
the white edges of the secondaries noticed by me
on years off 2d in appears - He observed it in
summer in the interior of the hills in Spiti Lahul
& - Reason yet one I know in Dagestan
in winter I presume -

505 - *Chenorhinus falcirostris*

The adult female is pretty pure white with very
slight spotting - Stoliczka mentions that

pt 12 missing

Supplement to
Birds of Hedra
Pl. 13 cat. for 11.
Aeconomis to Maria Stewart



that) the old male has sometimes some of the feathers
on the top of the head pure white - The tail of
the female should be dark grey at tip, and brown
as mentioned in the text - The young is like the
female, only speckled with white - I found this
bird that of the 12 and 13,000 ft. in the Salle valley -
Hodgson found it breeding in Spiti at 13,000 ft.
It extends into the hill country of Southern China -

It will be observed that I have now included this
species in the genus Chamonornis - The bill is
more curved than in Paticilla -

506. ~~The~~ of Chamonornis leucostephala -

The reference to Myth. Cat. shd be 990
instead of 99 - The female is stated by
Hodgson to be a duller black than the male
in the vent & under V. c. being paler ferruginous
in winter

I have seen it quite below the hills at Haridwar
& other places, also on the ^{gorges} Canal near Kootee,

The big fleshy hawn -

near Lhasa & other places - Stoliczka says
it extends far into Tibet in summer & that he has
seen it as high as 17,500 ft in Kapskar -

507. This should stand it appears as
Laviova superficialis (Voron) for the
Motacilla cyanocephala of Pallas belongs to this genus
one measured in N.W. Himalayas was only $5\frac{3}{4}$ in
length by $9\frac{5}{8}$ in extent - Stoliczka states that
he did not see it beyond Kachar - I found it
much higher up at Rong & the place peopling
brushwood at the skirts of the forests extending
widely
observed -
It found in

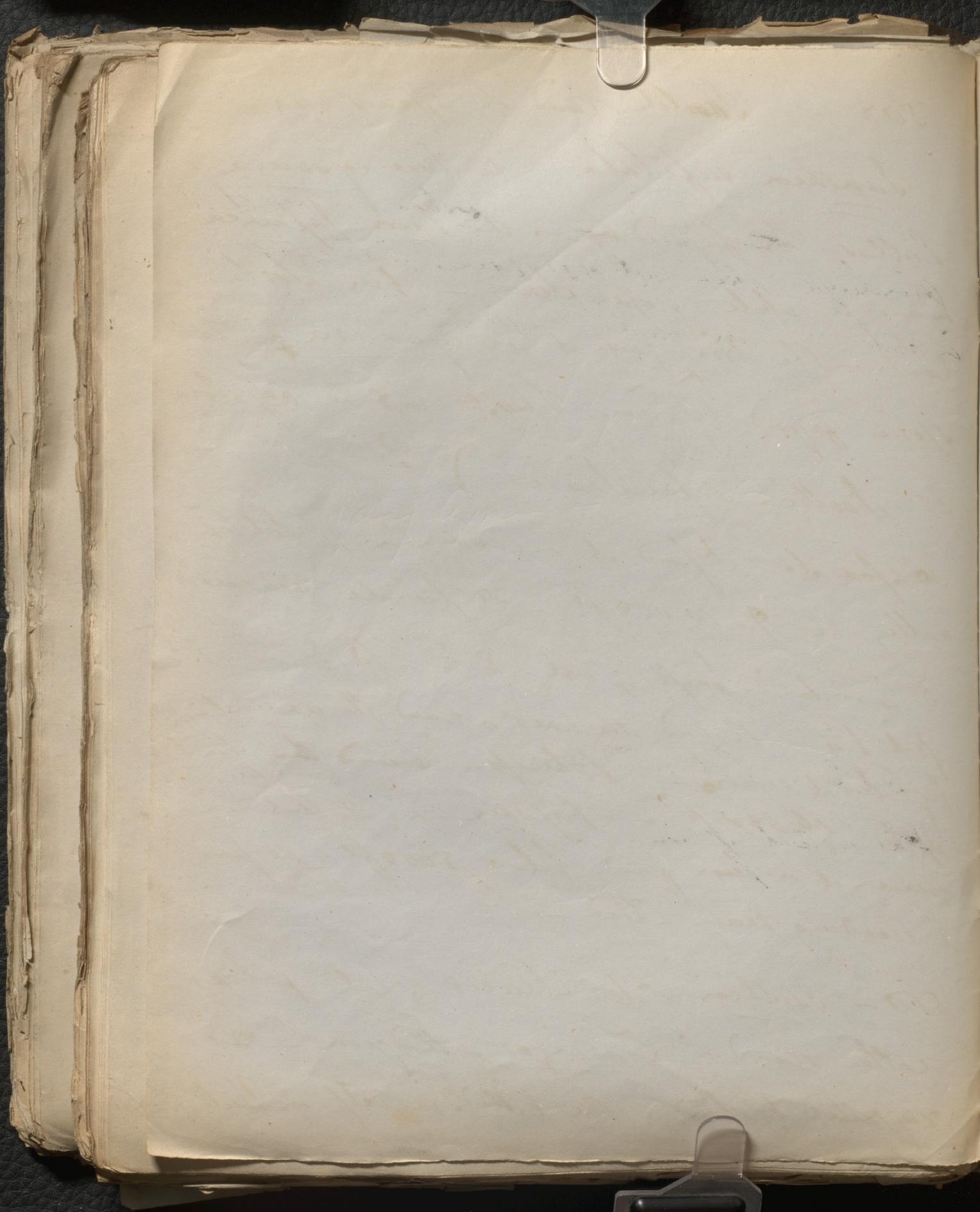
Fr 1868 p. 310

508 - Should stand it appears as

Pallas or figured by in the Taen.-Japanica
having a white superciliion - Mr. Tschudi
however in the Nip. gives it as ayakara. (The
specie figured by Tam.-Selye must be very close
to Ianthia superciliaris?)

A female I found it in summer in the foot of
valley at 9-10,000 ft. - A female measured
 $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; ext. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - W. 3 - T. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
foot 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - It had the lores around the eye whitish
legs bird brown. - Holzschu observed this bird
up to 16,000 ft. in Japan - says that in
summer it is never found below 8000 ft. - He found
it breeding near Akiri -

510 - Ianthia superciliaris should perhaps
rather stand in Tarsiger of Hodgson - as
reported by Dr. one killed by my-self on Kullot



measured 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; ext. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 3 T 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ - tars
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ - foot 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -

511. Tenagia chrysopas extends to the N-W
Himalayas where not very rare ~~in winter~~ -
in winter - In summer it extends to 10,000 ft
upwards -

512. Callipe kantschallensis -
measured recently measured 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ in length. 6. 2 $\frac{2}{8}$
ext. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$; tail 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bill from tip to tars. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.
foot 1 $\frac{9}{16}$ - The bill is plumbeous at base not blackish.
It extends to the Philippines in winter -

513. Callipe pectoralis - tarsal $\frac{1}{16}$. -
The extent of wing is about 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ the foot or
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ - The female has the specalia whitish
generally rather than rufous - The outer t.f.
are about $\frac{7}{16}$ in. shorter than the centre t.f.
I found this fine Rubythroat by no means

575ter - *Lusurila akahige*. ♂.

P.C. 571 -

Hase Hs 1870 - h. 31 -
gray Grouse - Multava

are in the N.W. Himalaya at such elevation
varying from 60-13,000 ft. evidently breeding.
It usually frequents rocky places with brackwood -
it sits watchful perch on rocks, erecting its tail
quite robin like, but when alarmed dives among the
thickets - The young are filled with yellowish
white - I recently found it in winter frequently
leff grass near the Barrampooter in upper
Assam -

514 - *Cyanocitta saucerottii* was found
breeding in summer in little Tibet by Stoliczka -

515 - Mr. Hume tells me that he has one
specimen of the white species with the white
spot on the throat, *Cyanocitta leucocyanea*
Gmelin, - *C. wolffii* - from some pt. of India.
This was already described by Hutton in Assam
in summer -

affer

574 tor - *Sturnia major* - Bonap.

I detected what I believe to be a specimen of
this bird in the Hackwood Museum - It was
partly pickled, & was stated (as I found)
in particular enquiry / to have been caught only
a Skylark with some other birds killed in the
neighbourhood - There were no marks whatever of
its having been a caged bird - I offend on
this description - Above slate brown supercilium on the
tail coverts & tail; below chin & throat whitish
as are the middle of the abdomen & under t.c.
the side of the breast & flanks being pale earthy
brown - Bill brown above, fleshly yellow beneath;
feet brownish yellow - 1st primary small - 2nd
slater than 4th about = 5th, 8th largest - all
claws well curved - Length 7 inches - W. 3¹/₂
T. 3¹/₄ - Tars. 1¹/₂ - Bill flat $\frac{1}{2}$ in. toe $\frac{7}{8}$



575. *Anasaffinis bengalensis* -

Anasaffinis orientalis, apud Gray, from Hatchier,
Calanotropha orientalis, Trischl. from Jap.
appear from Wright to be synonyms of this species.
The under wing-coverts & u.t.c. are olive-falvous
at the middle of the abdomen in albuscens - The
bill shorter & tapers fine red in breeding season
& I used to observe to hear the note often, but
in Pench in July among some thick reeds near
water and undisturbed saw pairs most common
& breed in Bengal. H-swans in summer in
the lakes of Kankarai Noodiy - but I could not
find the nest - though they were calling all
around me. The note a peculiar harsh
grating cry, and generally tho' not always
with a rather very fine clear notes -

The Sylvia scripta, Kottelat, Mem. Ge. Sc. Petrol.
2 pl. 8 is apparently a large species of Sylvia

507 h. G. manuf. rekar Hans Nr 1870. 31
Uffgenuote auf — 1869. 157

516 & 517 - Mr. Morris tells me that
Aerocephalus dauricus leaves the N.W.R. in
April & returns toward the end of July & begins
of August, whilst A. agricola leaves somewhat
later & returns later. Gould is inclined to
identify A. dauricus with S. scandinacea
of Scopoli, but Blyth counters this strongly.

518. Anaudiax olivaceus is it appears
the same as Motacilla aedon Pallas, & will
therefore stand as Anaudiax aedon - Mr.
Beavan (Mr.) might well doubt the
identity of Col. Tytler's specimen passed this - but
why mention it at all in that case? It is
figured in von Schrenck's Noris. America,
pl. XI f. 1 -

gen. Daneticola -
Mr. Blyth has thinks that this genus might be
merged in Locustella -

A Summer in

The bird figured in Siegfried's Birds as
Dumetella affinis is not that species, but *Trochocercus*
leucoventris - I have seen and the former
bird in the latter valley - at the foot of the Horado
Pass on both sides, in Kasmir, &c., frequenting
long bushes, from the hiding the moment it
alights from its short flight & with difficulty
flashed again - length of one 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wt. 0.86. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
W. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. T. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$. Tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ - bill 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -

Blyth has discriminated another species of
which he names 519 in *Dumetella brunniceps* -
descri. Size & form of the last; above uniform
dark olive brown; lores, chin, throat & middle belly
pure white; sides of the throat breast, flanks
& terminal feathers rufous brown; lower tail
brown, with broad pale tips, tho' less so than
in the last - I think that

it may be this species in the Pabbar valley

length 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - w. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ - T. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - outstf. is later
than middle ones - $\underline{\underline{?}}$ -

south of the Pecos River, at about 12,000 ft. of
elevation - ▲

520 - Locustella certhiola of my list is now
generally considered to be the European Locustella
nova, Wodd., syl. Locustella katherina, Lat., says
Myth, it may perhaps be the allied species

Locustella Hendersoni, Capper, the macropterus
Linckae. It should be called the streaked
reed-warbler, in place of the lesser reed-warbler
that name having been already applied to the
516 - It has a very faint pale supercilium;
the flanks are also streaked, and the pale tip
to the tail f. wears off - leg fleshly yellow -

tais. ¹³ ₁₆ - It has a distinct natal moult,
and when freshly moulted the upper plumage is very
green tinged the lower parts pale yellow. - It
is very doubtful however if it breeds in this country.

521ba - Mr. Brooks of Hawah has quite recently



procured several specimens of a Locustellæct
bird among reeds in swamp in March; it
occurring in considerable numbers but evidently
migrating northwards - He proposes to call
this bird Locustelloides alboscillans.
It appears very closely to resemble the Gloria
Melanopogon of the South of Europe, but has the
dark eye streak much less defined in all the
specimens procured by Mr. Brooks. I append a
brief description -

It has a pleasant song

522. *Tribura luteo-vantus*. This is figured
in Gray's genera of Birds pl. 48 pp. 2, as *Doweticola*
affinis. Mr. Blyth remarks that the genus *Tribura*
appears to be the same as *Lanius* *spissis*, the
type of which is *Syrinx leucorhynchus* Linn., and it
only differs from *Lanius* in its unspotted
plumage -

Surat has a *Tribura squamiceps*, 15. Olin.
to 16.5 -

Gen. Horornis -

Mr. Blyth has gone through the species of this
group as defined by Hodgson & has come to the
following conclusions - 1st that 523. *Horornis*
fuliginosus is in *Phylloscopus fuscatus* & 2nd
that 525. *H. fuliginiventer* is also a *Phylloscopus*
nearly allied to the former one - 3rd that *H.*
flaviventer is a species of *Doweticola*, and
526, *H. fuscipes* is perhaps belongs to the same
group. But whether doubtless the correct location

I get this bird at Tappo & other places in Salley valley
ofte. This has a most peculiar call - a long
silient whistle, ending in a chirping note - I
hear it very about but it is most difficult to
procure, concealing itself most carefully among the
dense undergrowth in woods & thickets

of all these species be stated, that the genus
Heronius may be erased, & some of its species
transferred to *Nomis*. I shall here adopt
this suggestion, tho' there is still a good deal of
obscurity about the species -

523. *Heronius fulviventer* will then stand as
Nomis fulviventer, for I much doubt its identity
with *Phalacrocorax fuscatus*. The specimens of *P. fuscatus*
may perhaps have been mixed up with it - The
dimensions are much smaller, & the wing of a
Heronius ^{is} much more rounded -
lest this species should be placed <sup>s²⁵Nomis fulviventer
Dr. Mytch states also to be a Phalacrocorax - a bird I
knowed in the interior of the Himalayas in several
places appear'd to be the answer to the ^{first} description
of Hodgson - I append a description of ^{one of} my specimens
above slate green, over tail brown edged olive;
supercilium, chin, throat & lower pts. dusky greenish white,
passing into fulvous green on the flanks & under t. c;
thighs & coverts dingy green - Bill dusky above, fleshy
beneath - under br. pale reddish brown, the</sup>

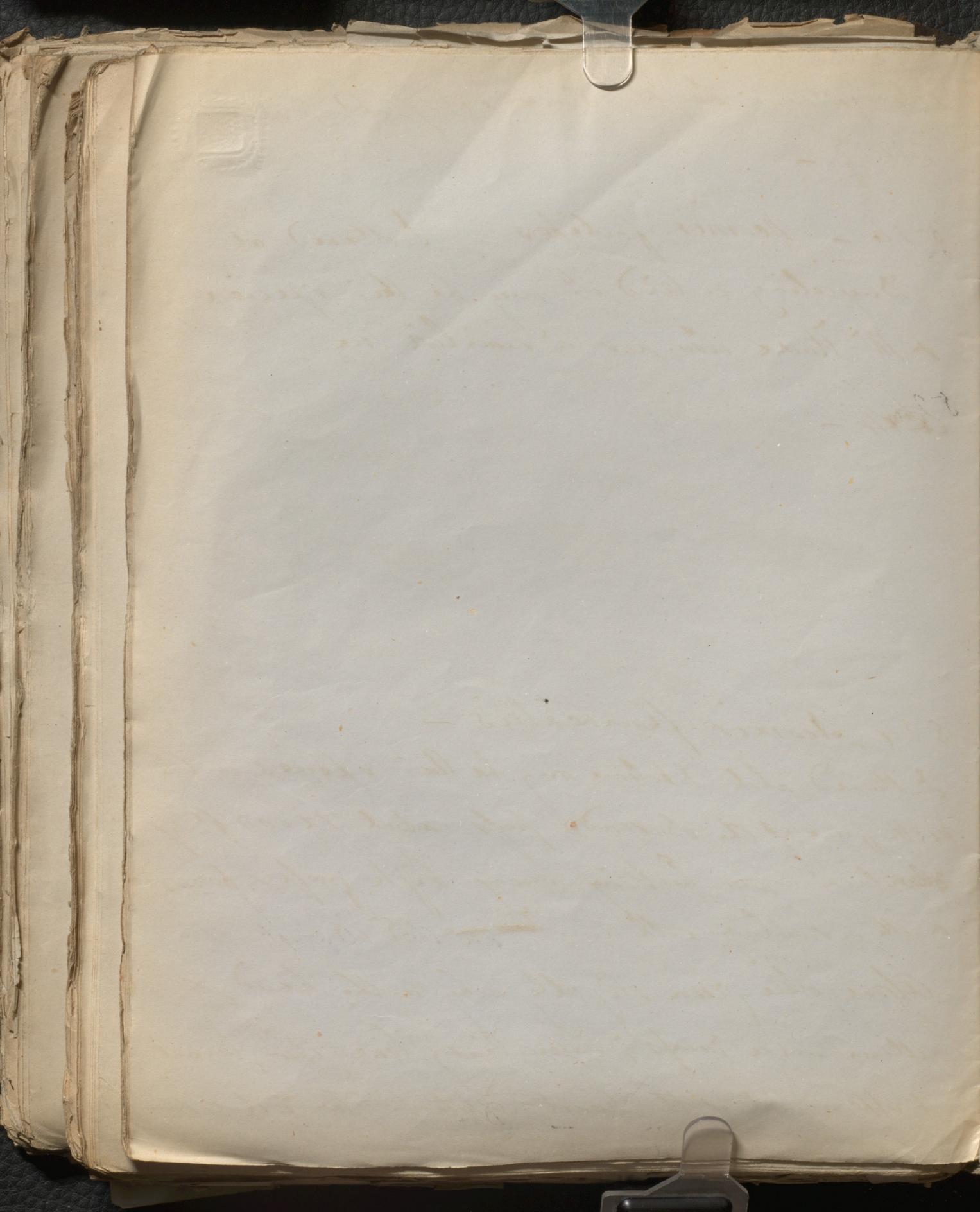
soles yellow - Length $\frac{4}{4}^{\text{th}}$ Soarer ext. / W. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ -T. 2,
tail. 2 -
 $\frac{8}{8}$

526 - *Neomys fuscipes* - I obtained at
Dayceling a kid which may be this species
& W. Haas also had a similar one -

Diff -

524 - *Neomys flaviventris* -
I believe that skeleton may be this species on the
north face of the Barro Dó pass about 12000 ft. of
elevation and lacking over high pass a paras
& with a similar call to ~~525~~ 525 -

Above olive green slightly ashy on the head, &
yellowish on the rump; especially line chin, throat,
upper part of the breast whitish; the rest of the



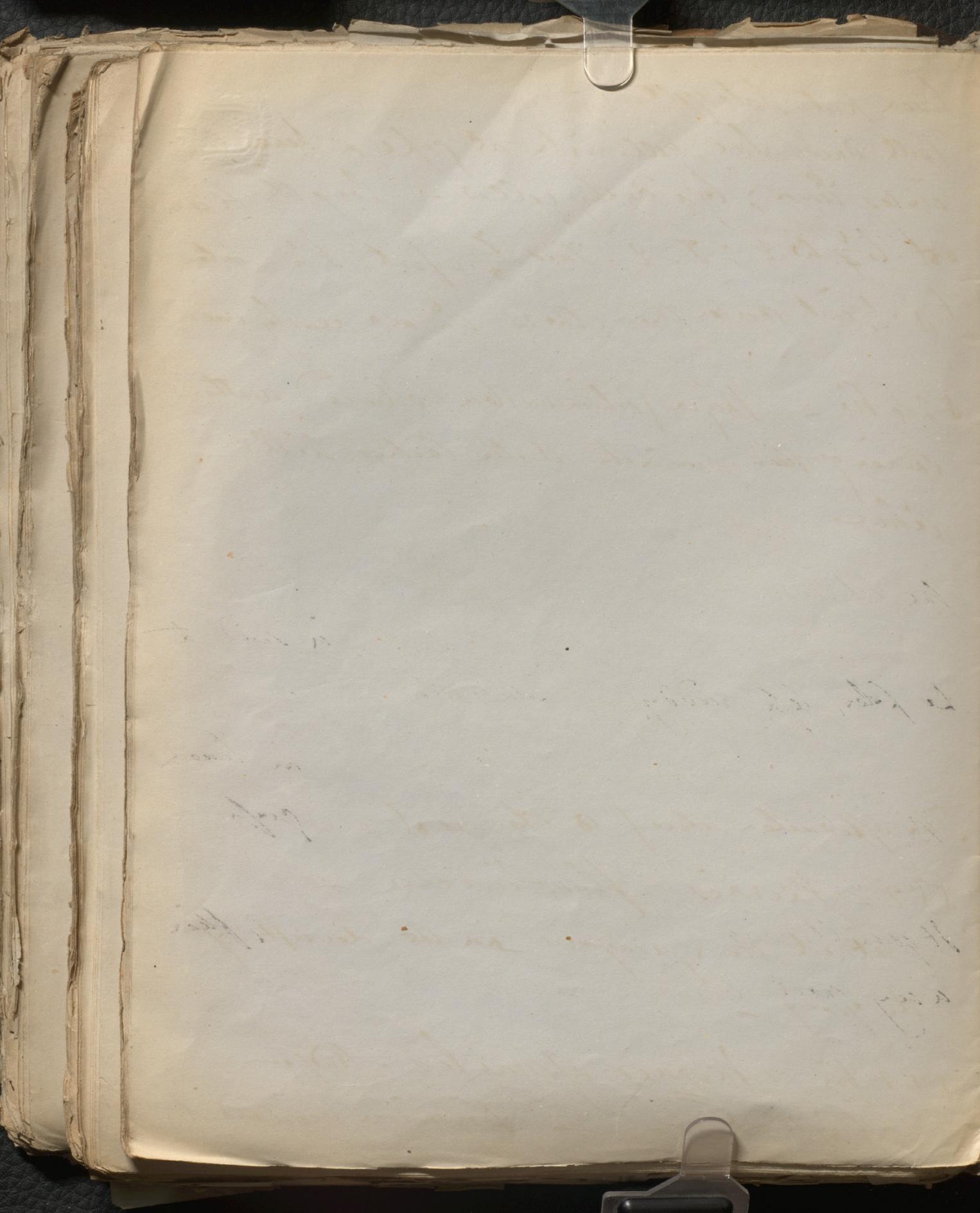
lower parts pale yellow -
Bill dusky above, yellowish at gape & beneath;
iris brown; legs dusky yellow - length 4³/₄ inches
ext. 6¹/₄ in. W. 2; T. 2. Tars $\frac{7}{8}$. foot 1¹/₂. outer
t. h. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. shorter than others w^t are nearly even -

524 hi - Major Section Carter obtained another
specimen of this year in the Heath Carter hills -
above

This affinities close to the rest

552 - *Nemoria flavolineata* -
but not the specimens in the description
of the young -

552 hi - *Nemoria assimilis* - Hodson
Augt. 18th. His - - *Drymica bicaudata*,



Mlyth - Horornis fulviventer apud Mlyth,

Ibir 1865-53 -

Dark

More superficial olive-brown, beneath the same
but paler, & with more or less whitish on throat
& belly, & tufted feathers on the flanks; the fore
part of the wing beneath pure yellowish white -

Length 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ in ; width of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
wingspan; tail $\frac{3}{4}$ -

He labelled the same from Afghanistan, but
more likely from the Khasia hills is said to
be paler, less reddy, & with rather a greenish tinge.
This species is found in the cold weather in
Bengal, Assam & repeating dense grass,
thickets &c & is most difficult to secure -
It generally occurs in small scattered flocks, flies
a very short distance & can hardly be flushed a
second time - I got one specimen the other day
at Dehongar caught by the ingenious man

✓ on Mytts authority

already alluded to -

In the group below the *Spira varia* of Java, which is said by Blth to be very like the last species affinities, but the darker without the dusky tinge above, but more dusky on the breast & flanks -

~~hence & stale~~. The observation made at the end of the account of Horectes major, page 164 should have been directed after Hormis, and after Horectes -

530. To the species of *Othomas* previously named be added that of *O. phyllocephalus*, *Sarcinae*; & *O. patia* of Hodges must be withdrawn being a species of *Pirina* according to the same Peter Aclit -

531. *Othomas coronatus*. - The yellow superciliary line is replaced perfectly by a narrow white line - these are two conspicuous

✓ it extends ate Kath Cachar -

by Fairbank
U. S. Fish & Game Commission
Dromiceus monala

long hair-like feathers on the nape -

I found this pretty Carla bird not very
rare in upper Assam - we killed three had the
wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ with - tars. $\frac{7}{8}$ (nearly) ; foot net 1.

blue-yellow at the base - legs all yellow - the
wattle was $4\frac{3}{4}$ - ext. 6; w. $1\frac{7}{8}$. J. $1\frac{7}{8}$. bill

$\frac{9}{16}$ -

532. *Picus flavipectus* - one killed
in Assam measured $5\frac{3}{4}$ - ext $5\frac{1}{2}$. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ - tars.
 $\frac{7}{8}$ - foot nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ - Myth states that I am
in error in saying that Dilespur had stated
it to have been killed on the Kuklary hills -

533. *Picus Adamsi* - W. Mayfield
writes me that this has been named near
Mineduigar, but he had not himself verified
the specimens -

534. *Picus sociabilis* - W. Mayfield named
this near Chanda, north of the Soraasong -

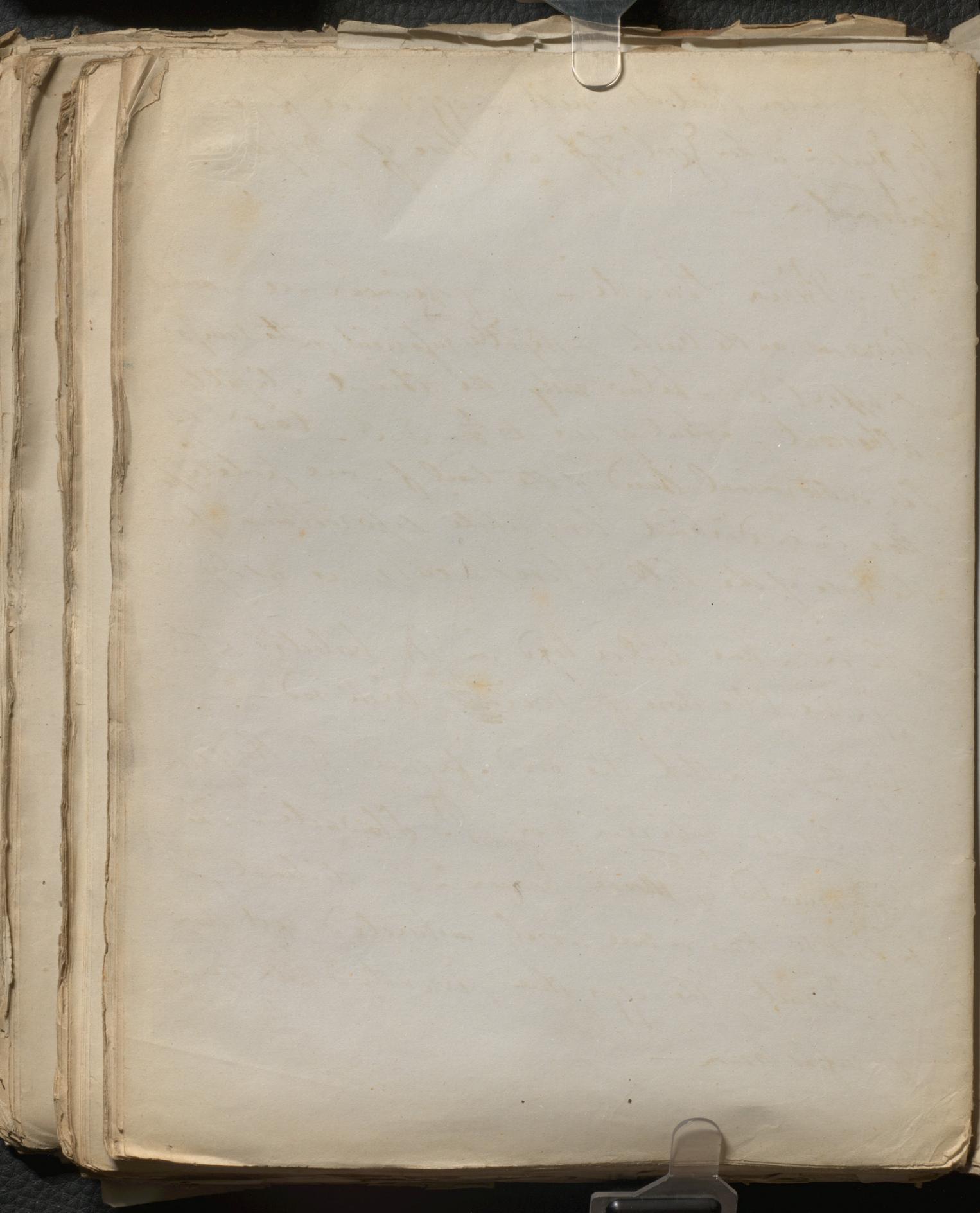
P. hamata, Hume = by gracilis -

Wlyth adds that the nest & eggs are figured
by Fraser in his Jool. Twp. as those of *Drymocia*
inornata -

535. *Ptilia Stewarti* - very peculiar are somewhat
slenderous on the back & slightly swollen on the wings
& rump - below only the throat slightly
albuscent - extent of wing $6\frac{1}{2}$ - T. 3 - tail $\frac{13}{16}$
The subterminal band of the tail f. are pale tipped
there is a distinct long white supercilium from
the base of the bill & lores & ears are ashy -

There is a true tail a bird in its habits, & the
eggs are like those of *socialis* thick red -

Wlyth says that the bird figured by Rodger
as *cinerea*. *capilla*, is *P. Stewarti* - The
bird described by Moore however is very distinct, &
is said to have a more loosely constructed nest than
P. Stewarti; the eggs blue, variegated with specks
of rufous brown -



Supplement to
Birds of India
Pl. 14

Cubicola to Morris

P. albo-pulchr. - Walden (Co.)
= *P. (Hedgp.)*

8 Pisia Beccarii from Bonnack herbarium described by
P. Goldm. Bei , apparently near Spacilis

559. Citella schouwii -

are measured to $\frac{3}{4}$ east. 7. W $2\frac{1}{2}$ S. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - Myth state.
that the young are always seen on top, streaked on the
head - The eggs spots on the eggs are like Brooks stated
long rather reddish brown than reddish, & have upon light
purple grey markings intermixed - Mr. Swinhoe says
they are greenish blue, & are such as figured by Bee
but the eggs are said by the latter of the Nn. & he
knows to vary very much -

541- *Cisticola Sylteri*

I have recently obtained several specimens of a
Cisticola common throughout Southern Africa & more
or less ~~less~~^{more} in dense grass & thickets, never frequenting the open
ground as schericola often does which indeed occurs
in the same district. This is & I suppose
I afford a description of one at. I believe to be

It is possible that this bird may be more described by
Swinhoe - as Cit. tenuirostris, or Hylton
gave as a synonym of Schoenicula or with
perhaps the same as Cit. brunnicephala of
Torn & Schleg. T. Gessner.

the same as the Dark are I formerly at Dacca
briefly noticed in the text -

I saw several specimens of this bird differing,
all in the cold weather however, but in the hilly country
between Sylhet & the Assam hills I saw one pale
headed bird in company with another Dark one & I
am strongly induced to believe that the buff headed
birds are either the young, or it may be a seasonal
change -

The pale bird however was described by Latham
as the buff headed warbler - & Whistler states

Prec. A. Soc. 1868 p. 250

that it is identical with a bird killed in North Australia -

548 - *Granicola bengalensis*

This bird has been recently described by Edward T. C. Sykes as Dynamops bengalensis - from Dacca - he alluded to it without naming or describing it, as a Megaleurus in his Birds of Dacca -

The latter in Sykes' later work states it is of no recent date, measured $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. - length ext. $7\frac{3}{8}$; w. $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $3\frac{1}{4}$. - tars. 1-foot $1\frac{4}{10}$. - The bill is horny fleshy above, pale fleshy beneath; the legs pale fleshy white -

549 - *Dynamops monopterus*

The tail feathers have a whitish tip beyond the dark subterminal spot.

One recently measured was $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; ext. 6; wing $1\frac{7}{8}$ $7\frac{2}{4}$; tars. $\frac{7}{8}$ foot $1\frac{6}{10}$ - The measurements of the bird

Dymecia Adans - Warfed Jan 1871

W 1.88 - 1.95 - T. 8.05 to 8.25. 85

Distinctly more slender ⁱⁿ size. The tail rather
more slender & stouter bill - of larger claws
smaller straighter hind claw especially -

given by W. Deacon as those of an immature or
imperfect bird -

544. ~~Drymophilus superciliatus~~

546. Drymophilus neglectus -

A bird found in the N.W. P. G. (W. Brooks) may be
identical with this. It was

4. alle spikkeld haarey giet en
xige qdelen reddich han wen koyz en —

545 hi - Dipnoicus

Something like slovaticus, but differ in presence
of the lateral tail f. being

547. Saya criniger -

One side. by had long 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in tail $4\frac{5}{8}$ -

leg fleshy yellow - under deep yellow -

548 - Myth states that Saya fuliginosa is most
probably identical with the S. atrogalavis no 549

The egg is figured by Stodden as greenish with small brown
specks -

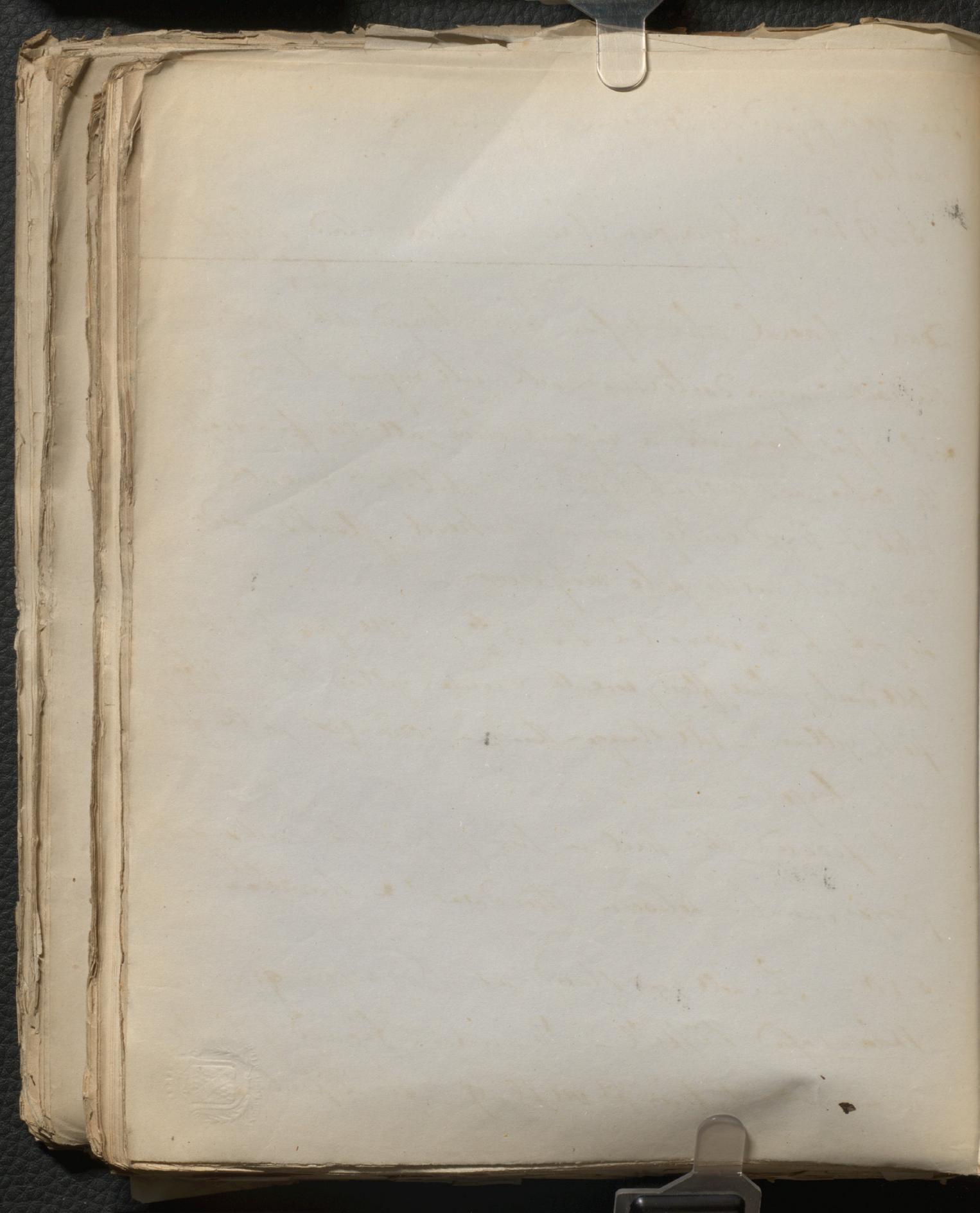
549 *hir.* *Saya pampatica*, Nodar upad Mlyth

This. faced with rufous brown tinged with greenish on
the back; wings darker brown with pale rufous brown edges
tail rufous brown with a tinge of olive; all the feathers except
the centre ones narrowly tipped with whitish; beneath
whitish tinged earthy brown on the breast, flanks & under
t.c.; thigh and tail pale rusty brown -

Length 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ + wing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 $\frac{6}{8}$ i. bill pr. $\frac{7}{16}$; tars.
all darkly above, fleshly beneath; under yellow brown; by
fleshy yellow - the stronger than in criagot, & the feet
also larger -

I found this bird in long grass on the banks of the
large canal between Thudar & Noorkee -

550 - This will now stand as Bartramia gracilis.
Melanurus upad Rüppell - It has been figured by Gould
in Birds of Africa pt. vii pl. 9 - It is perhaps



Irena texture of Saigry. L'Egypte - Dec 16th 1864. 14

It stands with spread - The nest has been stated to be
neat, domed, situated near the ground, with 4-5
nibly col? pink eggs -

551 - *Franklinia* Maclearane -

The race in the N.W. provinces & Punjab appears to
be paler with a larger tail than Southern specimens,
& I sent it to Mr. Megr under the Miss. name of
Franklinia Ceylonica, but it is doubtfully distinct -
one killed at Lahore measured $5\frac{1}{4}$; wing $2\frac{1}{10}$; i.
tail $2\frac{3}{4}$; tars $\frac{11}{16}$ - one measured by Neawan was
 $5\frac{3}{4}$ long; wing $2\frac{1}{16}$; tail $2\frac{8}{10}$ - It had
a pale whitish superciliary line

552 - Gen. Phylloscopus

It appears that the birds referred by Bletherwyck
to *Phylloscopus* etc? strictly be classed under *Phylloscopus*
, these birds therefore require a new generic name
Mr. Sharpe has I believe named a small species



Allied to *P. cainae* or *Gedonina apicoleensis*
This name however has been previously given to a
group of ^{land} shells - & had also been long ago applied to a
genus of Cyprinodontaceæ - If it requires a distinct
name I should say that *Syphosia* w^o be more
appropriate than any other -

The nest has recently been found by Mr. Brooks
in a low thorny bush about 1 foot from the ground.
egg shaped with a circular entrance near the top, made
of grass, fibers of straw, & felted within with claret
spider web - The eggs were 3, white, thickly sprinkled
with brownish pink - What the nest was that I found
at Falmer in 1839 I cannot now possibly determine -

5526i *Syphosia apicoleensis*

Gedonina good Name -

The allied Sparrow warbler -

Dear.



In the group or here restricted belong perhaps Sylleion
euonymum Bonpl. Meddeleff sit Noe. XVI. *

Phlegmariella Schwartzii, Radde, Ber. pl. 14 f. 1
Syliclavia, f. 3. Desmarest & C. M. pl. 58 f. 1 - which
is perhaps identical with S. scita, Guettarda, S. caligata
Licht. -

for Hylotrupes had now stand on Hylotrupes
nervosus -

5

554 hi see next page -
— this

bit of long grass & purple,

554. *Hyloscirtus tristis* - Mr. Brooker at one time thought that this was identical with *P. rufus* of Saussure, but has recently withdrawn his former statements. *P. pavoninus* Strickland at one time considered the same to be the distinct - The sole of the feet of *P. tristis* are yellow -

556. *Phyll. fasciatus* as stated before is said by Mgrt to be the same as *Hemimelaena fasciata* of Stodola - *Syllo. schinica*, Hoddendorff Sib. Natur pl. XVII f. 4-6 in my copy does not call it - the measured 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. - wt. $7\frac{1}{4}$; l. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail. 1-foot- $1\frac{2}{10}$ - legs ding yellow - This bird is by no means rare in Nepal & other p. of hilly India - It frequents thickets, the roots of trees and bases on the banks of rivers, feeding chiefly on the ground on various insects -

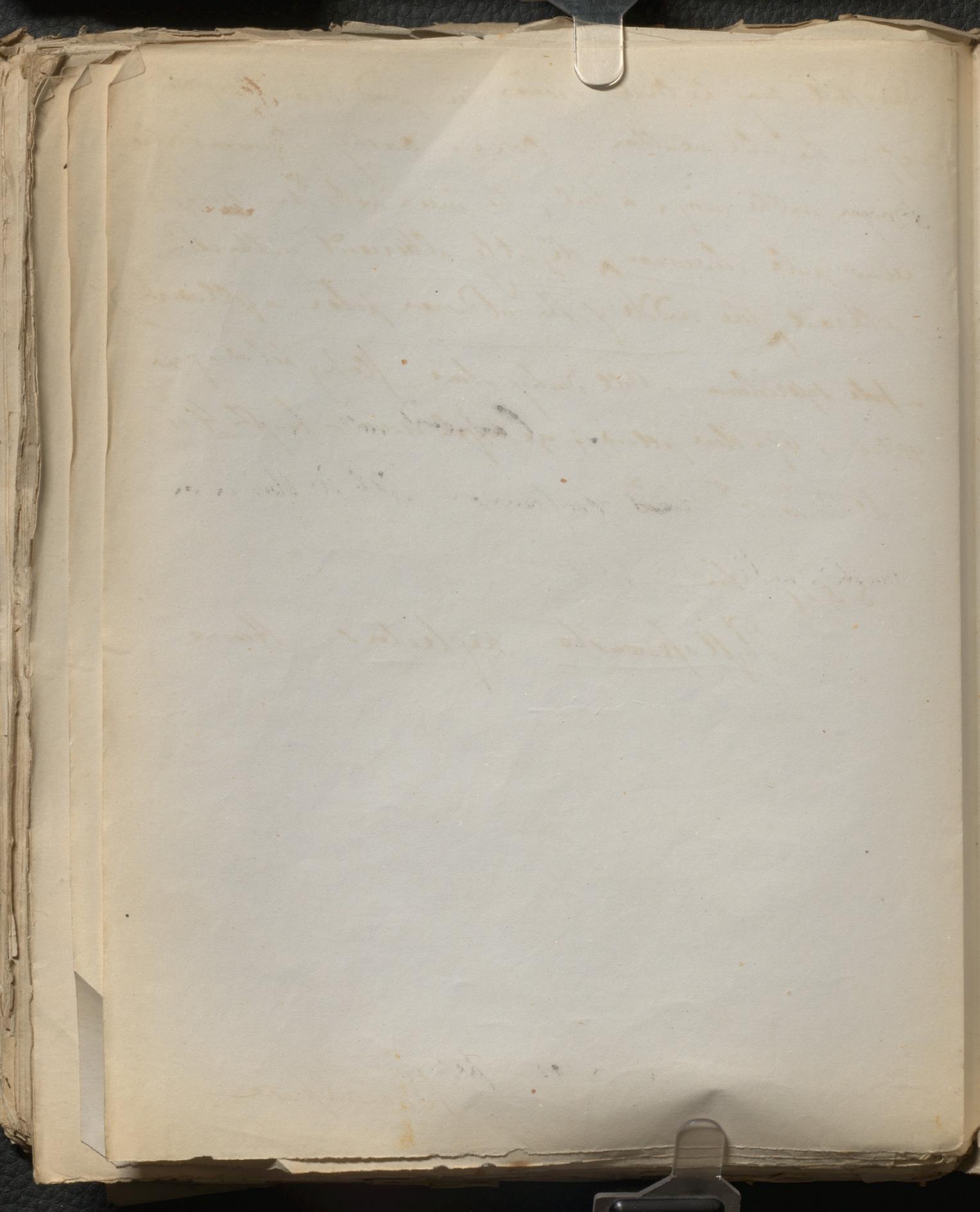
555 hi - Mgrt affirms that *Hemimelaena* of Stodola is also a *Phylloscopus*, i.e.

be that may be that species is found near Dargeling
less in the cold weather - Dorsal. dusky brownish olive,
brown on the wings & tail, the inner webs very dusky;
belly pale olivaceous slightly olivaceous on the chin
throat the middle of the abdomen paler & yellowish
a pale supercilium - Bill dusky olive, fleshly legs & gape
yellow; legs blue yellow; eye yellow brown - Length 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
W 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. T. 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ -

554 b.

Ptychopterus neglectus - Home
Mar 1870 - B6 -

Wharcliffe



554 ter - *Phlegmaticus super* was indicated to
have been found in New-Hisar

557 - Phlegmaticus would probably be erased
from the list of Indian species. Stoliczka however
will be surprised it is the Upper Satlyp' heating
near Chini -

558. *P. hepatus*. - Confused with *vinicolor*
it is sometimes confounded with it there is a
much darker hue, especially on the head, also on
the face - parts, & the ear-coverts are mottled - It
is also a larger species - *P. vinicolor* has the
upper portion of the ear-coverts dark contrasting
with the pale rufous due to the pale lower ear-
coverts - underwing coverts yellowish -

561. *P. affinis*. - It may be rather said to be
not uncommon than very common about Calcutta
I found it in the interior of the Himalaya, in the
Satly valley in summer peopling the rocky
but clad sides of hills - It is rare in the N.W. P.

Dentical → Shokland
Jan p 232

562 - *T. m. indicus* cedar - not uncommon in the
NW P. often migrating north & south -

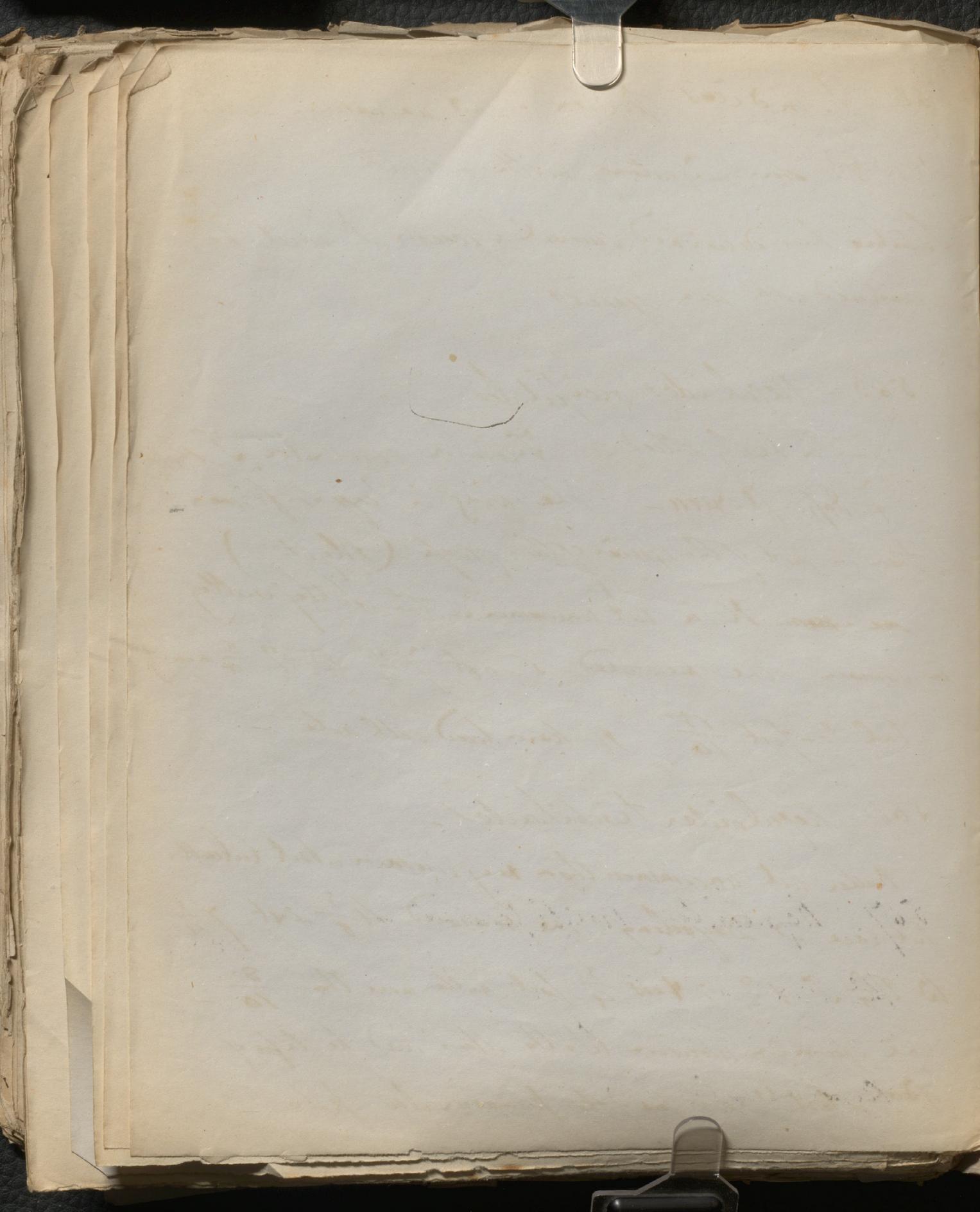
Swinhée has described several species I must be
confused with our species -

563 - *Regulus occipitalis* -

This is easily allied to *Ticodula coronata*, T. H. G.
F. Jap. pl. xvi - The wings are longer & former
than in most of the species of this group (Myst.)
~~seen~~ seen It is not uncommon in the little valley
in summer - one measured S.-ext $\frac{7}{4}$ W 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ & wings
tail 2-foot $\frac{15}{16}$ - It has had call note -

564. *Reguloides trochiloides* -

Rarer not uncommon than very common about Calcutta
but rare at Darjeeling - one measured $4\frac{5}{8}$ ext $\frac{7}{4}$
W $2\frac{2}{8}$ T. $1\frac{3}{4}$; tail $\frac{3}{4}$ foot rather more than $\frac{8}{10}$ -
one specimen I saw in like the others had the tips of
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ext " & a few of the primaries also pale -



Holcophora found it breeding near Chini -

564. This is the ~~two~~ *Regulus leucopsis* of Gmelin and the *proregulus* of Pallas. I affix to the last bird - ~~darkly~~ mottled birds have the markings very distinct, but they wear off & the bird becomes very dull -

566. This is ~~not~~ Pallas' *metanilla pro-*
regulus, & will stand on *Regulus proregulus* -
The bill a yellowish brown, by darkish yellowish.
Length 3 1/2 or 4 1/2; tars $\frac{11}{16}$ foot $\frac{13}{16}$. It is
common all the way down the valley of the Salween to the interior of the
hills - Hodgson figures its nest as pendant like
that of a *Dicroidium* -

567. *Regulus erithacus* -

We think this is ~~it~~ in colour in the W. P.
in the cold weather frequenting Babol barked
Acacia - are killed mostly at Darjeeling and

568 vi

Reptiles maculipennis - Thomas said Nyct
was dark greyish blue, with a white superciliary &
oblique facial streak - above blue green; two
distinct yellowish white wing bands and an oval
black spot at the tip of the outer web of each
wing; throat & breast ashy; belly, flanks &
upper band dull yellow; the three outer t. f. on each
side with the inner parts white.

Length $6 \frac{3}{4}$: $7 \frac{1}{4}$; tail
four times

I found this species at Duyveling in 1868

Lanius tenuirostris ext 61. w 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ T 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ - tail.

$\frac{11}{16}$ foot $\frac{10}{12}$ - rump darkly above yellow beneath
upper parts blue yellowish on sides & breast -

568. *Regulus* *trochocercus* extends to the N.W.
Himalayan region near recently killed at Dharum-
sala by Captain Locks

569. *Culicifera* *Burkii* - Found a few specimens
in Bhutan - the wings 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ - tail $\frac{5}{4}$ foot $\frac{11}{12}$
It extends to the N.W. Himalayas -

570. *Culicifera* *canaster* - This perhaps
might be ranked as an *Afrornis*

571. *Afrornis schisticeps* -

The remarks of Hutton as to the identification
of this bird apply to the next species -

perhaps latter to 573 -

one killed at Dzongdej measured 4 inches w 1 $\frac{2}{8}$ - wt. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
tail 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ - tail $\frac{5}{8}$ i foot $\frac{9}{10}$ -

With a pointed neck & body like a large ball shaped therefore
opp 4 fine acute

572 *Morinis frontoschistos*-

This bird is but of more abundant in the S.E. Himalayas than in the N.W. ^{so it is not rare in} Spain in the cold weather ^{especially} in the Pyrenean hills in summer - one killed in upper Spain measured

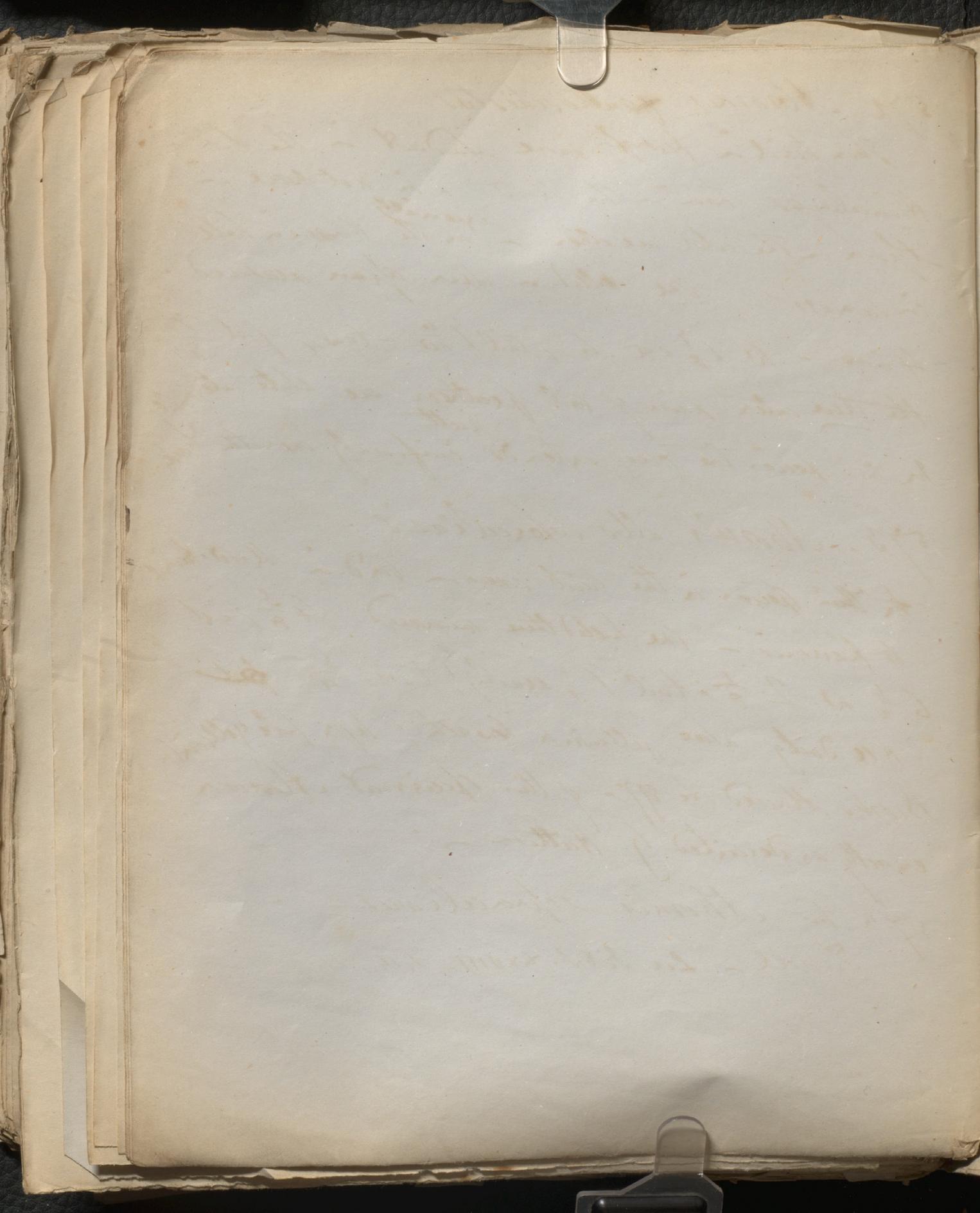
Wid. - W $1\frac{7}{8}$ ext. 6, tail $1\frac{6}{10}$ - tars $\frac{3}{4}$ foot $\frac{1}{8}$
the three outer pair of tail feathers are white internally
in this species the grey extends ^{fully} uniformly over the back.

573. *Morinis albo superciliaris*-

In this species in the Andean mountains in N.W. Andes to Ecuador - one killed there measured $4\frac{3}{8}$ ext
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ W. $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ nearly; tars. $\frac{5}{4}$ ~~foot~~
niveously above yellowish beneath; legs pale yellowish
Brooks showed the egg of this species at Almudena
exactly as described by Hutton -

573. br. *Morinis superciliaris*-

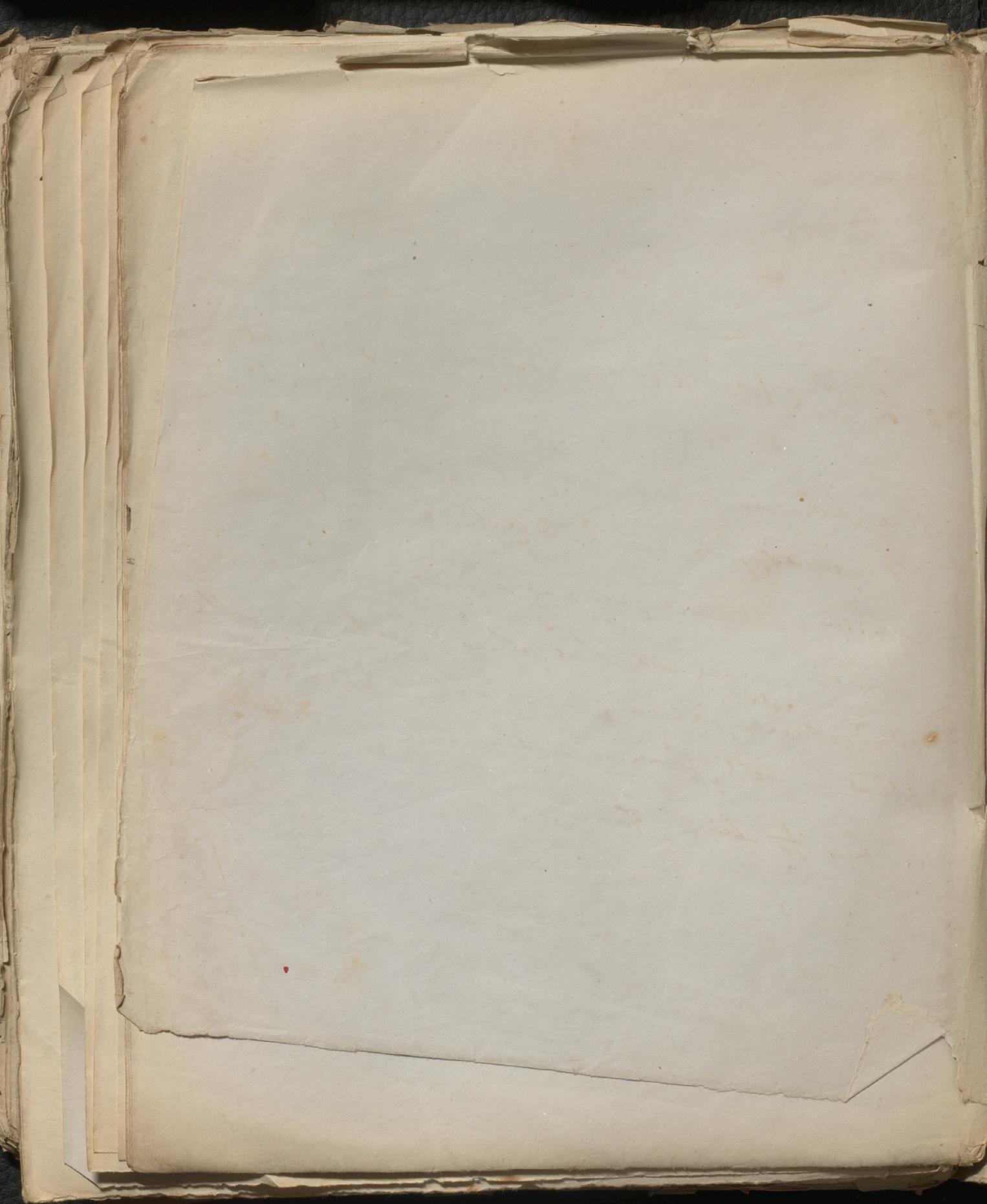
Tuckell - See A.S. xxviii - 414 - 453



173 ta - *Mormur griseifrons* - Gray - lat
Hodg. coll
C. W.

Alae levigatae yellow; front dull
gray; cheeks from nostril to eye & throat white;
ear-coverts blue-gray & white; wing-coverts purplish
margined externally with blue-yellow; quills blackish
blue-yellow, internally rufous white - beneath light
yellow - Bill plumbeous - legs pale

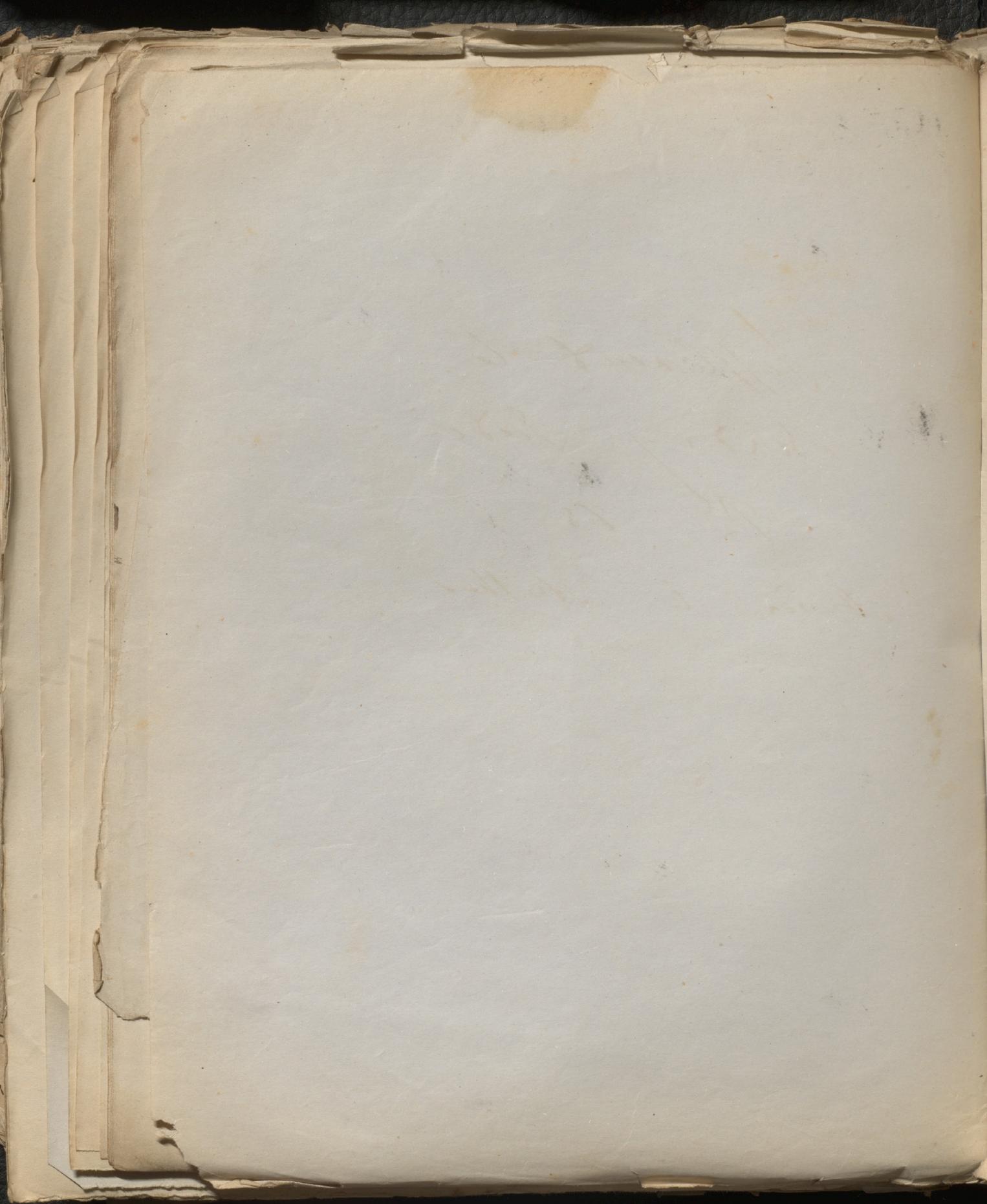
L 4 $\frac{6}{10}$ W. 2 - Tars $\frac{9}{10}$



Supplement to
Birds of Soddi

PL 15

Annals to Authors



578 - *Chonura castaneocapilla* Hodson is figured
in Gray's *Icon. Birds* pl. 49 fig. 1 as a Regulus -
it has probably been classed as a Reguloides - one
was taken ^{alive} by me near Dageletay having undivided
~~feet~~ legs helpless. Its beak at ^{the} head ^{is} fixed closely
under the wing -

Pycnonotus brunniceps alluded to p. 205 is said by
Myth to have the looks of the Muscicapidae & ^{the}
therefore he confabbed with Sickellia -

580 - Regular Hair-players in this bird
and generally considered the same as the European
bird - The habit streak on each side of the neck
is very distinct in winter; the breast and streaks becoming
both grey pure white - the tertaries are tipped pale -
This bird is however rare in winter in the Salween
valley, & in summer is seen at higher elevations in the
interior - I have found it most abundant at Sulmung
in Kashmir at 10,000 ft. along with

5844
Gloa cinerea - Hume Nov 1870 p. 32
Borneo
Moor

Hume knew to be Indian Name -
Nov 1869 p. 555
Dec 1870 - p. 32

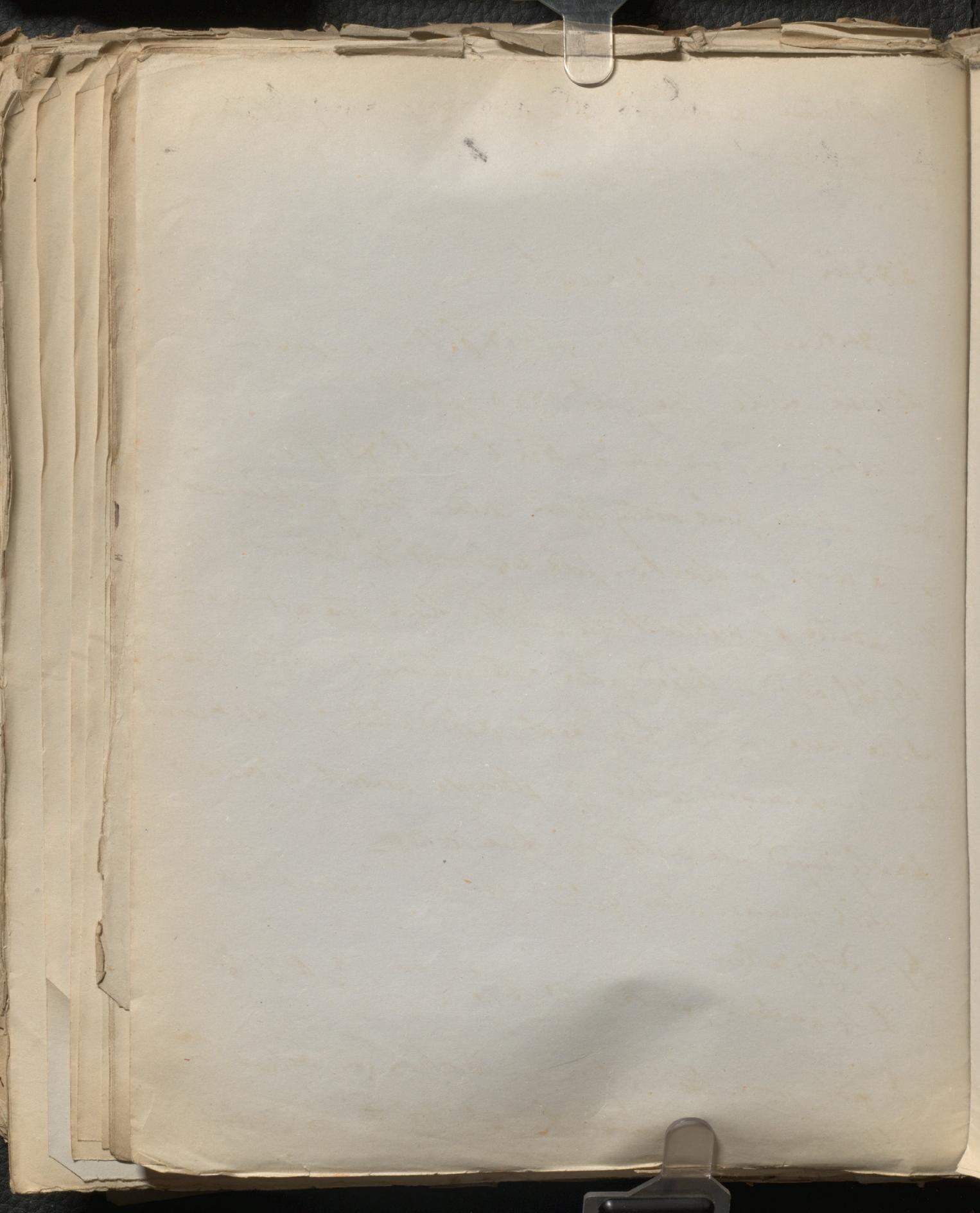
5836 Dunon Salicaria Pall. Hume Nov 1871. 33
S. caligata Linn. -
Tribes esp. Tama = 'salica'
Loc? ?

are held when measured 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length; ext. 6.
wing 2; tail 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. tars $\frac{9}{16}$ -

589 in *Sylvia deliciosa*.

Hartlaub, Nov. 1859 pl. IX fig. 1 - Noptula
deserti, Lode, Nov. 1858 pl. - .
deserticola Tietzow - N. b. c. pl. XI fig. 1 -
Dek. Above pale earthy brown with a tinge of fuligineous
& the rump & upper dc. pale superciliated; tail with the
two centre f. superciliated; the shafts black, the rest brown
slightly edged & tipped paler. The antennae white, brown
at the base & the two next tipped white; lores & round
eye conspicuously white; plumage beneath albuscent
faintly tinged with earthy or fuligineous -
bill brownish above, yellow below - under side yellow
by dry yellow -
L 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. - ext 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ T 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ t 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -

I first found this African Warbler in Kipar in
1864 & sent specimen to W. Mylly who identified



it as above - It is not uncommon in low bushy
ground from Haar to Sisa but it is not numerous -

Aedor galactites

Descri.

We have had a specimen of this kind sent to
him from Godalming -

PP 3-4 - white faint shade of green speckled
vulture feathers only brown -

584. Hemicurus - The relation of this group to wagtails is more an alogical than real - They extend northwards to China -

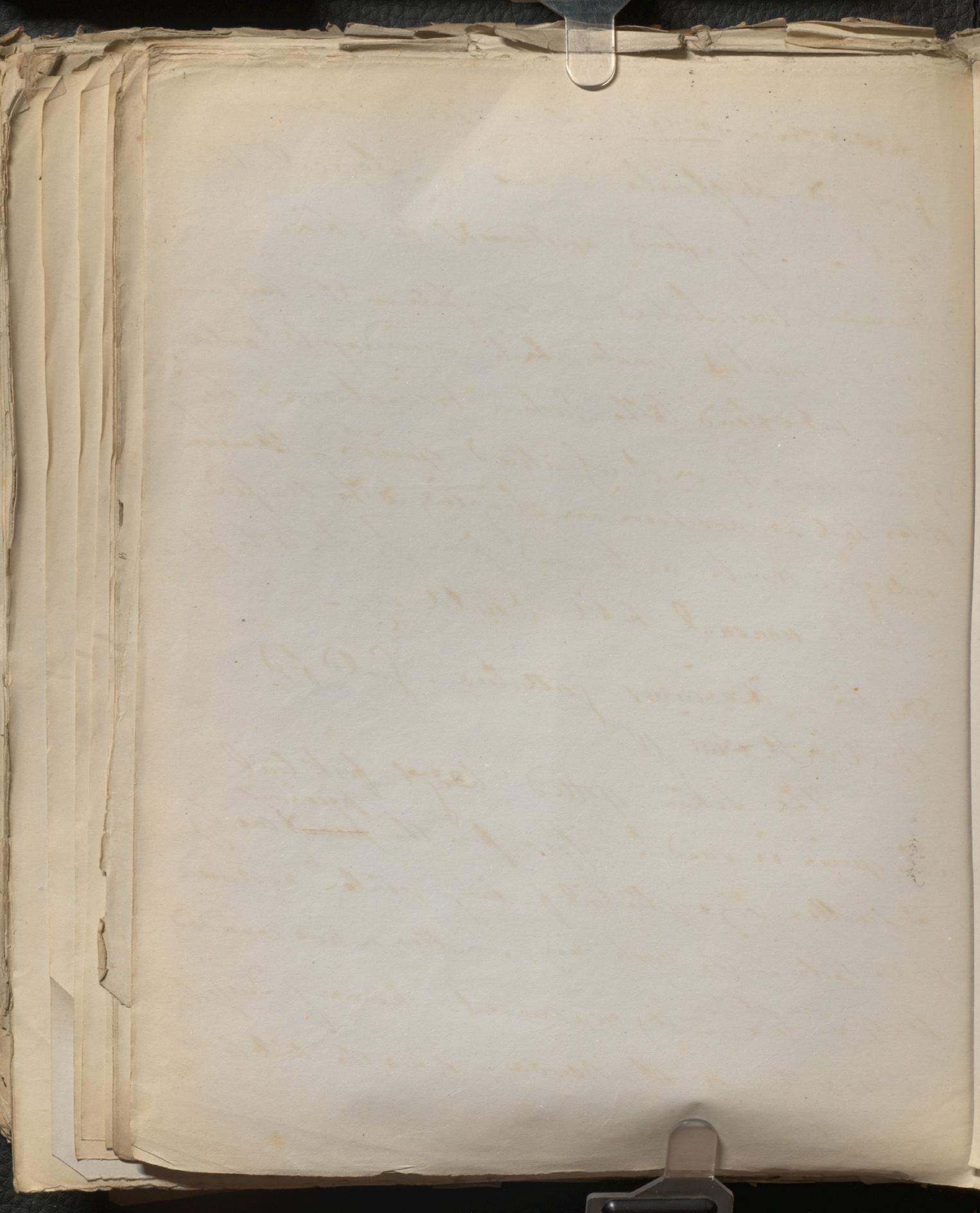
584 Hemicurus maculatus - The spots on the hind are broad & meet in the middle which according to Gould does not extend to the Eastern Himalayas being replaced there by a dusky allied species - Beavan states that he has seen one clinging to the steeped side of a bank on the road from Simla to the plains a most unusual habit I should say -

584 bi Hemicurus guttatus - Gould fig.

B. Asia pl. VIII pl.

The Sikān spotted ~~best~~ - fork tail
This species is said to differ from the ~~previous~~ one by its smaller size, the tail f. being shorter & narrower in the spots on the back being smaller & more rounded.

W. 4 T. 4¹/₂ - My measurement however of Dasyphorus birds & those of W. Beavan I have the tail to make a length of 6 inches -



585 - *Hemicurus immaculatus* -

I found this fly-tail not uncommon on the
banks of ^{the} streams in forests just below the
Khasia hills - Length 9 inches - wt

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ - W 3 $\frac{5}{8}$, T 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -

Hemicurus Scutellarii

587 - I found this species not rare in Khasia

588 - *Hemicurus superbus* must be exchanged
for the bit being as I suspected the song of the
Scutellarii -

589 - *Motacilla maderaspatana* -

I find this fly-tail common - Khasia & in the
M. R. Khasi along several of the ^{over} 10,000 ft.
in summer -

590 hi - *Motacilla Hodgsoni* Gould A. N. S.
It failed to differ from M. hippocampus in having
the white of the throat much contracted, & a well
defined dark ventral bar line - from the cisticor
Himalayan -

591 - *Motacilla dukhunensis* new sp

the occiput & neck black as also chin throat
breast & forehead, head anteriorly a tinge of lead white
the color extends down thro' the cheeks to the
shoulder, culmen dividing the back of the top of head
from that of the chin & throat - It differ from
albicans & otherwise most resembles in having more
white on the greater coverts & secondaries than in that
species - In winter the back is grey

591 ♂ - Motacilla personata. Gould - black
mixed wth white the last differ in having in some
plumage of the face white, the back of the rump
joining that of the throat - In winter plumage there
are easily distinguishable

591 ♀ - Motacilla alba var in said species
occurred in Hanmer, Kentw^r, first &

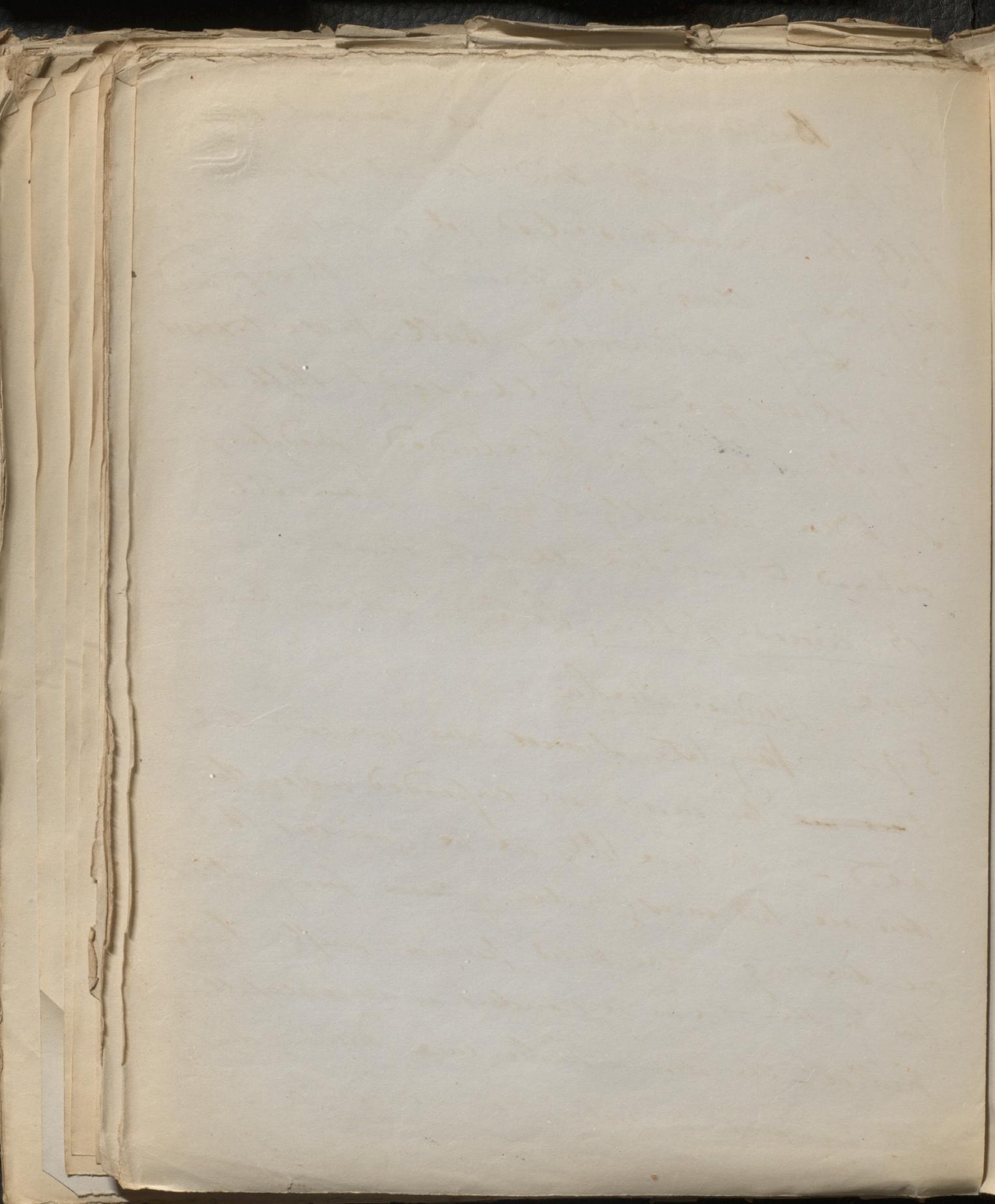
592 - Calidotes sulphurea - The wing shd be
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ nt 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ or more orly pointed -
wt 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - —

Hume canides niger - cuneo capillifer
melanocephalus same
♂ & female Dr 1890-34

+ tree cotyledon - Hume Dr 1890-34

593 - Pedetes vires - The seasonal changes
of plumage of this bird do not appear to be
fully known or acknowledged yet, & melanophala
only may be allowed to be distinct - It is figured
as such by Lichtenstein, Bull. Musc. t. xxviii
pt. 2 pl. viii f. 3 - Gould is said by Blith to
represent a very large black-headed Pedetes from
S. India apparently distinct - I am still
inclined to consider all of the above race
P. cinereocapilla, Saari, is allowed to be the
same Pedetes citreda

594 - Many late observers have concluded that
~~there~~ two races are confounded under this
head - Mr. Sharpe tells me he considers that
there are two races (neither of them being citreda)
one occurring in the N.W. provinces chuff + larger
than the other - The he considers as cineocapilla of
Virelizot - The other & smaller race occurring chuff
to the eastwards he looks on as calcarata -



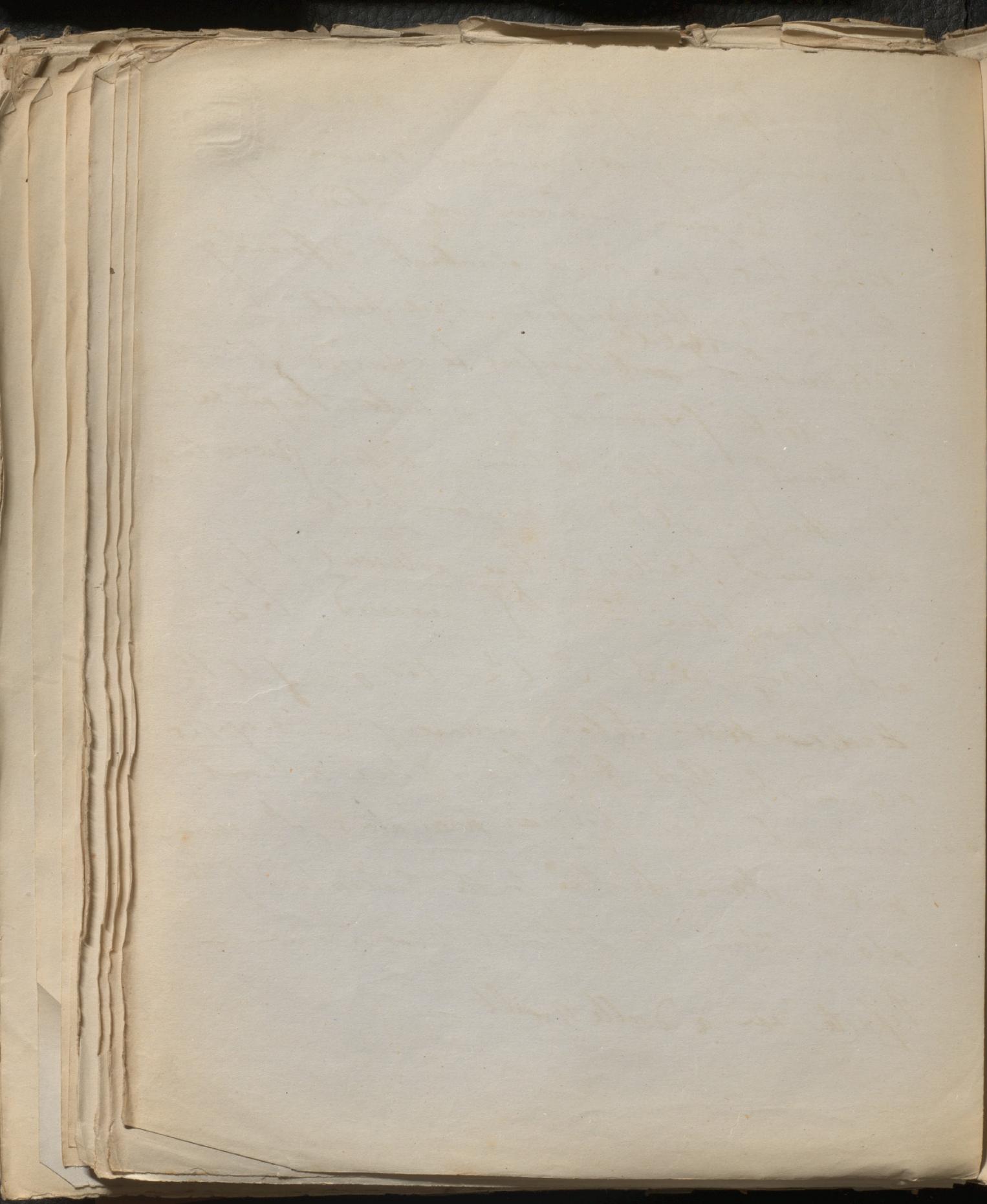
tell he considers to have the back black in
summer - Mr. Brooks showed me specimens of
it in March which were already becoming darker
various result - Some were getting the feathers
of the back black - others ^{wholly} grey - Then last
I think must be considered as the sea-feathers
citronella, whilst the black backed ones may be
named after calcareous or citrædorides - I
got both species in Kalgan in ^{spring} ~~autumn~~ in both
of course the head is yellow in males -

Hectoria quotes that B. sayi occurs in Kalgan
- min - & H. D. Sharpe in a letter to Mr.
say that he thinks he has got

195 - Hemicola indicus - f. sp. Scaled
B. Asia p. xvi pl. - This bird occurs
also in China near Pekin -

Linnæa dichotoma

596 - *Pipile apilei* - May have a broader
than examination of my numerous specimens of
this bird & European species decided to
believe that there is no essential difference of
this bird from the European tree pipit - ?
~~& that~~
arboraeus, & must therefore be consigned to the
latter - Certain specimens from Eastern Bengal & the
S.E. Himalayas appear to have a richer green tinge
than the - per A.W. A European bird -
one of these at. I killed a tree arboraeus & found
readily near Chini in Kf measured. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
ext. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ w. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - tail 8 - foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -
It appears that Saker's specimen of his A. apilei
are said to myth the three of tree arboraeus
as distinguished from Hippia maculata, & some
would be retained together for the latter bird if those
who maintain its distinctness as a race -
Pipile has a double ruffal -



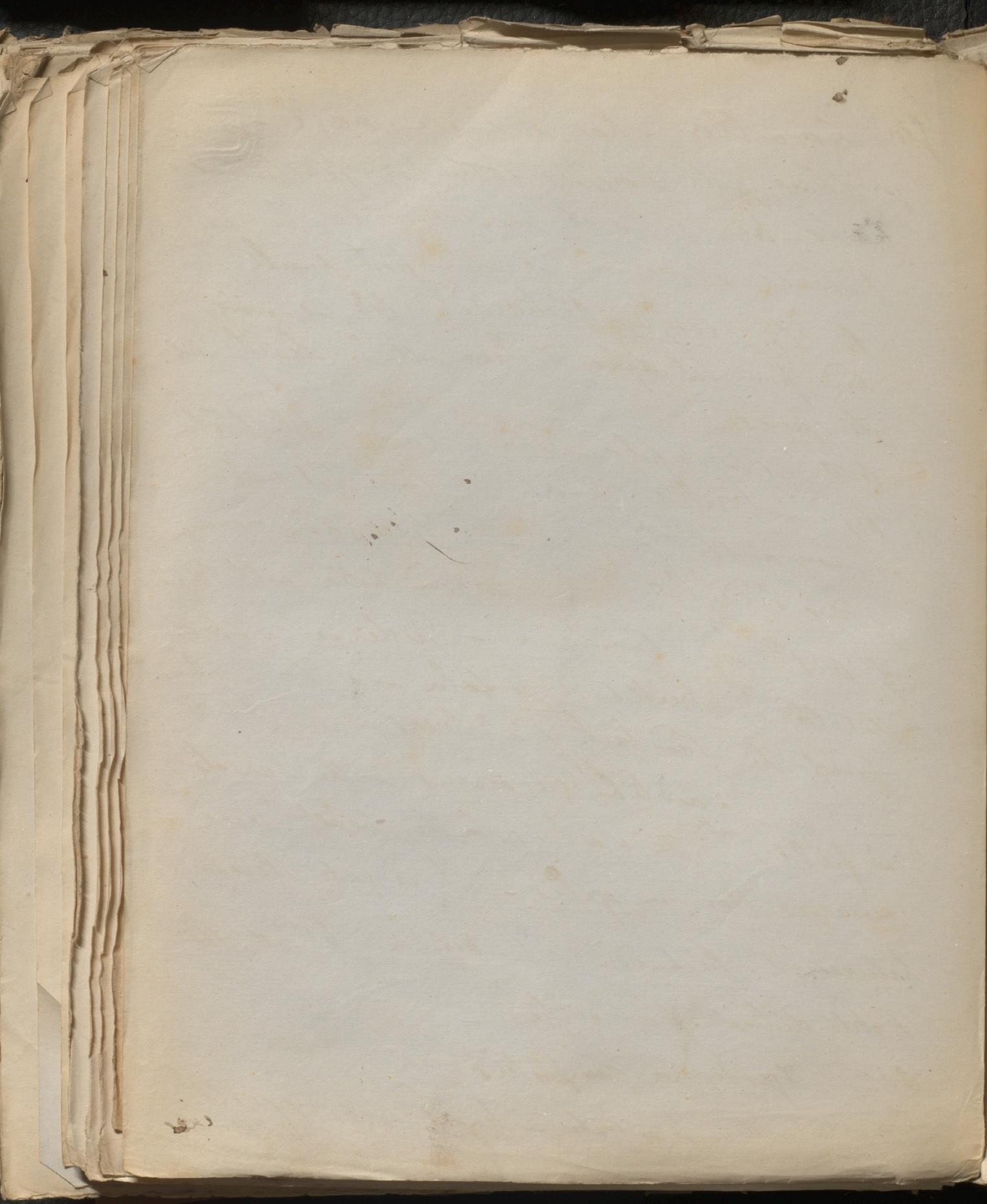
Sp. Corydalla - has a single mark - the
young have pale margins to the body feathers as on
Larks - but they do not like those birds shed their
pinnae & rectrices at the first mark -

599 - Coryd. richardii. W. Neavain
had from Col. Aghor Tather coll. is clearly not
this species -

600 - Cot. rufala - This is said by Mythobole
fig'd in Boillet's Sd. in pl. 161 but most
extraordinarily coloured - Neavain measured
of this bird (l.c.) / covered with those

of 601 Coty. trivirata - Reducer says
that this or Boillet's C. rufala - This is also
perhaps the said bird of Adams in M. Phil. J.
said to be vagarious in the Punjab
in fields with markings on the breast more
numerous than in agilis - It is quite intermediate
between C. richardii & C. rufala, but with the
habits distinct from either -

602 - Aquodroma comptoni -
one measured $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; ext. $11\frac{1}{4}$ -

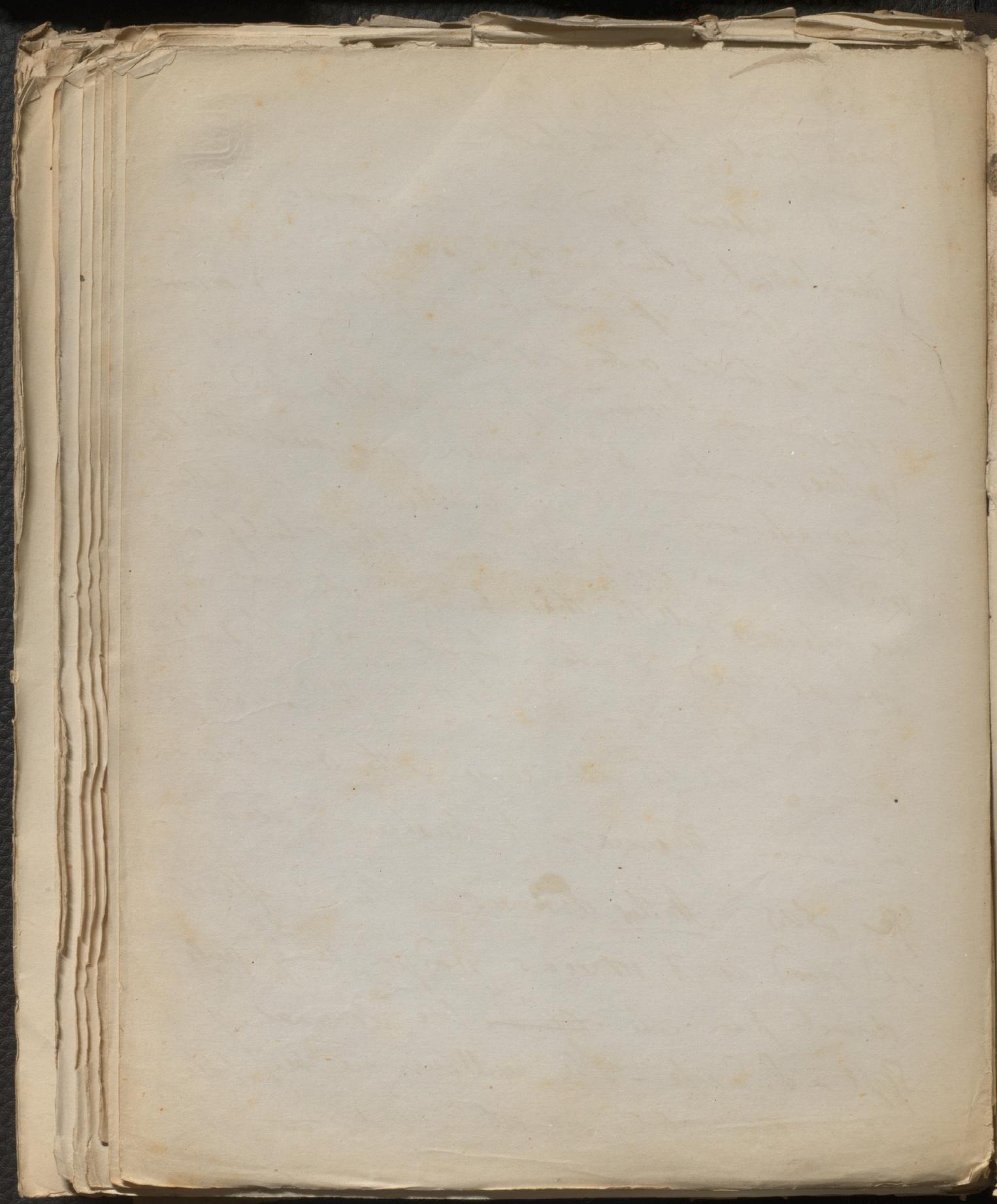


W 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - T. 3. tars. $1\frac{1}{16}$ foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ - It has only a single moult like the last -

603 - *Vultur Agrioclea cinereus* - W
Hamel made & will give you the description without
having African specimens for comparison) in such
as the distinction of this & the next bird 604
Agrioclea undata, per Buffon's bird -

resembles similaris to the former & resembles the latter
griseo-refuscans - In my description of the latter
I said I had been told that the anterior & tail feathers
are rufous, all the others being dark brown -
one measured 8 inches long - Oct. 13, 1844
T 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - Tars. $1\frac{1}{8}$ - foot $1\frac{11}{16}$ - It is very large
common in all the outer ranges of the Himalayas
in Kumaon - Mussoorie - to Cashmere - Sikkim -

Gen. 605 - Antechinus - This it appears
, is said as *A. rosaceus* Herpest., being quite
distinct from the African tree, crenulated - of
Egypt & S. Europe - The axillaries are very pale
orange yellow w^t they are not in blotches ~~spines~~





Supplement to
Birds of India

No 16

Contributed to Melanchthon

Linear Lad Oculard Hume 1869
Wbe rufipalmar = cawina
Nov 1870 p. 36

Hume - Nov. 1869 - 355
current Berneux 1870 - 36

Nathus. corvinus - ad.

This I find like a raven more widely spread
than than when I published the Birds of India -
I found it all over the Sub-Himalayan region in the
old weather from the Punjab to the Assam - Lx
found it breeding on the ^{dry} ~~interior~~ ^{in July} hills ^{in Aug} -
These individuals that are most numerously
spotted on the breast ~~sometimes~~ generally want
the white spot - It frequents the ^{edge} ~~margin~~ of streams & lakes - I get the nest
near Chini on the Sutlej at about 12,000 ft. of
elevation - It contained 4 eggs reddish white
~~all~~ mostly speckled & dotted with purple
brown & a dark zone of the same at the large
end -

605 hi - Nathus. pratinus - My old notes
that undoubted specimens of N. pratinus have
been obtained in western Asia - These however -
will be confused with X. jayacicus, as in

Freshes up Epinotia in eastern form
of cerinoides

Penn & Neffian

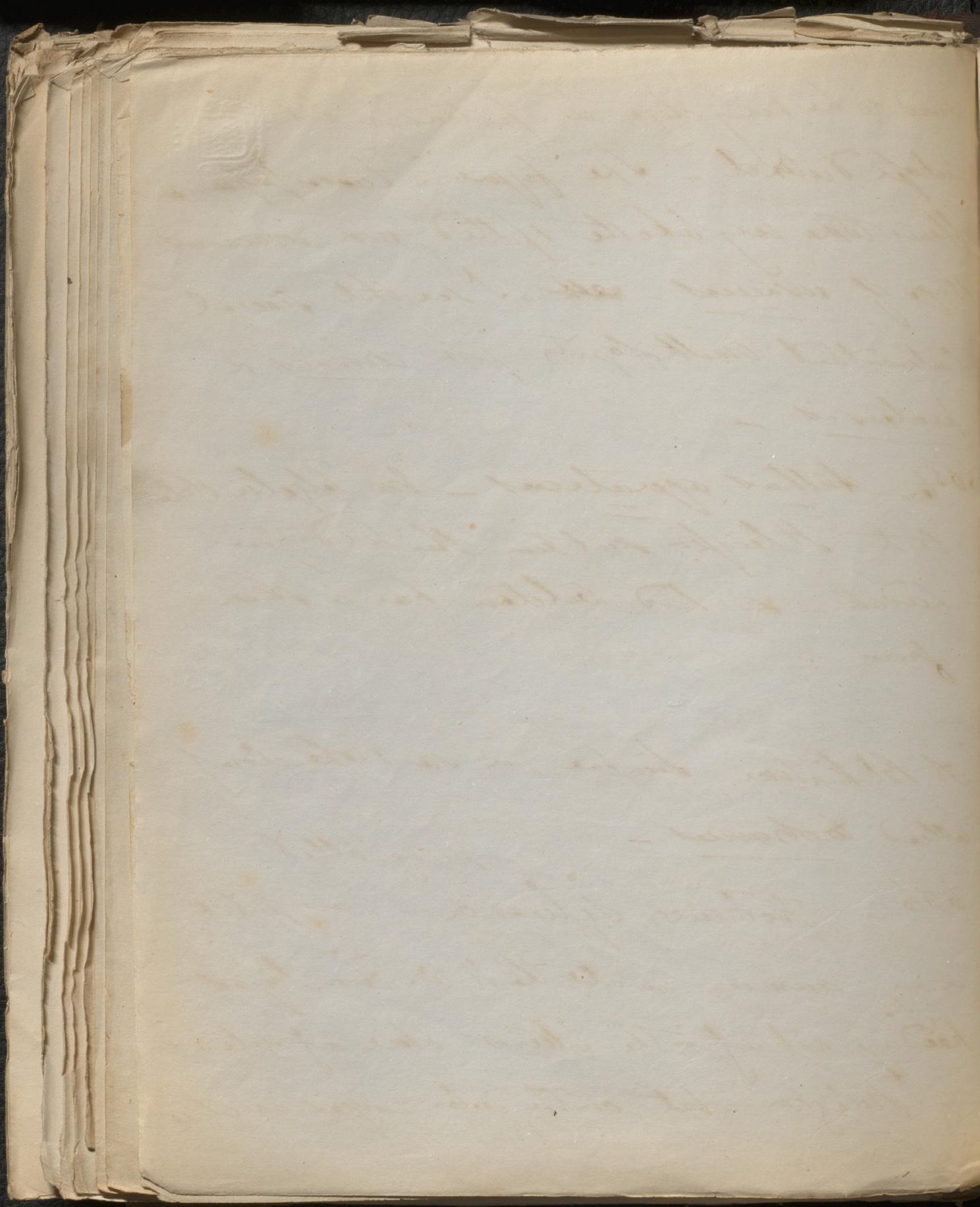
A. Spinolletta.

Workers few
abundant

said to be very close to pratinus but
perhaps distinct - The figure in Tawor paper
appears to me very like the spotted, non-rosaceous
stage of cosacca - with a I see that several
Continentant Mammalogists join cerinus &
pratinus is -

605 Antilocapra agneiceps - Dr. Blakiston states
that Holziko sent him this bird from
Ladakh - & Lord Warden has a skin
from - I have ^{so 1870} Fin 1869. 155 ³⁶ berianus
A. Blakiston, Luton, is said to be closely
allied to boquus - strong-horned

606 - Heteromys leucurus - This pupit
is very common in all the N.W. Himalayan
peaking out as in the interior where as noted
by Holziko - but on the outer ranges or close



Wheatear -
The bill is fleshly beneath - the upper half
fleshly yellow - tip of a wider ext. 11 -
W. S. & Wagner

Jan. 10. At Takor and himself -
only so far indicating that _____
Tsimbi belongs to the same
group. It will be seen that I had
previous suspected this ^{with a few} being part Mexicanus
as a synonym of leucostoma -

609. Remains of the other - The tail feathers
are checkered, the base blackish grey & the
extremity black edged. The wide superciliary
stripe begins over the eye and extends to the nape.
The terminal webs of the primaries & secondaries as
well as the tips are white forming a white wing patch.
The tail of the female has all the feathers

what will stand as 611 hi. A.

black green on the outer webs & tipped yellow -
the centre pair are wholly green - not tipped -
occasionally ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~one~~ adjay male has a trace
of the gold yellow adjay - as noted by Hodgson.
Bell pale pink below & wider of upper mandible
Beavan states that the inner of some are
dark grey -

A close allied species is P. aralatus, Tickell
from Tenasserim -

611. Allotinus eucbarbus - I have
made a double mistake here, following Mylk.
The Himalayan bird is distinct the close
allied to the Malayan species, said
to stand as melaensis, Hodgson - & the
so called female is a distinct species,
neurochloris, Hodgson -

lead white, the rest of the upper fluey
cerulean green

A. melanotos L.

Length over $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. $\frac{3}{4}$ - 10.2 in. T $1\frac{3}{4}$.

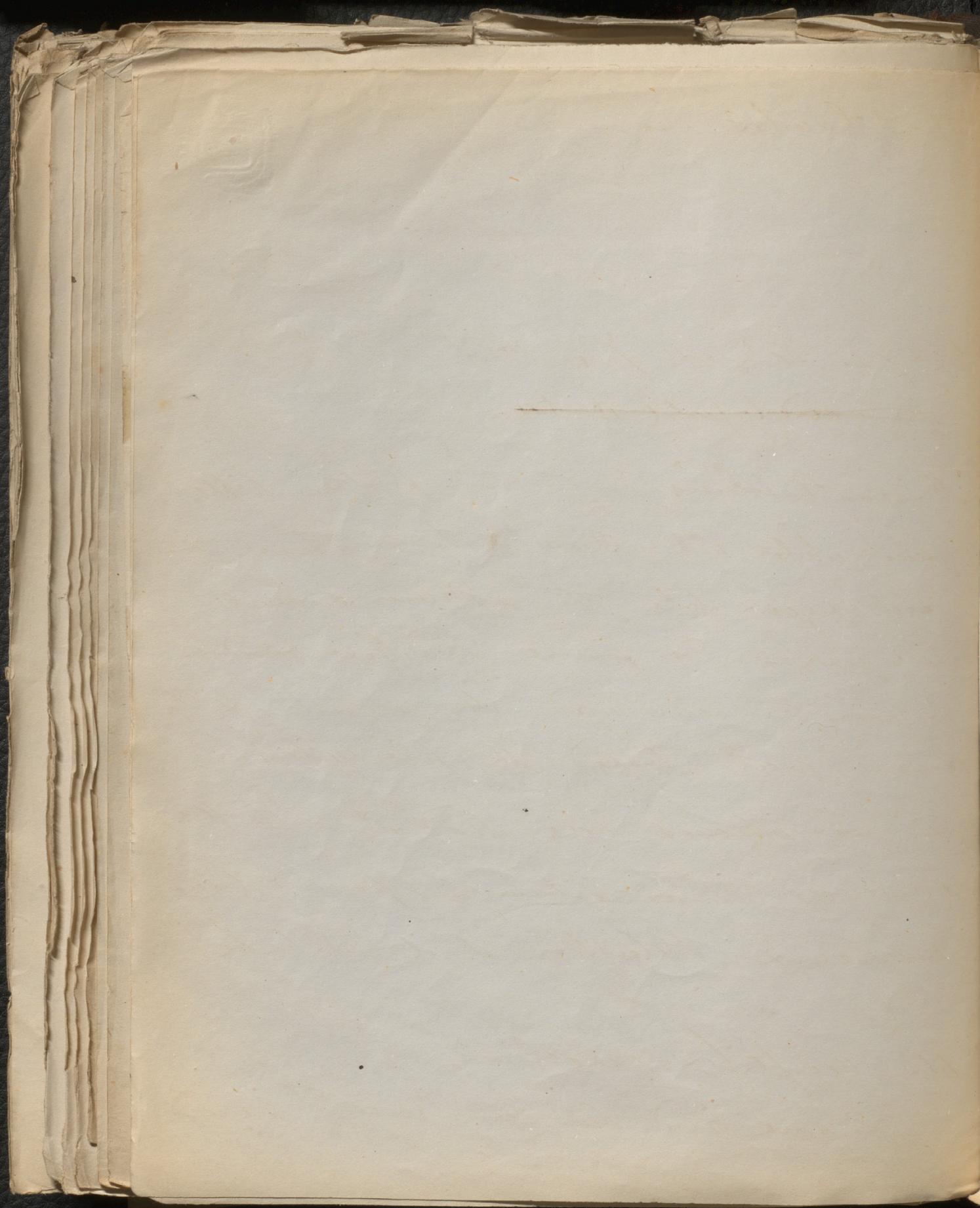
~~It is finely scaled & Atta~~

A. xanthostoma has the tail feathers tipped
pinkish white not yellow; & the chin throat &
breast pinkish white, the abdomen & vent
pale green. The female only differs
in having the head tipped with pinkish, & the
secondary coverts tipped with pale yellowish.

This species appears more abundant in the H.W.
Himalayas than in Sikkim. I showed it to
Kunzweil & Heuglin & told it is Sikkim.

673. *Lophura swinhonis*

This rare bird has been recently named



ly they are *Sordidina* *caerulea* in N. America where it
does not appear so rare as in Siberia -

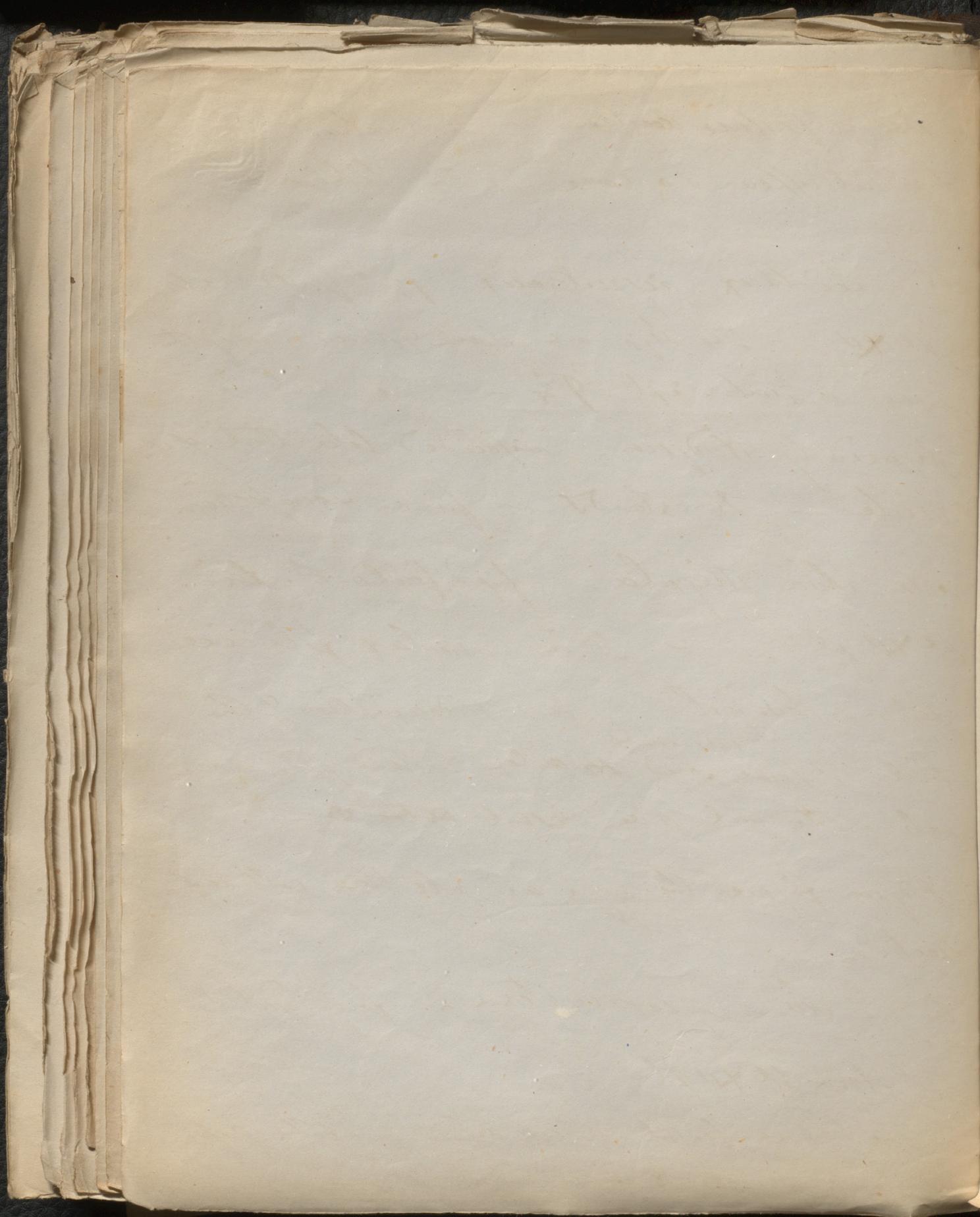
615 - *Leucithrix argentea* - fig. 3. Schild P. Actia
pt. XL - The legs are dark yellow - length
of one 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ext 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ - The rest is
figured by Hodges. uncoloured like that of the
inside - It extends as far as *Trochopeltis*.

616 - *Liva stipula* - fig. 3. Schild P. Actia
pt. XL pl. - It is *Gammarellus* *felix* in
Lepor. Rev. Zool. In my description of the
tail I have said the outer instead of the inner
web of the tail is the deepest & the ~~inner~~^{outer} -

Hodges figures the off as pale blue with red
spots -

617 - *Liva cyaneoalpina* - fig. 3. Schild
P. Actia pt. XL pl. -

The bill is light yellow below & at the base
of youngs of one 8 inches - tail 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -



Hoyan has figured the neck in a fixed
brace & the eye pale green with large orbital
spots - He extends as far south as Tucuman

619. Mirla cateniceps. - The egg is white
with various streaks today to form a zone -
The legs are dusky green & yellow -

620. Mirla cinerea. - The description is
taken from a partly faded specimen the
a brighter one than the type described by
Wigth - When quite fresh

Length 100 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. ext 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
by dark olive yellow - bill dusky above, flesh
beneath -

A to give it an English name - It may be called.

621 - Prepares chrysomes - I have omitted
the ash-eared hill-bit -

The egg is piped by Hodges Doll abte with
a few dark spots -

622 - Prepares microscope -

This is one of the very few birds I have
procured myself - The ear-coverts are darker
than the head - & the ^{white} separation line is
indeed olive greenish blackish feathers. The
lores also are black -

623 - Grallus flavicollis - The culmen
acute, the lores dark brown, joining the mandible

624 - Pic. occipitalis - Found just N. of Ma-
re & R. G. - one measured 5 1/2 inches - 8 1/4
to 2 1/2 -

-figured (Mar 1870 pl. .)

625 - *In. striatus* - The ear-coverts are
purple rufous or olive partially extends over the
eye - The legs are fleshy yellow & the pubic
feathers - In some the feathers of the head are
darker about vertex brown -

626 - *Gekko pulcherrimus* - Extends to the N.W.
Himalaya - I found it at Mussoorie

627 - *Gekko ocellatus* - Fig said Petrie
pl. 40 pl. 10

629. *Myzomys hyperborea* - It was also fed
by Scammon of Acid pl. 53 -

to 630 *Hypomys xantholeucus* - Not the
outer Himalayan - Similar to one lately described
H.

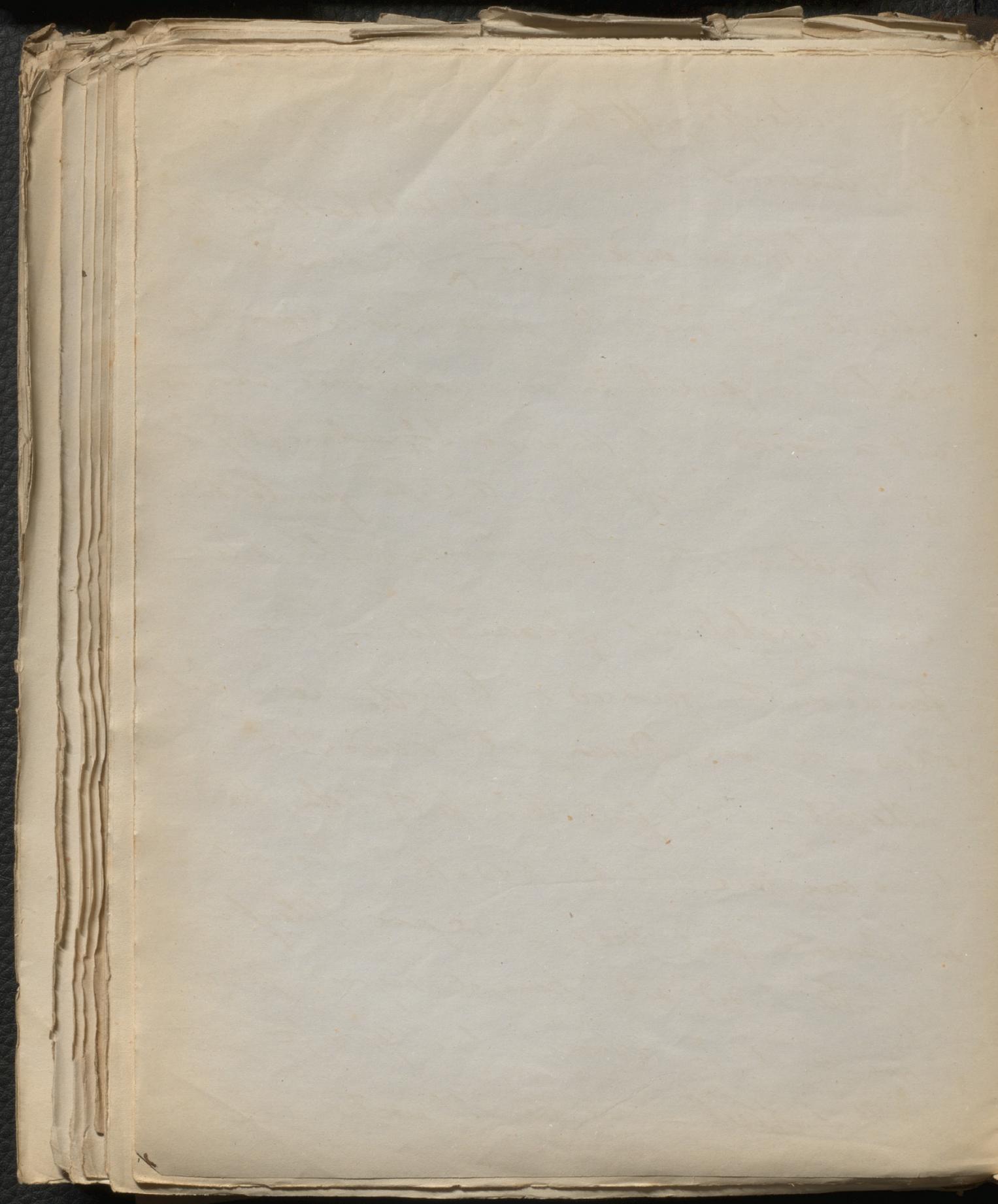
due to an species which extends to Formosa

evenally

631 - *Zosterops palpebrosa* - The legs are
pale plumbeous - I should have stated that

632 - *Sericornis modestus* - The head is
subcristed - The silvery yellow supercilium almost
concealed in general is very conspicuous when the
crest is raised - Length of one $8\frac{1}{4}$ under ext $7\frac{1}{4}$.
W. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - Nolopka say the female has
the forehead & the base of the plumage pale white -

633 - *Cephalopterus flammiceps* - The
female has the forehead & tip of the head with
yellow, the lower abdomen, vent & under tail
blackish - I found this small bird
of no uncommon size in the K.W. Am. clayey soil
in flowering fruit trees - Dr. P. H. Nolopka
say that he did not know it beyond Yucatan
I have seen it in Cetenee above 9000 ft. in the
month of April - In the cold weather it extends



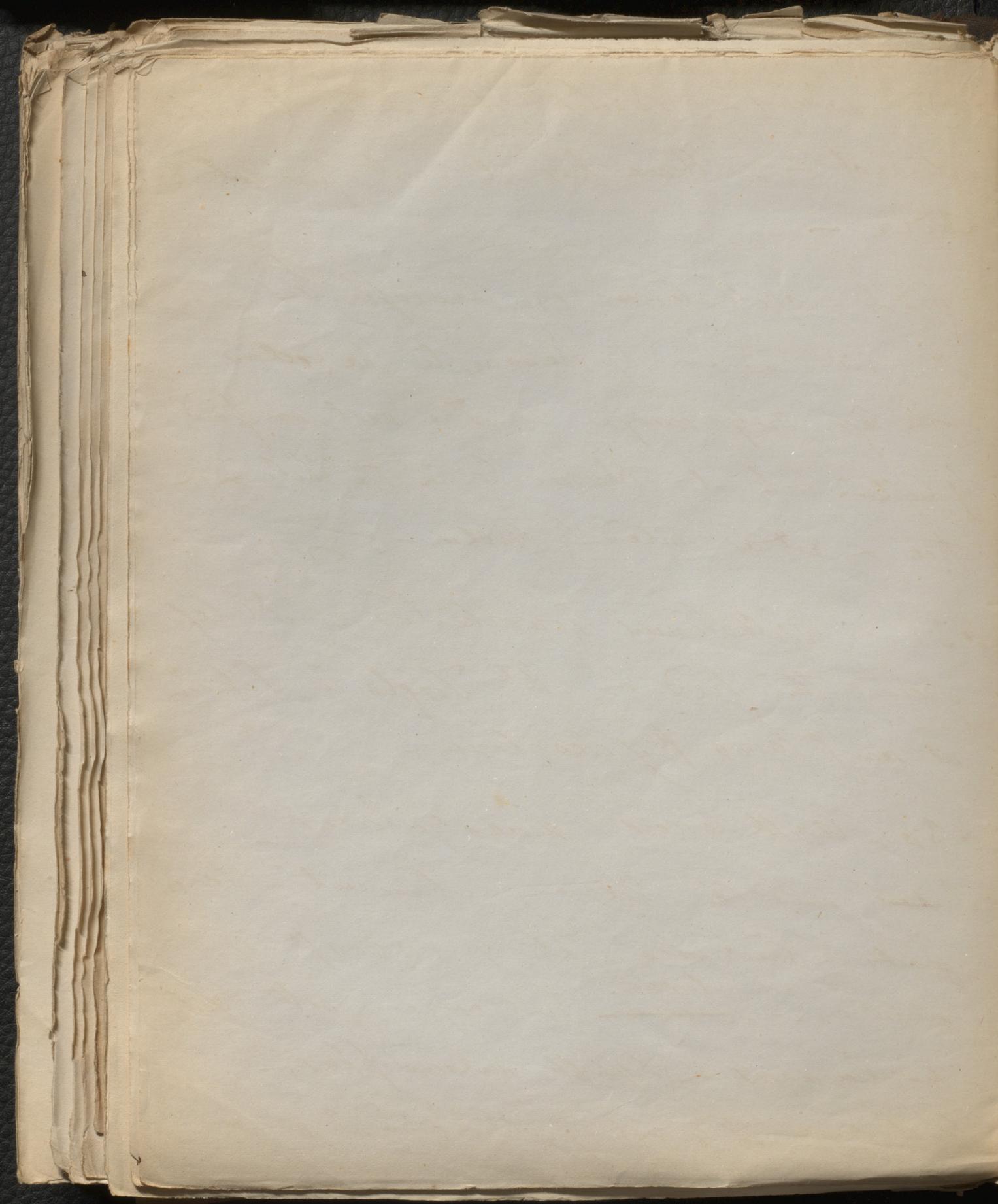
into the plain - Books put it in the Kansuh
district - Hence has it spread from Central
India -

634 - *Ogilvieicas erythrocephalus* -
The sides are said by Neeson to be yellow -
the legs dirty orange - The nest was found
by Captain Cook at Dharamsala in the hole in a
tree & it was stated by Haller - ??

635 - *Ogilvieicas insularis* - Males
breed their bird on Mt. Tenglo in Sikkim
at nearly 10,000 ft. of elevation -

636 - *Ogilvieicas vires galant* -
~~I~~ found this bird very abundant in Pine
forests in Cashmere at 9-10,000 ft. of
elevation in August in company with Regulus
leucopygia & Lophoph. melanostictus -

Lg. 8 in. L. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ext. J. W. $2\frac{3}{8}$. T. $2\frac{3}{8}$. Keel $\frac{3}{4}$.



In winter this bird is common near Kotegarh

637 - *Lophophanes dichrous*

This sparrow is the nearest to *L. castaneus* of Scopoli - This is clearly the same bird reported from the West - but Mr. Wyth writes
that it is Adams' species -

638 - *Lophophanes melanotos* -

Seydel found spec. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - ext. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches -
nests deep down - Neumann found the nest of
Scopoli's a hole in a garden wall made of
moss lined with fine fur & very woolly - It contained
young ones -

640 - *Lophophanes deformabilis* - I passed
this in the little valley near Chini - Seydel
Sawles est 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. T. 2 - Ext. $\frac{3}{4}$ - There
was no trace of rufous on the axillaries, & a very
slight tinge on lower abdomen & under tail.

+ Hume sp. in Comilla

646 - *Lophophanes leucocephalus* -

Length over 5" - wt. 9. w. 3. T 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. bill
part $\frac{7}{10}$. tars. $\frac{2}{3}$. ~~Keel~~

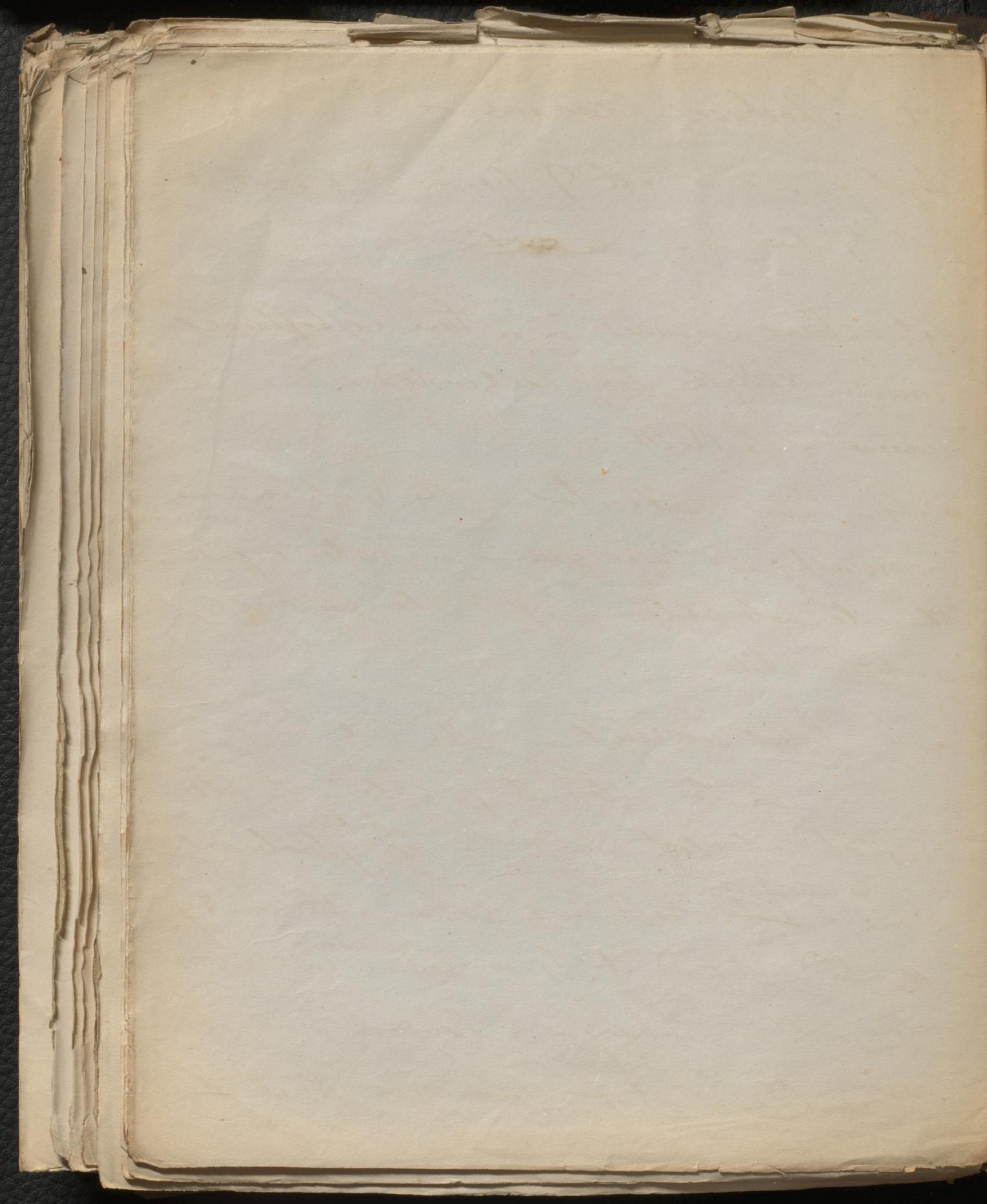
647. *Picus caeruleus* is a true *Lophophanes*
according to Myklo being well nested. There are
specimens in the B.M.

648. *Picus monticola* - the rump is some
a pale ashy - at tipped green - The outer t. f. bar
the outer web white, & of 3 outer pairs of t. f.
are tipped white

649. *Picus cinereus* - The tail is
the two alternate f. white - the hile
is black; under side brown & the legs ^{blue} blackish brown -

Since I ^{butchered} ate the vulture containing the coccyx
this bird I found it - & no mean size at

Purneah or Nekar - & Neasan found it
at Nekdar ^{in Raj} not far from same place -



It appears to vary a good deal in size according
to locality -

Melocrotalus says that it is more common in Karsiaur &
Tidit than on the side the snowy ranges -

646. Parnes maculalis. Mr. Bannister has lately
had specimens of this rare. It was sent him from
Kashgariana - a most unexpected locality -

646. melaniparnes semi-lutea Schubert.
See Hor 1866. 41st -

descri.

I have seen the type specimen of this species - it
was collected near Sirdhana - or the sal

killed at Kupover

L. Y. & S. S. - et- II. T. S. - & the Malay or one in h
may now consider district -

Himalayan race -

648. Macropygia leucostoma -

The rump & tail are black -
The outer t. f. are tipped white, the other tipped
dusky yellow - except the centre pair b. are black.
The underparts dark brown - extent of wing of
one 8 in - ~~8 1/2 in~~ -

" replaced in Skim by the next species
and " another species" in 649 -

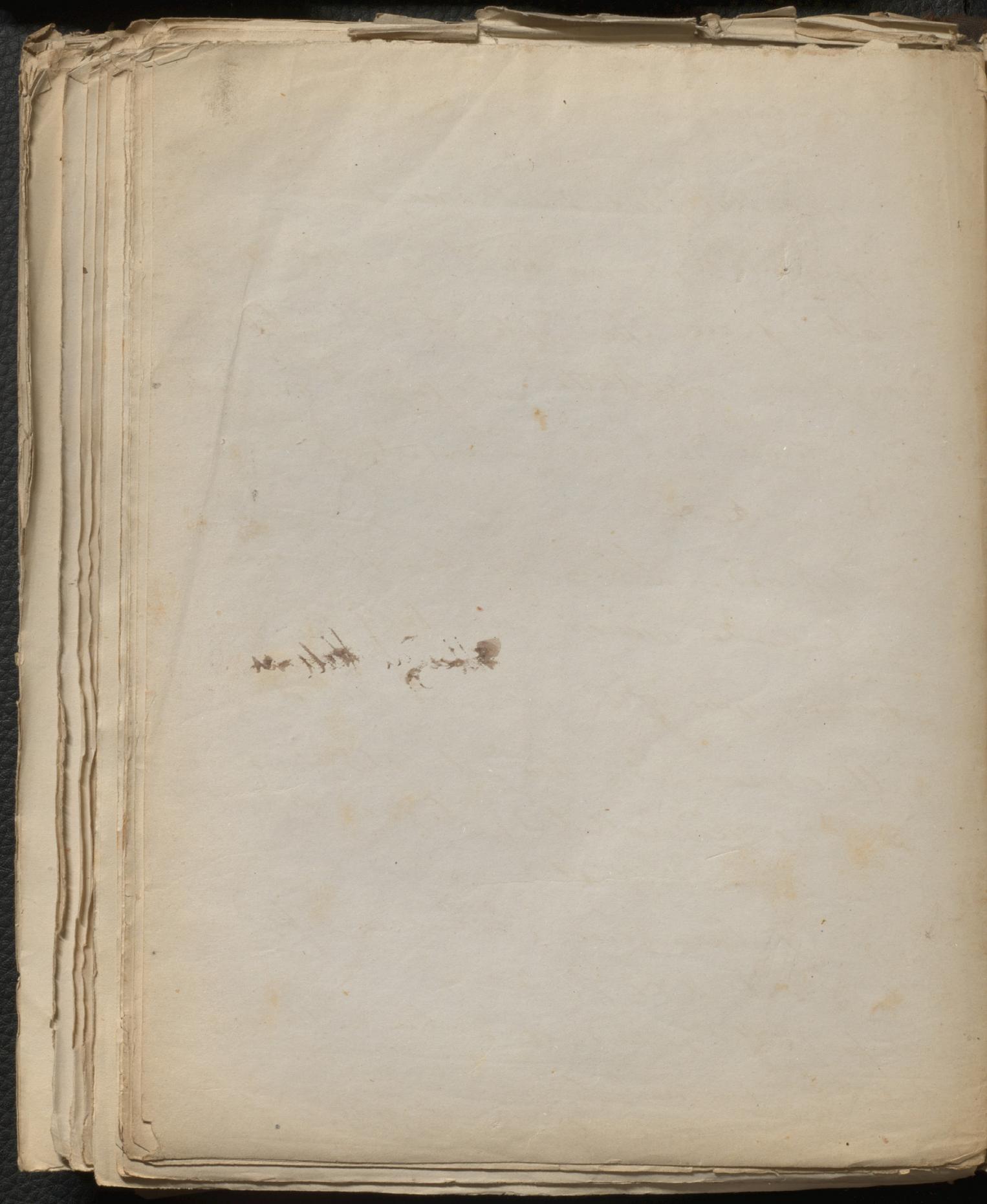
Another species often found but not noticed by me
is ill. elegant, Lepor. Rec. Jnl. 1854 - p. 68
A. Parus quadriplagiatus, Laffresn. R.J. 1840
from the Philippines -

650. Macropygia saltuaria - fig.

found B. H. M. XX pl. 15 -

one partly killed measured $4 \frac{1}{4}$ in. in the wing -
tail $3 \frac{3}{4}$ - tail. nearly 1 -

The Burnell race appears smaller





Supplement to
Birds of India

No 17

Successor to R. B. Haldon



652. *Accipiter nipalensis* - Found this
accipiter by no means rare near Chini in the
Himalay at a height of 12-13,000 ft. running
over the snowbeds. - The measured length
wt $11\frac{1}{2}$. W. $3\frac{2}{8}$ -

653. *Accipiter alticulus* - the feathers of the
head, nape & hind neck have dusky central streaks
the ear coverts are slightly rufous; there is a darkish
streak from the lores below the eye - the lower
f.c. are rather dark brown edged white than white
with brown streaks. Holbrook observed this species
in Tibet in summer & saw it in Ladak - In
winter a ~~Accipiter~~ is not rare near Kotegurh.
Length of one near Jander. W. $3\frac{4}{8}$; tail $2\frac{2}{3}$ -

(Holbrook)

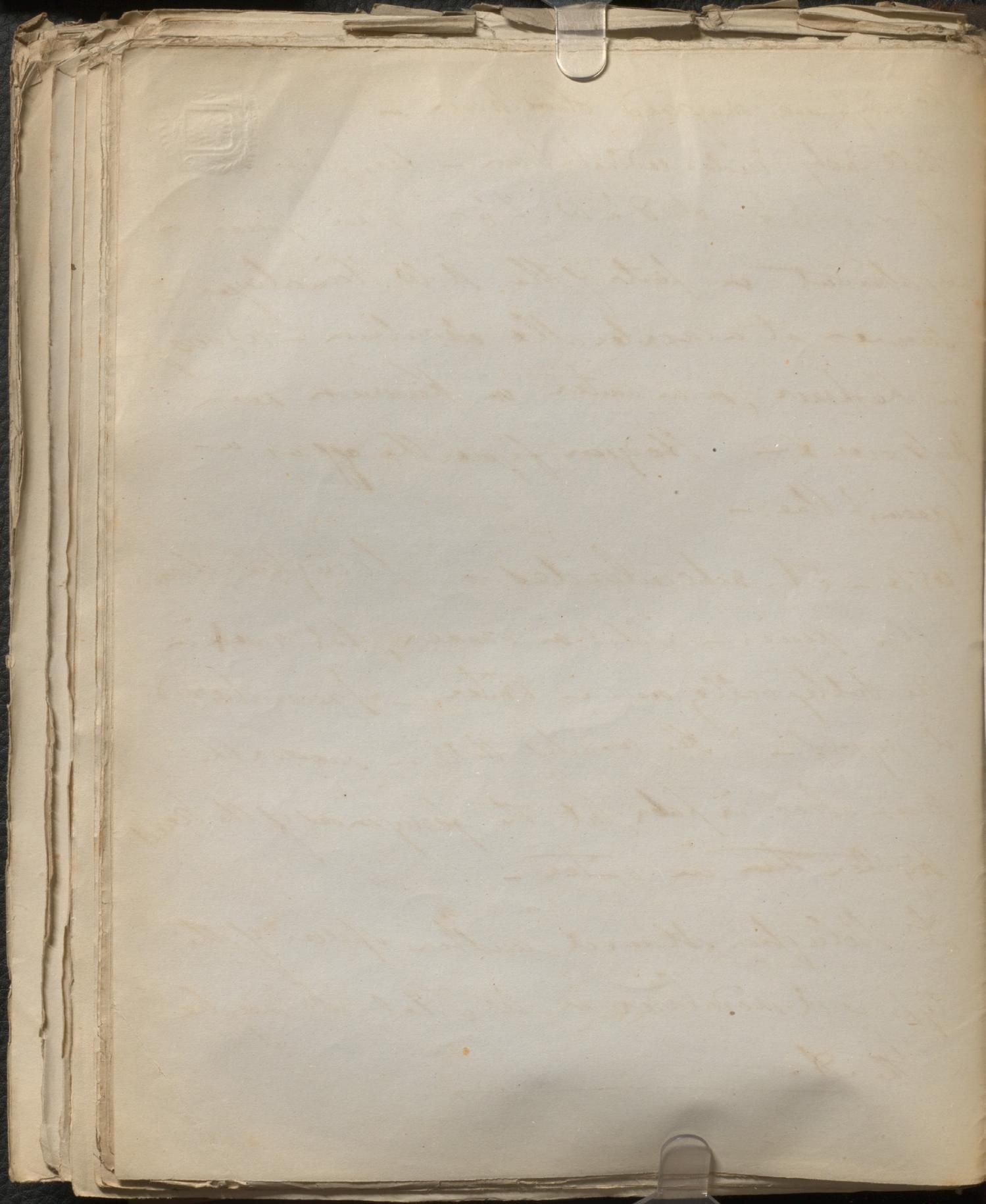
654. *Accipiter striaticollis* - In summer
the plumage is dusky diversified, the feathers
of the back & wing-coverts streaked with dusky
the yestreak is fulvous white & narrow anteriorly,

The wings are mottled olive brown -

Bill dusky, under mandible brown - by fleshy pillars
L-gue $5\frac{5}{8}$ - ext 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $2\frac{7}{8}$. This species is
very abundant in parts of the N.W. Himalaya;
summer at a considerable elevation - 10,000 ft.
in Kashmir, & in winter in Kurranch near
Kashmir. Hodgson figures the egg as a
greenish blue -

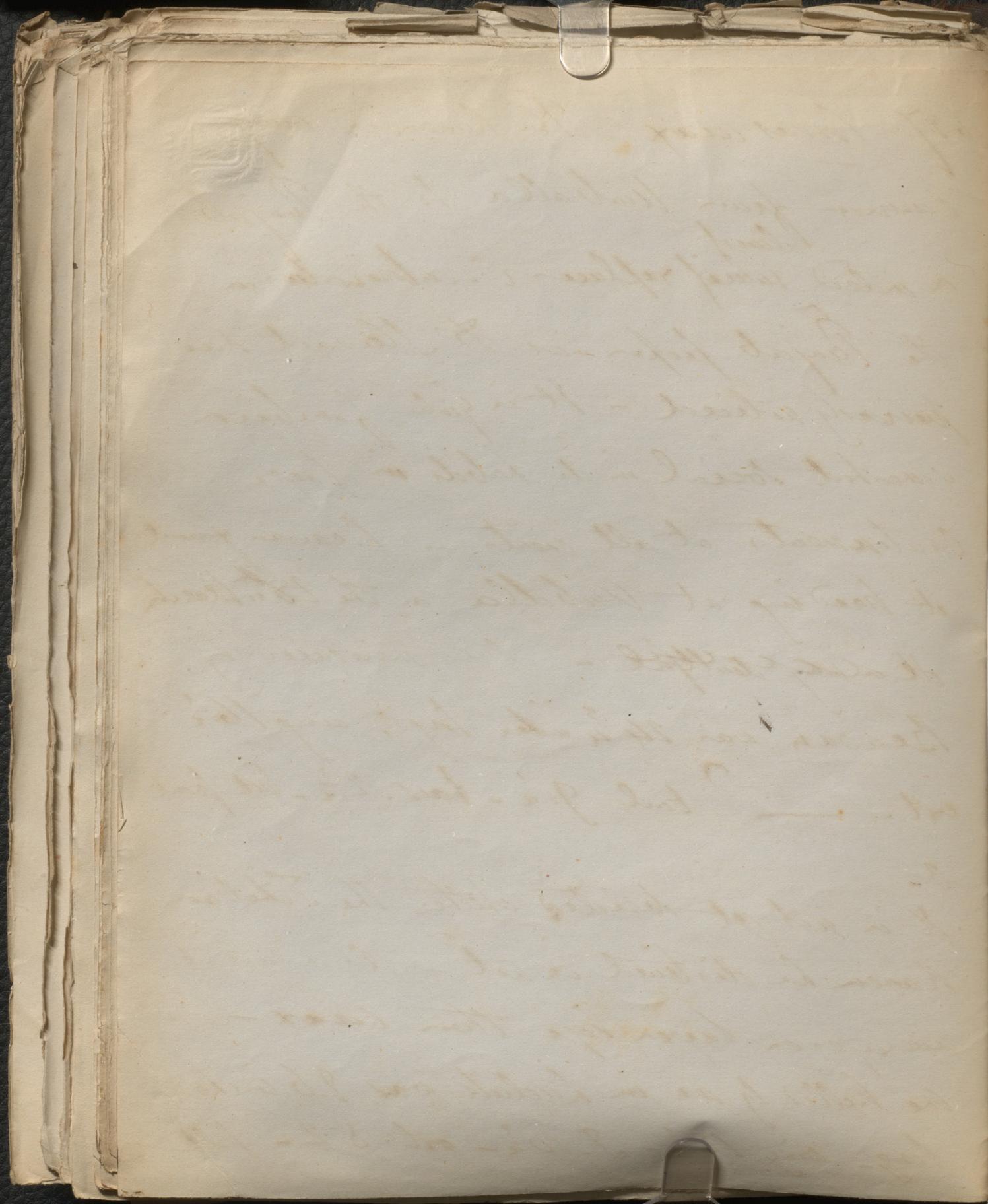
656 - *A. tuberculoides* - Stoliczka described
this species in Tschel in summer, but roost in
the Satly valley even in winter - Frerer described
it myself - He remarks that in summer the
brown above is paler, but the ferruginous of the head
brighter than in winter -

F. Stoliczka obtained another species of the
type of *A. modulans* in W. Tschel which may be
the A.



657 - Corax max - The Raven is very
common from Kullalla to the Punjab
^{almost}
Loida subspecies replaces C. columba in
the Punjab proper - as Dr Stewart has
previously noticed - It is quite familiar
somewhat social in its habits in large
congregations at all seasons - Raven found
it breeding at Kullalla on the 28th March
Hindoo Nullah - one measured by
Raven was 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; wing 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
ext. - tail 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. tars. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. bill part

3.
It is not yet decided whether the Tibetan
Raven is distinct a sp - As a rule it
averages a larger size than Corax -
one killed by me in Ladakh was 26 inches
long. wing 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. I. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. ext. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. bill



3 - tan. Ti - weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs - \$

659 - Cross crose - Col. Sytter has a specimen said to have been killed near Huballe which appears to be this bird, & other authorities have given it from the NW Himalaya. but I doubt its being common in Kashmir as Adams says -

660 - Cross aduncatus - It appears that this species must stand at Cross leucostictus Lesson -

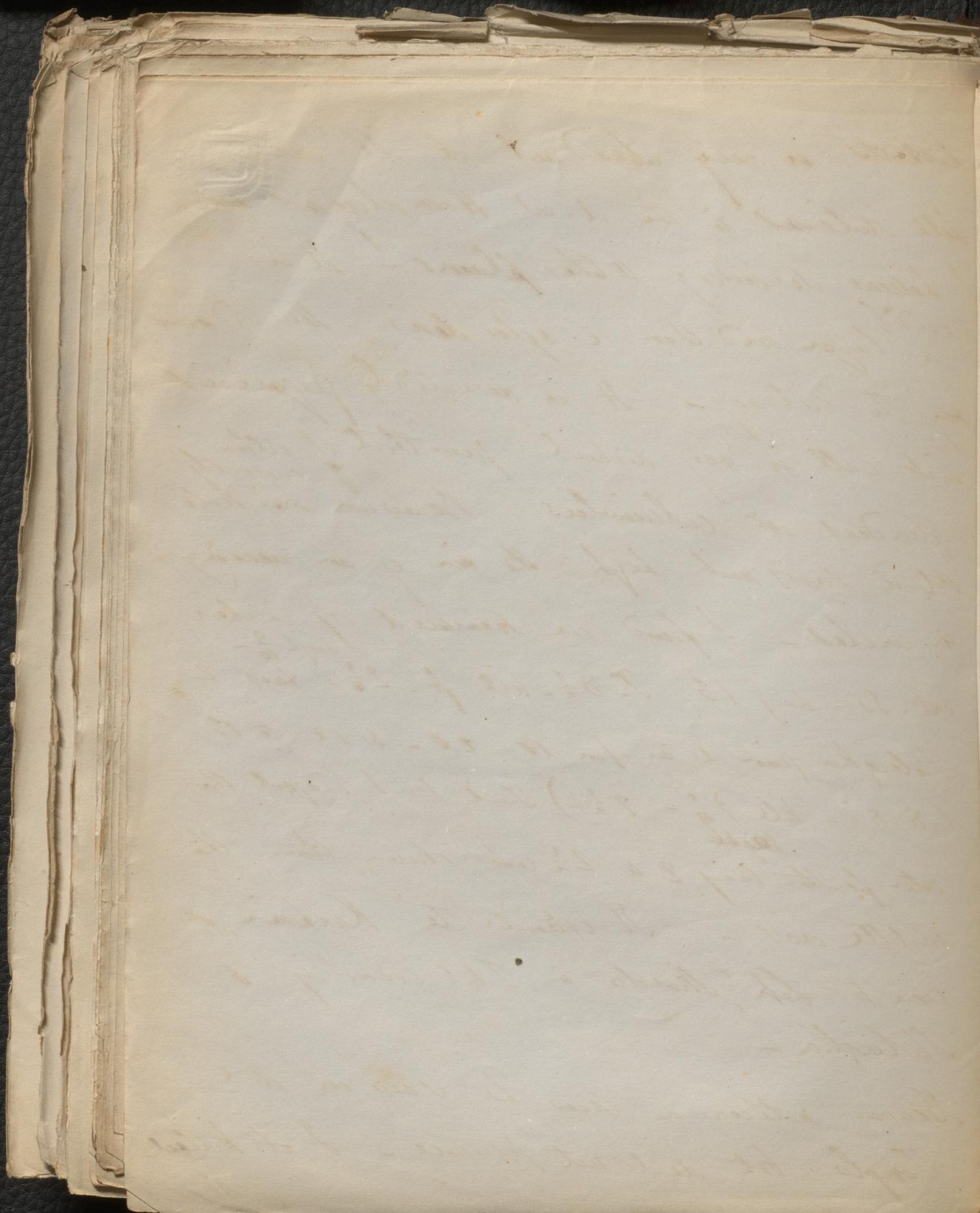
It is doubtful if Cross and a species of Sytter be distinct from this species which according to Mytth certainly occurs on the Andaman islands -

661 - Cross intermedius - This will mark the first of so little has been known

foot - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

Littoralis is very abundant at all our
hill stations in the N.W. Himalayas, near
I believe descending to the plains - It is
~~deemed~~
a larger bird than C. splendens - The Adams
say the contrary - It is decidedly gregarious
and call is very distinct from that of either
splendens or culminatus - Beavan has noted
that it soars much higher in the air & on swooping
in circles - I found one measured ^{Wing 29¹⁰} inches
ext. 35 - wing 13 - T. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bill p. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - tars. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
(Holegka gives it as from 18-20 - W.R. to 13 -
T. 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bill 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$) Tars. much wider the
outer feathers being 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ wider than the
middle ones - It extends to Kasmir, &
even to Leh, Skardo & I think possibly to
Holegka -

Beavan noticed a few he saw on Mt
Tanglo - but did not pursue - I ~~at~~ killed



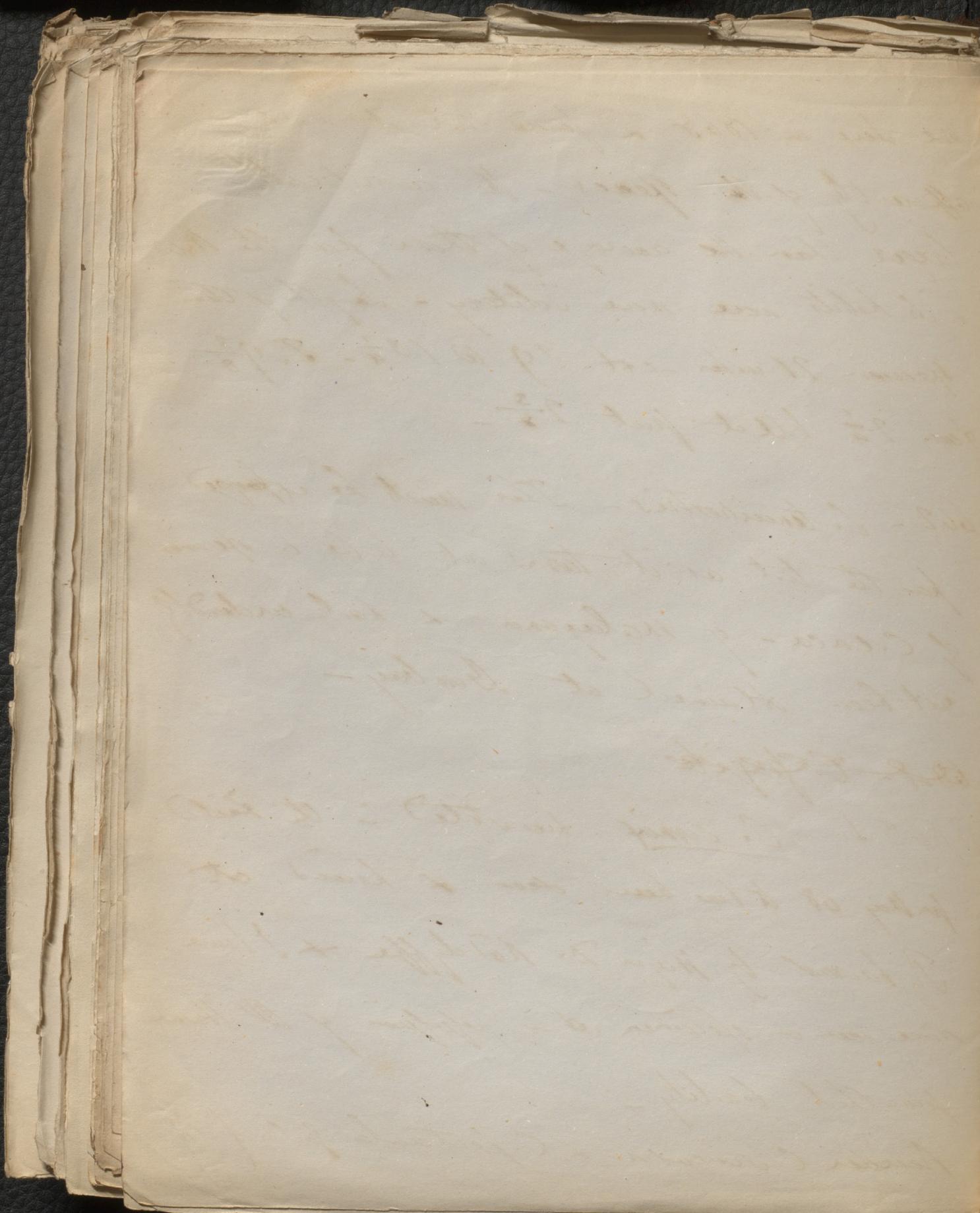
were here in 1868 & found that it was
apparently of the species - the considerably
larger than the average of those from the N.W.
& its habits were more solitary - Length of this
specimen 21 inches - ext. 39 W $1\frac{3}{4}$. T. $\frac{7}{8}$
Tars. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bill at point $2\frac{3}{8}$.

662 - *C. temnirostris* - This must be exchanged
from the list as it turns out to be a specimen
of *C. caca* - of Malaya - & had evidently
not been obtained at Gombay -

663 - *C. elegans*

663 b. *C. cornif* has stated in the field
probably to have been seen & heard at
Pekanarang by Major D. Keddyffe & I have
since seen a specimen it is possession of W. Hume
from that locality -

Reindeer *C. sinensis*, & *C. spectabilis* Gould / 55



is said to be torquatus. If so, there is C.
japonicus, Bl. (macrostomus) apud T. Schlech.
called a large-billed Heron & sometimes for A.
Clarinus japonicus & true macrostomus, T. per
belayensis -

664 - C. pygmaeus - The rock extends far as the Ratty river in the plains of the Punjab - but I never saw it ~~to the~~ further south or east - It is not so common in Kashmir as I can well suppose -

665 - Cleas maculata - I did not notice the Jackdaw further south than Lahore & Amritsar in the Punjab - It is extremely abundant in Kashmir, & specimens appear divided of smaller than Saups an individual one killed at Srinagar measured 13 inches in length - W. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ I. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ - tail. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -

The 7th will have a long white spot on the under
web, about one third from the tip, & the 8th a
smaller one - both pure white.

✓ 201

666 - *Meaipago leucophaea* - The white & the
t.-f. increases in extent successively anteriorwards so that
the outermost f. are more than half white -

I find the extent of wing of over 25 wider the wing
8 in - Bill dusky horny, pale at the tip; feet
black; under deep brown -

The young birds are stated to have the spec. parts
pale rufescent -

Hodgson has figured on the same drawing,¹
as the present species a bird ably without
spots - of an uniform dusky brown color, the cap
darker, wings blackish, all the t.-f. except the
centre ones tipped white - lower t.-c. white -

Wyllie calls this *isacaeruleata* - I have
carefully examined the drawing, & the bird
depicted there has certainly no appearance of
immaturity -

15. Atta pt.

667 - N. multijugata - Gould ad
multimaculata - The name I took from
Myth's Cat of Birds puface p. xxvi - for
at the time when I ^{wrote} collected my work there
was seen a copy of Gould's Africa -
This fine nutcracker I found very abundant
in the Pine forests of Kaskasir from 8-10,000
ft. of elevation - in fact more abundant than
than I have seen semipila in my locality -
It is particularly fond of walnuts &
in the autumn may always be found in the
Walnut trees - we measured 15 inches in length
ext. 25. w. $8\frac{1}{4}$. T. $6\frac{3}{4}$ - bill p. $1\frac{5}{8}$. tars. $1\frac{1}{2}$

668 hi - Pica tibetana - Hodgson - This
is probably distinct from bottaeensis - It is
figured in Hodgson's drawings without any
white on the scapulars, the tail rather short
& uniformly pluffed - The ~~anterior~~ want
on page ..

f. 27 Gould P. Ann pl. xiii pl. 1.

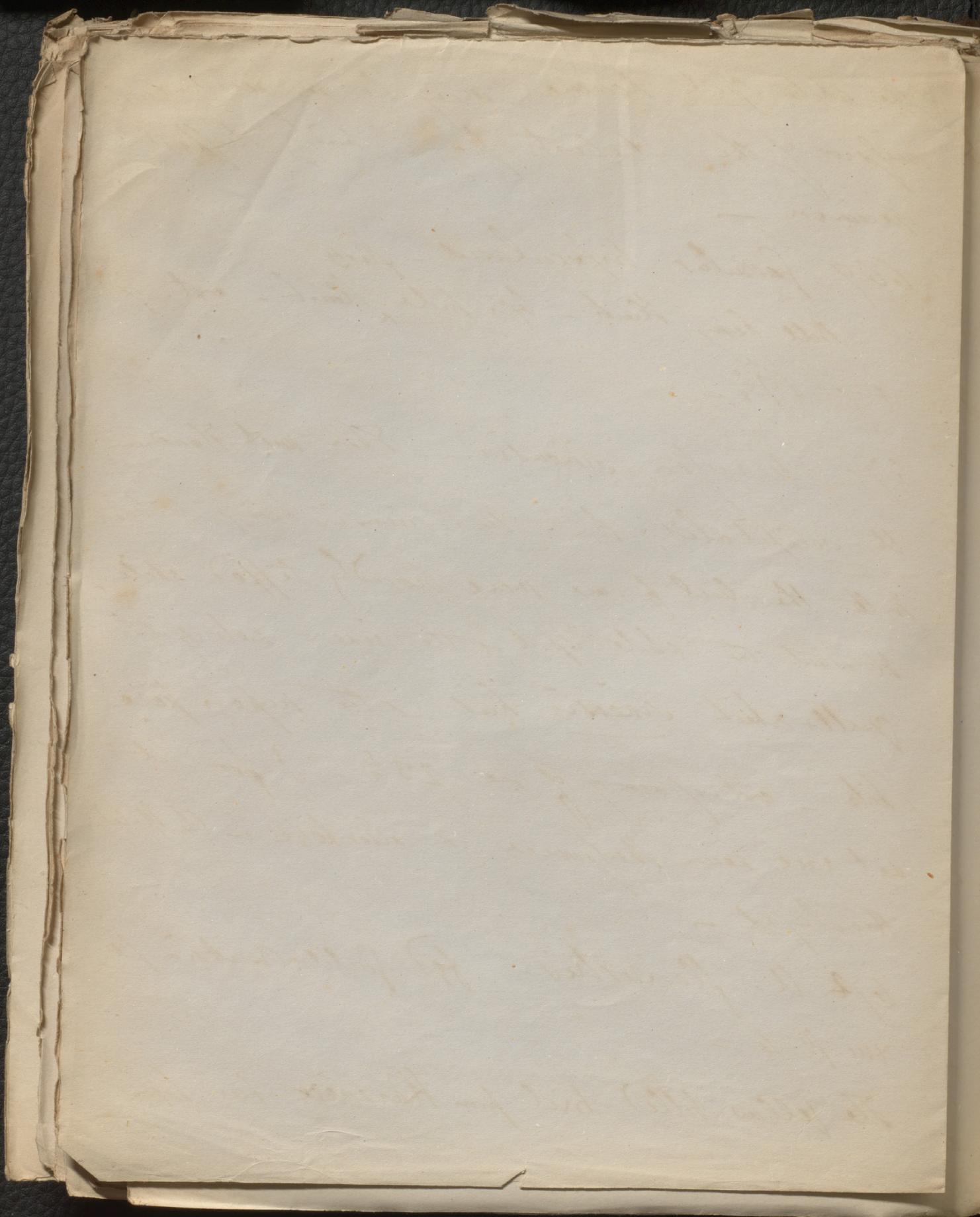
of the white spot however may be an accidental omission of the artist from a badly stuffed specimen -

669. *Sarcocela bipcularis* - fleshy
Bell long. Rack - by pale hair - ext. of
wing 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

670. *Buceros sinensis* - The most slender
U. occipitalis, Bl. the sinensis being distinct
in the tail of. are more broadly tipped above,
it wants the white spot on the inner web of the
quills which sinensis has - & the rump is pure
white - ext. of wing of one 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ - I found it
at one near Mussoorie & elsewhere in the N.W.
Himalayas -

671. U. flavirostris - fig said to Asia pt
XIII. pl. 4 -

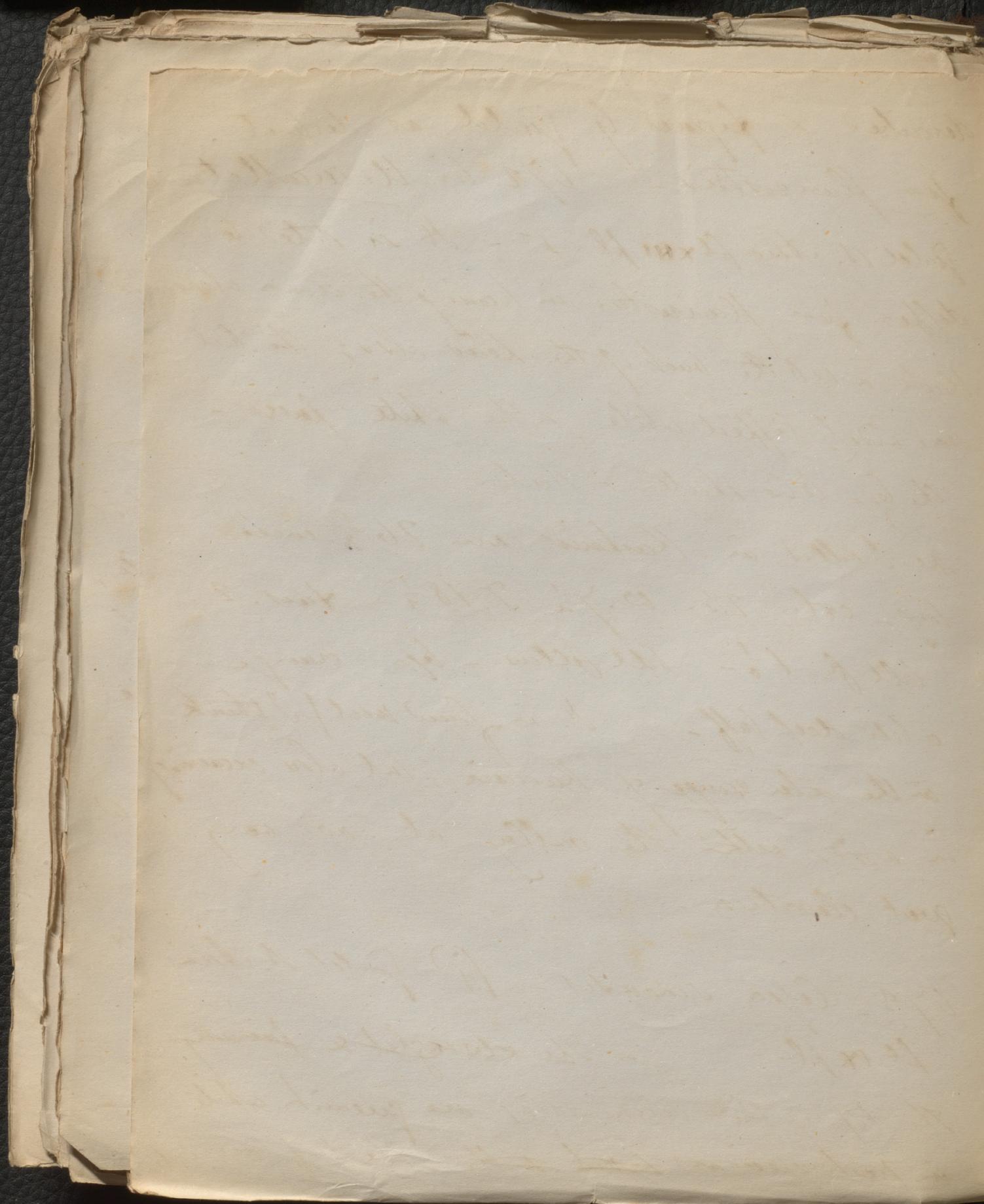
The yellow-billed bird from Kasmire has been



described & figured by Gould as distinct
from flavirostris - 672 in *U. acallata*
Gould A. N. S. pl. XXII pl. 5 - It is stated to
differ from flavirostris in having the crown alone
black & not the back of the head also; the tail
more widely tipped white, & the white part
of the legs to be shorter & stouter -

One I killed in Karakor was 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
long - ext. 23. w. $7\frac{1}{2}$ t. $18\frac{1}{2}$ - taus. 2.
bill p. $1\frac{1}{8}$ - bill yellow - legs orange
abt. deep buff. - It is found mostly I think
on the outer range of Karakor - but also occasionally
in woods within the valley at no very
great elevation -

673 - *Cypa sinensis* - by Gould A. N. S.
pl. IX pl. - The winglets & primary
the tips of the secondaries are greenish white
in fresh specimens ~~but~~ to the t. f. are dull

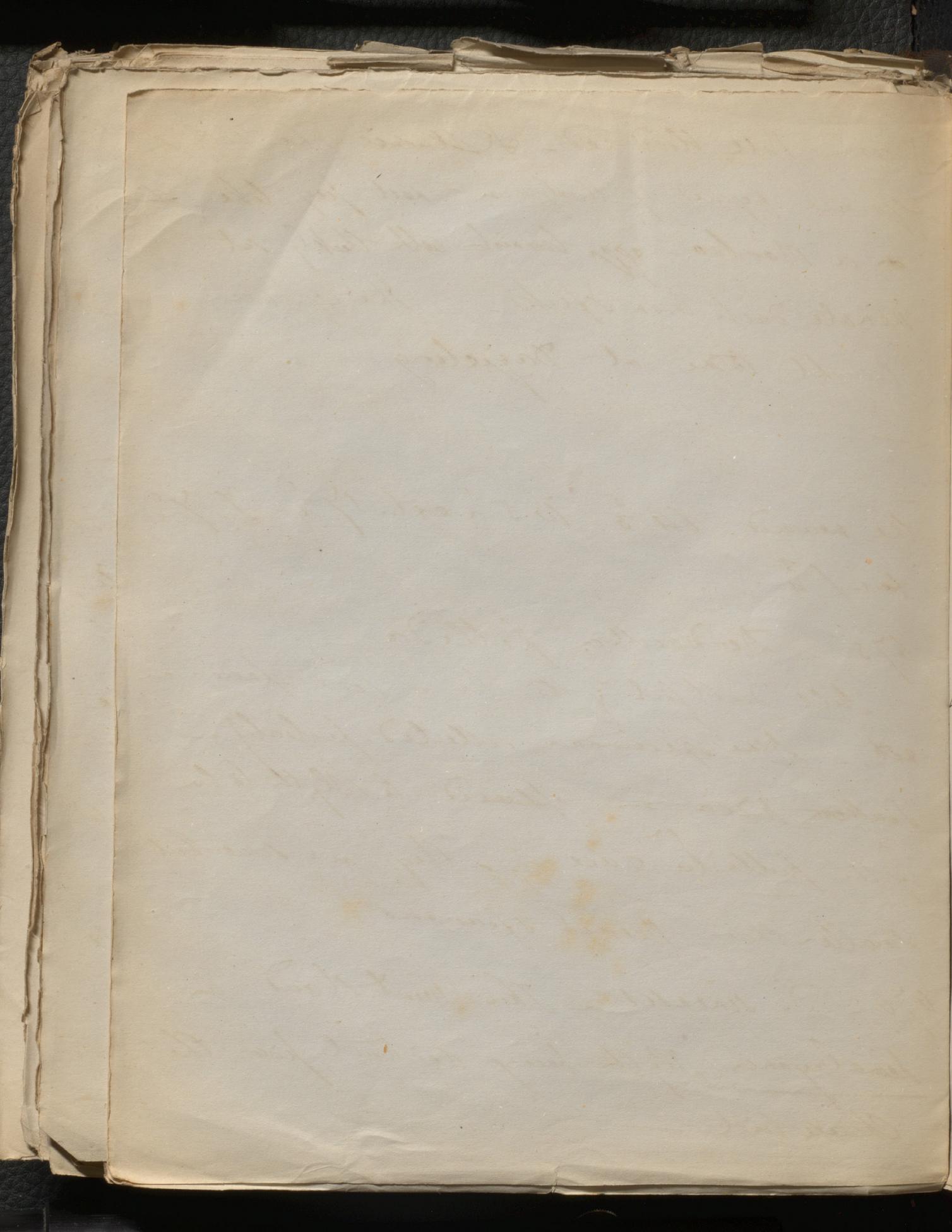


green - Bill blood red - & ~~black~~ black The neck &
eyes are fulvous yellow - set gray like - &
on a Bamboo - egg brown with thickly set
minute dark brown specks - The eggs were
bought some at - Daigeling

The measured $14\frac{5}{8}$. W. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ext. $17\frac{1}{2}$. T. $7\frac{1}{2}$
taur. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

675 - *Dendrocitta pallida* -
Will doubt full if this be a good species or
not - Some specimens collected probably in
Southern India - appeared to me to be
of the pallida race - & they are somewhat
smaller than my al specimens -

676 - *D. sinensis* - This must stand as
leucophaea, my th being distinct from the
Chinese bird -



677 - *D. pectoralis*. figd Gray Soc. Birds pl. 75
D. rufifrons, Gould is declared ^{the} identical with *D.*
occipitalis Hull. from Sumatra - another species is
D. Bayleyi, Tytler from the Andamans, a small
& very interesting species - My *Touria wallata*
has been figured G Saddl. S. Asia pt. XV pl. 4

679 - *Capricornis himalayanae* - is declared by
most Naturalists not distinct from graculus
of Scopoli, ^{equally large, & with the bill} & that specimen larger than any
Himalayan deer have been killed in Europe -
one killed by me near Chini measured when fresh
164 - ext. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; w. 12. T. Y. tail. 2. - I have
not seen it in summer below 10,000ft. - Its
call is poor since without I call in the text
rough & harsh in anything but that - It is thoroughly
familiar about grazing grounds but very often
alarmed -

at H. Wm's Name

it appears to be Pres' feg. of uncol'd

680. *Pyrhocorax alpinus* - Mr. Neavor raised a dispute about the color of the legs of the Himalayan bird, but there is no doubt it is red - Stoliczka says it is common in W. Tibet, sp. &c. in summer, decreasing in winter - It is very social, often visits the camps of travellers and is as familiar & noisy as C. affinis in the plains - I saw it rarely on some of the ranges of surrounding Karskai -

681. *Sturnus vulgaris* - The bill is said to be larger & more acuminate in the Indicas than in the European -

682. *Sturnus unicolor* - This must be separated from the rest of Indian Starlings, but the Starlings of Karskai appear to be the brilliantly colored species lately figured by Gould *S. purpurascens* B. Asa p^t XXII - pl. 2. L 8*1*¹₂ - W 5*1*³₄. T 3 - tail 1*1*¹₈ - One I measured in Karskai was 8*1*¹₂ ext. 14*1*¹₂ - W. 4*3*₄. T. 2*1*¹₂. Bill 1 - tars. 1 - bill dark yellow - legs orange brown -

687 *T. lagodacum*
eggs pale blue - blue - blue

688 - *Acanthocephala virginianus* - Old am. state
that it is not found in the Punjab - I have seen it
common at Amritsar & a few miles further north

Blyth thinks that Part. *leucurus* Lesson -
perhaps the same as my *barreniculus* - Other species

are *T. melanopterus* Daud. per Jacob
& *T. tricolor* Horsf. - If together ~~and~~
~~and~~ *andamanensis* be distinct from *erythropygia*
of the Nicobar it is perhaps the same as my
nemicolus - Ibis 1862 p

691. *Sarcophaga epiloptera*. The female
~~a young~~ bird is somewhat smaller - above uniform
pale brown with pale edges to the feathers; wing
darker brown with a white patch on the first 8
 primaries; beneath, the chin is buff, the neck &
breast pale cream color, some of the feathers
whitish with brown crown-shaped markings; abdomen

presenting

perwards

on the belly & under t.c.; inner wing-coverts buffy white -
outer whitish yellow - bill blackish; legs reddish base -
length $7\frac{3}{4}$ ext $13\frac{1}{4}$ - W $4\frac{1}{8}$ - T. $2\frac{5}{8}$. I have only
seen it in the forests near Mussoorie & Simla
seen ^{near} in rice fields at Adampur opposite -

692. *Sulobes elegans* - more common in
Ceylon than *philogenys* - The upper part
of Tarsus dark in cocker - blue -

693. *S. intermedius* - It does not appear to extend
beyond Nepal -

696. *Phoenicurus longipennis* - I was rather sur-
prised to find that the species I met many
extends to the N.W.P. It is not rare in the Doab

+ 701. *Maria thunata* and perhaps stand as
leucostoma J.

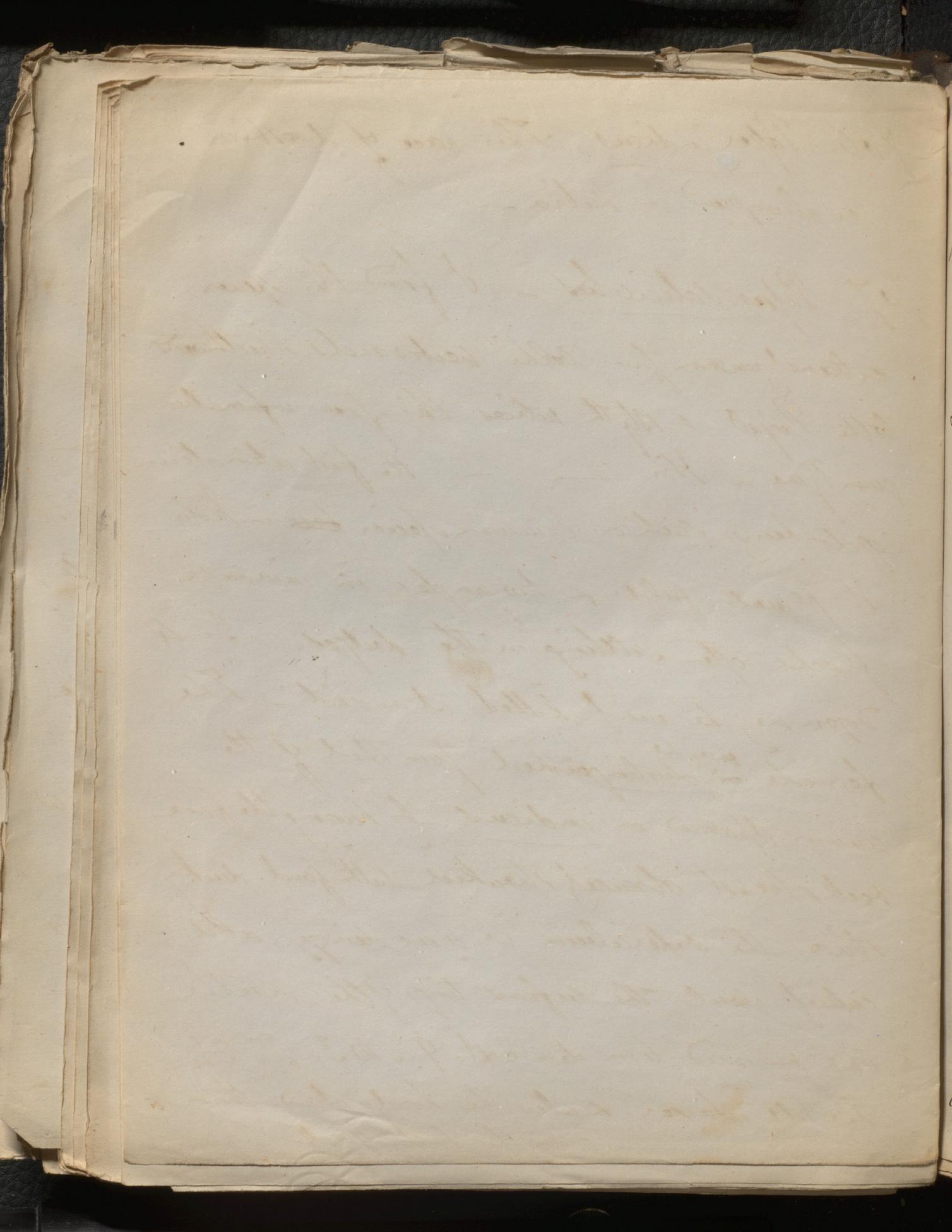
702. *M. acutirostris* extends into China -

+ 699. *M. sinilani*; Stolegaster is west of the
varia of undulata

It extends along the Doodl as far as Skawah at
all events -

706. Paper indicus This race of domesticus
is also found in Meuria -

707. Paper collicotus - I found this species
extremely common from Delhi westwards & northwards
to the Punjab & by the notices this year information
given you in this — — the fair estimation
of its being such a common species here in India
It frequents fields & has pastures in minute
flocks often settling on the ledges — 3 or 4
dozen may be easily killed at a shot — The
female ^{may be} distinguished from that of the
common Sparrow or indicus by having the face
neck & breast obscurely streaked with faint dusky
streaks — the supercilia are more defined, & the
ear tufts want the Rufous tinge of the mantle
One measured 6 in. in ext. G. 1 W. 3. T. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
The bill is larger & also the hind claw than
on the last bird -



In the Salt range it is common ^{near} about the villages -
but the

708. ~~Passer~~ iranammeus - This species is very
close to P. blutensis, T. P.C. 588-2, F. Dep.
as differing in the yellow hue of the lower parts, cheeks
The female is dingy yellowish beneath rather than
dusky brown - Bill black - under dark brown
leg reddish brown - Length about $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
w. $2\frac{3}{4}$. - I found it common all thro' the
N.W. Himalayas - & I have seen it in the Drepas
down as late as April -

709. Beaver character or female Sparrow
procured at Simla abt. Myth suggested might
be the female of P. pyrrhonotus - one was
seen with dark markings above; only abt. below
in superficial view wing bars -

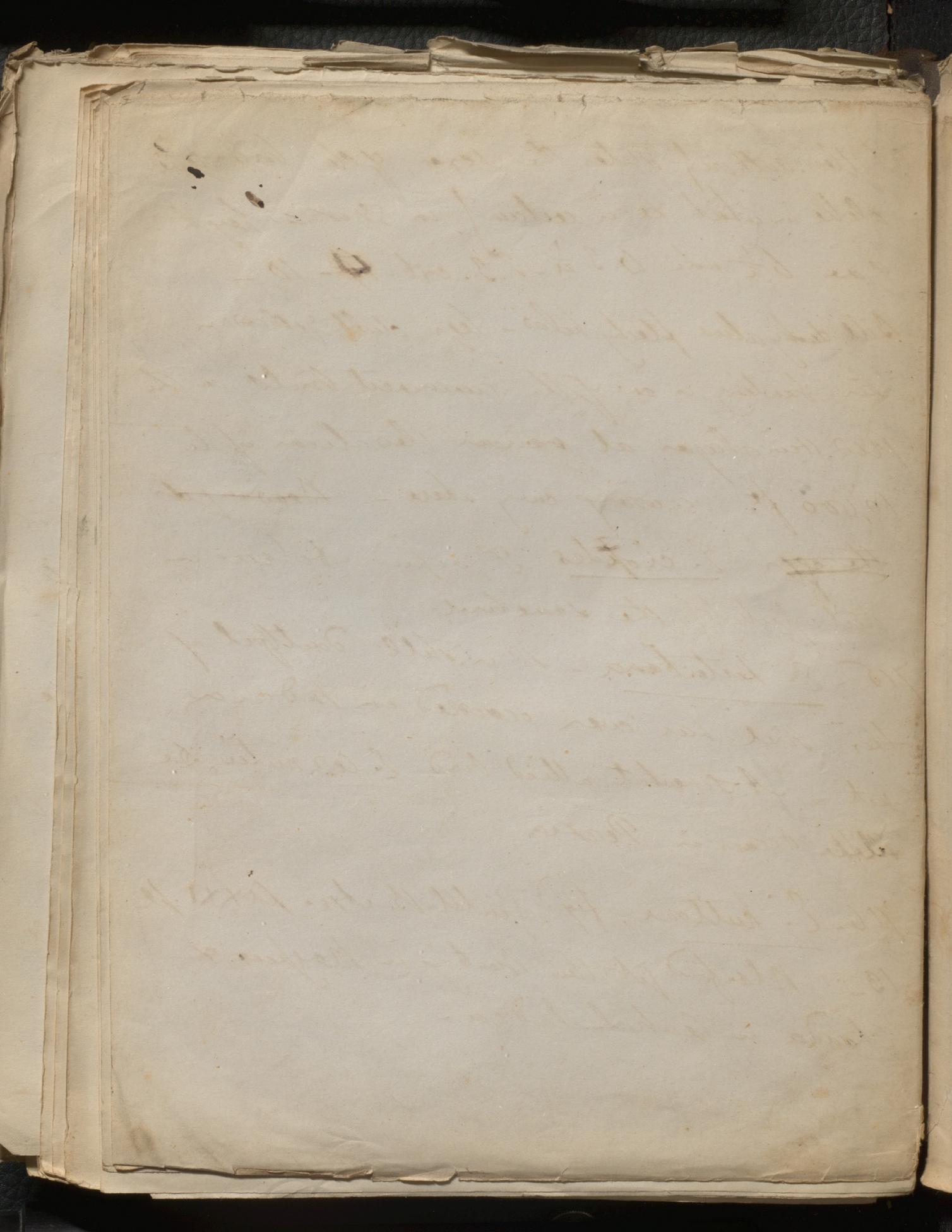
713. Emberiza cia - L. thoracica in 714
is the summer plumage of cia - I believe after
E. himalayana (no descr.) the same - Beaver on

Tyler's authorship states the sex of this bird to be
male in which he is certain in Sikkim - Length
of one 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. weight 0.34 - I.J. ext. 10 -

Bill dusky above flesh below - legs dull yellow -
This bunting is one of the commonest birds on the
W.W. Himalayas at various elevations up to
10,000 ft. occurring every where - ~~Accompanying~~
~~the~~ E. coryphes T. apud Temm. is
most probably the same bird.

715. E. tertacea - It is still doubtful if
this bird has ever occurred in India or
not - A somewhat allied bird E. cornuta, see
Melli occurs in Persia

716. E. huttoni, fig. Simul B. Ac. p. xxvi pl.
13. Sharpe put this Bunting in Nagpur &
Chanda in Central India -





Supplement to
Birds of India
Pl 18.

Sturnia sordidula to
Oriens capivorus



717. In being a spodocophala - fig.

I found the Hunting rather common in Africa in
the cold season - frequenting bushy & grassy land
near the banks of the Narmaputra -

~~E. personata~~ or considered to be the same
bird - In summer it is stated that the head
& neck become greyish & round the ~~the~~ bill
black - Heasan get one spec. at
Dargeling probably in winter
^{part}

718. E. Stewarti. - Found this Hunting
near Chini on the Sutley - and in several
other localities in same valley - in summer -
It is also common in the valley of Karsiai
in summer - In winter it extends (occasionally)
at least throughout the plains on the N.W. provinces
as far as Central India -
Bill dusky reddish - legs brownish fleshy - iniles
brown - Length of one 6 inches - ext. $9\frac{1}{2}$ W $3\frac{1}{2}$
to $3\frac{1}{4}$

^x I obtained one specimen in the salt rays of the
Punjab in 1861 & sent it to C. Wolden
in whose coll. it was in - I do not know if
Hume has found it here or not -

719 - *E. fascata* - fig. Fan. Jap. pl. 59
& Gould S. Afric. xxv. pl. 11 -

The female has the head dark greyish
streaked, the rump on the back of the pectoral
the chin throat & breast yellowish; a dark
streak commences at the lower mandible & breaks
up into spots & stripes on the sides of neck
head & flanks -

719 hi - *E. striolata* has been found
by Hume in Rajputana where it appears
a permanent resident, breeding - x

720. *E. pusilla* - fig. Gould S. Afric. pl. xix
pl. 9 - I found it in April at Valley on the
Kharai hills, apparently migrating northwards, as
a few days all were gone -

720 hi *E.*

broken terrace wall - part of lush or life
opp dull white marsh hay, herbs (herbs)
& spattered reddish brown & purple grey - out-
lined -

young males with like & head on 1st plumage
2nd plumage not arrived late 2nd year

721. *Euphix melanostetha* - jet
scaled 15. *Aiafpe* XXII pl. 10

722. *E. leucoptera* - pwp scaled 15 *Aiafpe*
XXII pl. 9

724. *Thelphus melanostethus* - It is very
abundant in Dehra Dooar - & on the outer
range of the N.W. Hindayat - Hutton
found the nest in they were - on the ground on a
bank, a under a ledge rock - or on a ledge of rock
made of moss - leaves roots & other - & the eggs
3 or 4 in number of a dull stone-grey colour
striped rather than spotted with dull purplish brown in
darker & hatched -

721 bi - *Euphix melanostethus* - has been
found by Haas near Delhi -

Cowthrust myans

725 - *Hesperiphon viceroyalis*.

The female has the upper t.-c. ashy -
the two central t.-f. dark ashy - The
young male has the head, & throat ashy, rest of
the upper parts yellow green - ~~grey streaks~~

The bill is clay-colored green - under dark brown
soft green $9\frac{1}{2}$ ext. 16. It has a fine
yellow mottled ^{green} on the f. sides - generally
kept off the t.-f. & toes - I have ^{never} ~~never~~
found it more - at a considerable
elevation ^{say} below 8,000 ft. -
With reference to Hutton's observation that it
is only found in the interior of the hills I say
say that it is not found in the outer
ranges but on the higher ones considerably
beyond as at Debbar were supposed - &
Siula, Taga &c - Holzha remarks
that it does not go far into the interior

meant towards Tibet -

726 - *H. affinis* - by Gould S. Asca
pt xxpl. 7 - (3. The male is figured

(2) ^{the yellow is figured} in Hodgson's drawing for ictenoides)
the female in Salter's figure of ictenoides
pt. II pl. 13. (the lower figure). (4) The upper
^{however} figure ^{belonging to} male in female ictenoides

727 - *Myioctonus melanoxanthus* - H. c.
deux figs grey pen. Scd pl. 88 - The
white spotted winged is not appropriate &
shd. be changed to Barred-winged bar-winged
The female is brown above (rather than slaty
like the male) the f. of head white & upper back
being tinged with yellow, & the tip of each
f. being yellow with a dark centre -

728 hi - *Coccothraustes vulgaris* - has hly
been procured at Peshawar by Major Delme

729. Pyrhula erythrocephala - Stolejka says
that it breeds about Kitgum 6-8000 ft - but
is found up to the limit of Pine forests - May
come to water in the outer ranges - I have personally
found it rare in summer - The wings & tail are
narrowly banded with dull black - ext. of wing of one $9\frac{1}{2}$

730 P. erythaca - figd Ntn 1863 pl. x - but the
tail given incorrectly -

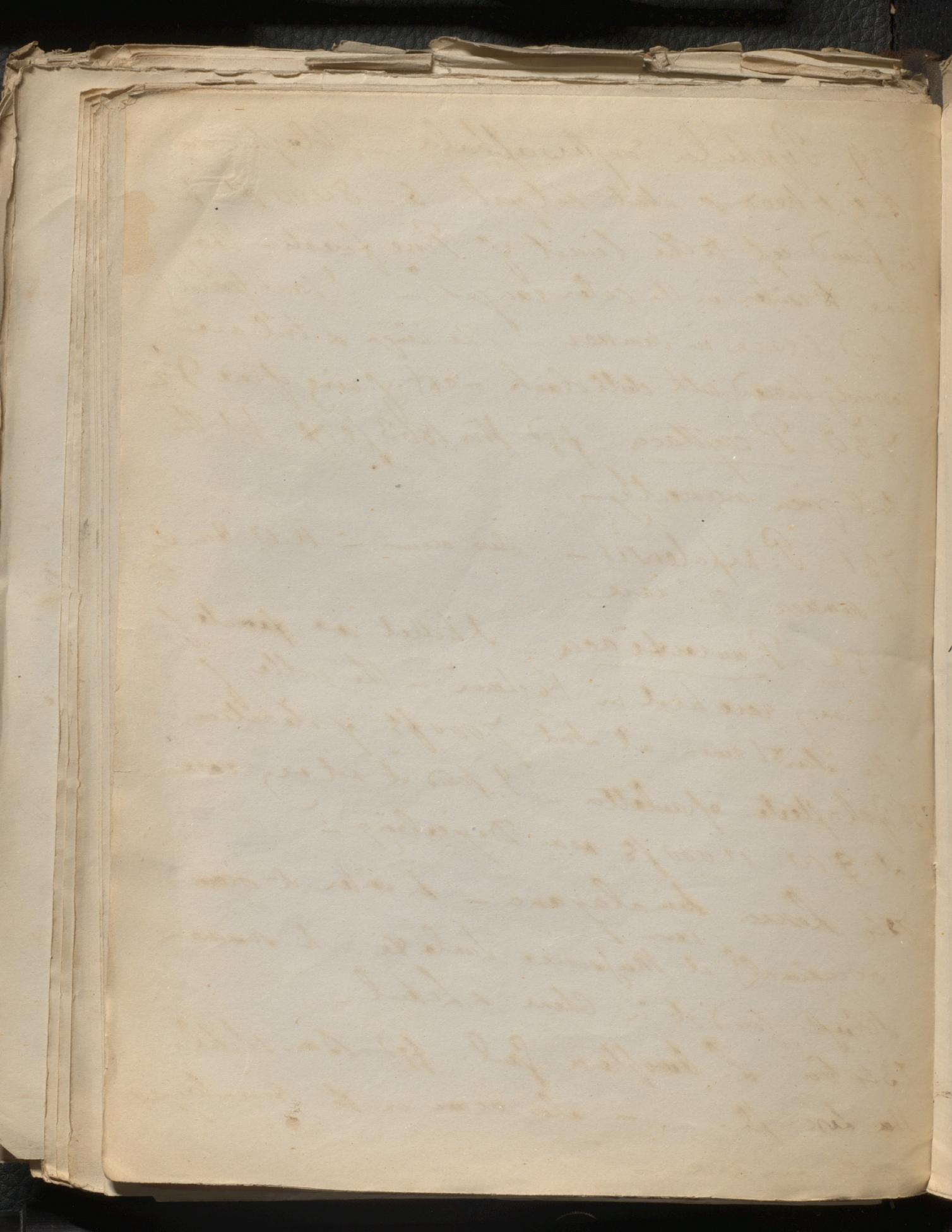
731. P. nipalensis - also occurs in N.W. Bengal
in summer - the rare

732. P. aurantiaca - I killed one female of
this very rare bird in Khasia in the valley of
the Siem river at about 7000 ft of elevation -

733. Zosterops spandetta - I found it very rare
at 900-12000 ft near Dyzigling -

734. Loxia sinayana - winter it occurs
occasionally at Massamie Sunkie - in summer
Hodgson found it in Chini & Lakul -

734 ^{ba} L. leucoptera - Paul. figd Bon. Sch.
Nat. Desc. Pl. - also occurs on the Himalayas
the very rare -



735 - *Hematopeja siphon* - fig. Bon. Schle
Mon. Socieas pl. 26 - I found it by no means
rare on the Kharia hills - where it is occasionally
captured & caged - we killed ~~these two~~

736. *Propyrrhula submenachala* - fig. Bon. Schle
Mon. Socieas pl. 13 -

737. *Carpodacus rubicilla* - fig. Bon. Schle
Mon. Socieas pl. 26?

738 - *C. erythrurus* - Bon. Schle. Mon. Socieas pl. 44
measured 6 in. - ext $10\frac{1}{4}$ - W. $3\frac{2}{8}$ - T. $2\frac{3}{8}$ -
tail. $\frac{5}{4}$ - I found it breeding in small numbers
at Chaur & Parpi on Sutley in hills more abundant
further on -

739. *Psephenus rodopeplus* - fig. Bon. Schle. Mon.
Socieas pl. 20 -

740. *P. thura* - *pentalei*, Bl. Sikkim no 744
fig. P.Z.S. 1855. N.B. 4114 - ~~the old~~ It was
~~found~~ probably the eastern representation of
rodopeplus. It does not occur in eastern Nepal
nor Sikkim -

741. Prof. Skodochlans - Bon. & Ich. loc.
pl. 24-25 - probably Adam B. Larimore in 68 -
I killed a female of this at the head of the
Pobhar valley the same locality above Hattan
at it - by the $\frac{1}{2}$ cut - ext. 13. W. $4\frac{3}{8}$.

J. $3\frac{1}{4}$ - Stoleipa says not rare at Chir
rare at Ketejark in winter - The deer-throat
places are yellowish with black streaks.

742. P. skodochrous - Bon. & Ich. loc.
pl. 28 - I found this were fresh along
at considerable elevation in summer in the
K.W. Hinds - never below 10,000 ft. in winter
however it descends much lower - Stoleipa says
he found it more common east of Chir in Spiti,
Lahul &c - I found it in small flocks feeding
on the seeds of a Nux - the measured
 $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches - ext. J. W. $2\frac{7}{8}$. J. $2\frac{3}{8}$. tail. $\frac{3}{4}$ -

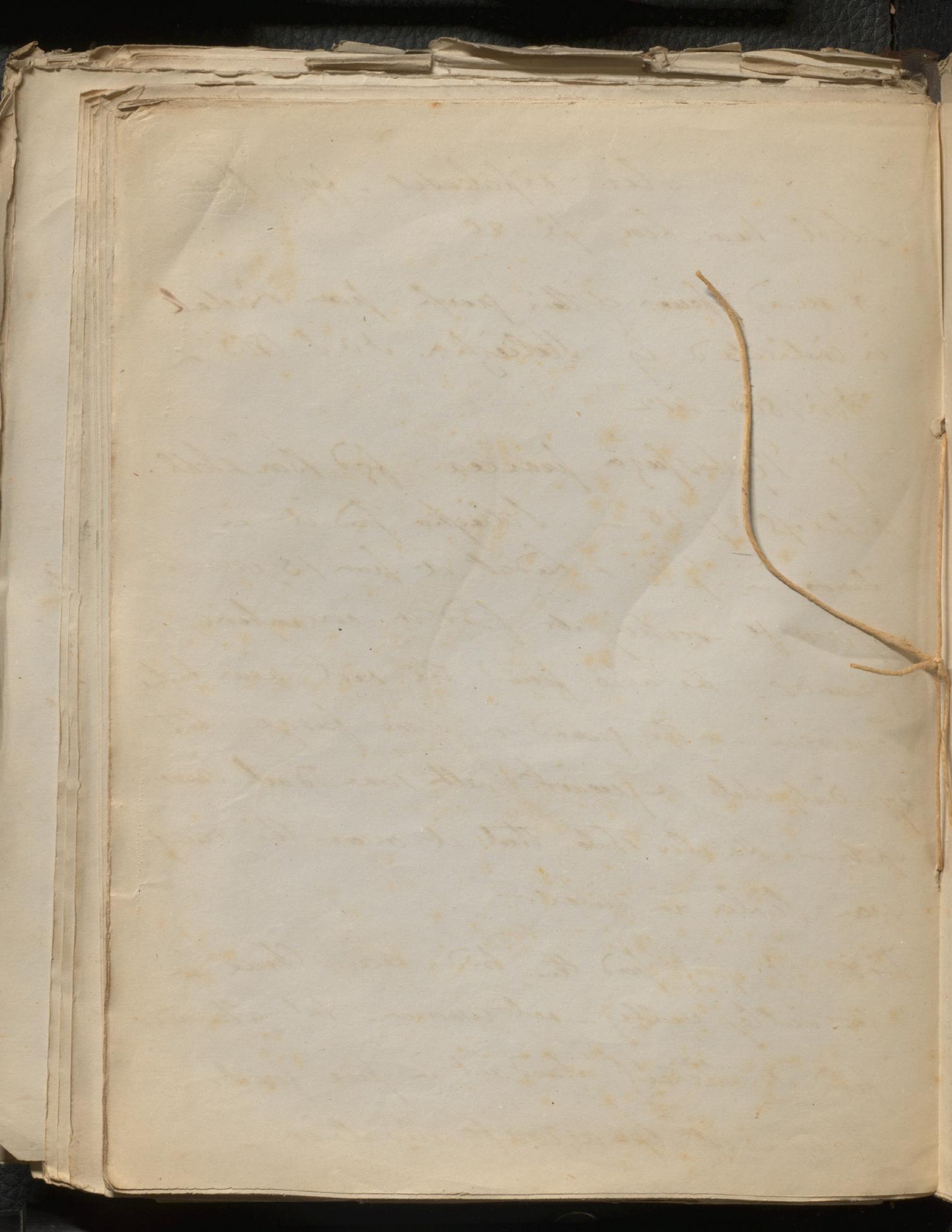
A specimen measured in the flesh taken
sp. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$; w 8 $\frac{3}{4}$; tail $\frac{7}{8}$; feet $1\frac{3}{8}$.
under red hair - by flesh yellow -

746. *Paracircus ruficollis* - figd Bon.
Scll. num. loc. pl. 29.

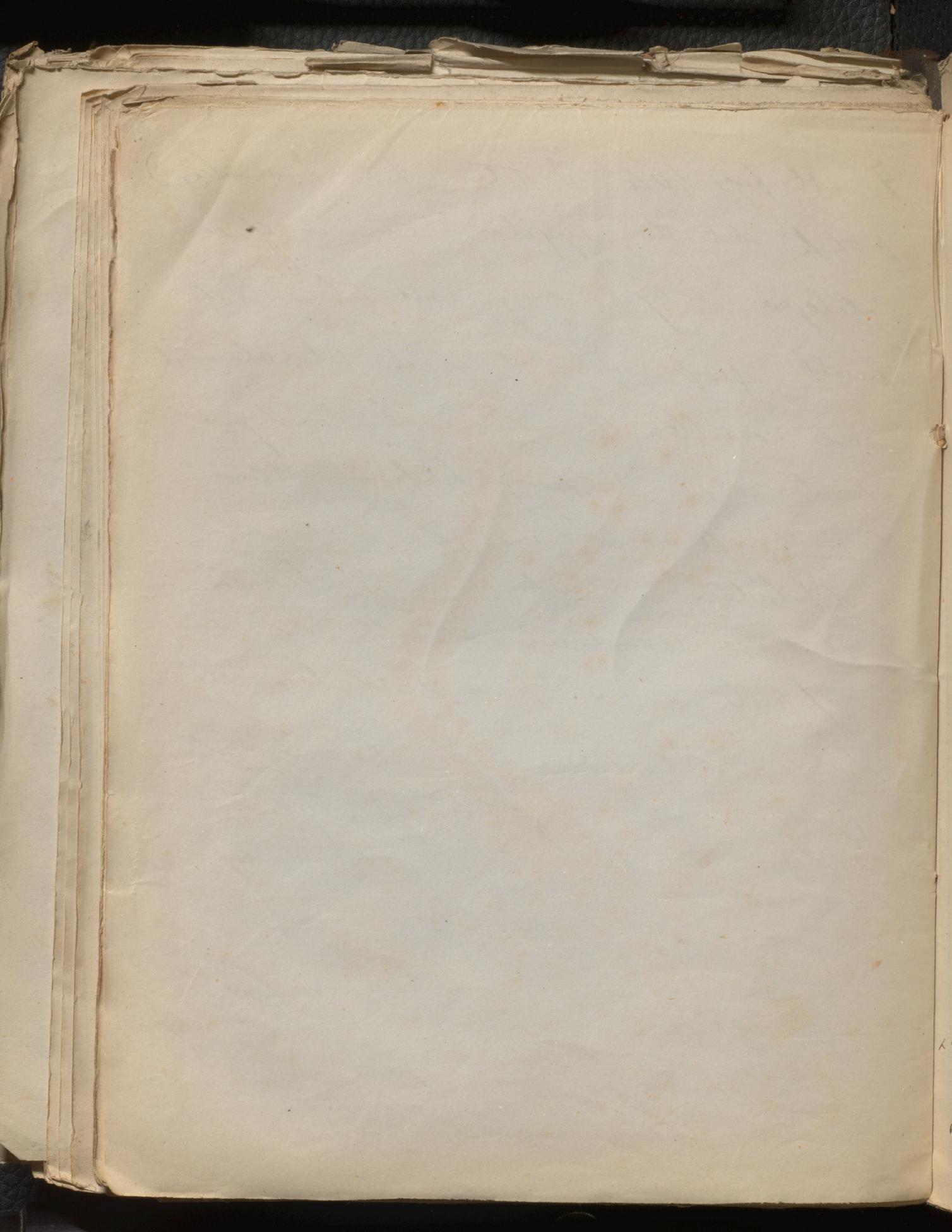
A second species of this group from Ladakh
is indicated by Stoliczka Journ. 1865-2
Nov 1866-412

747. *Pyrrositta pavicea* - figd Bon. Scll.
M. loc. pl. 27-28 - Stoliczka found it in
winter in Spiti & Ladak at from 13,000 to
17000 ft seeking its food or congaering
grounds. He also found the nest near Lake
Tsomoriri - on the ground in some fudge - the
egg dirty white or greenish with some dark brown
spots - He also states that it occurs the rains
near Simla in winter -

748. I first found the bird near Chini in
the Satlej valley - not common. but afterwards
found it literally abundant in pine forests -
Kashmir at Q-10,000 ft elevation -



7 At page 404 I state that I am inclined
to think that the *Pipilo*? cordula of my
Catalogue 178 may have belonged to the
present group, and that in its coloration it
much resembles the females of *Pipilo* *viridis*
orientalis - in being later in ^{specimen} (ana
Tartaria) well - a bird of
Aselta, Linn. from Bokhara -
I do not recognize as well as it
is possible to do from recollection the
bird stained by me in the Deccan with
a lot of *Rajdarla*.



749. *Tauduculus caniceps* -

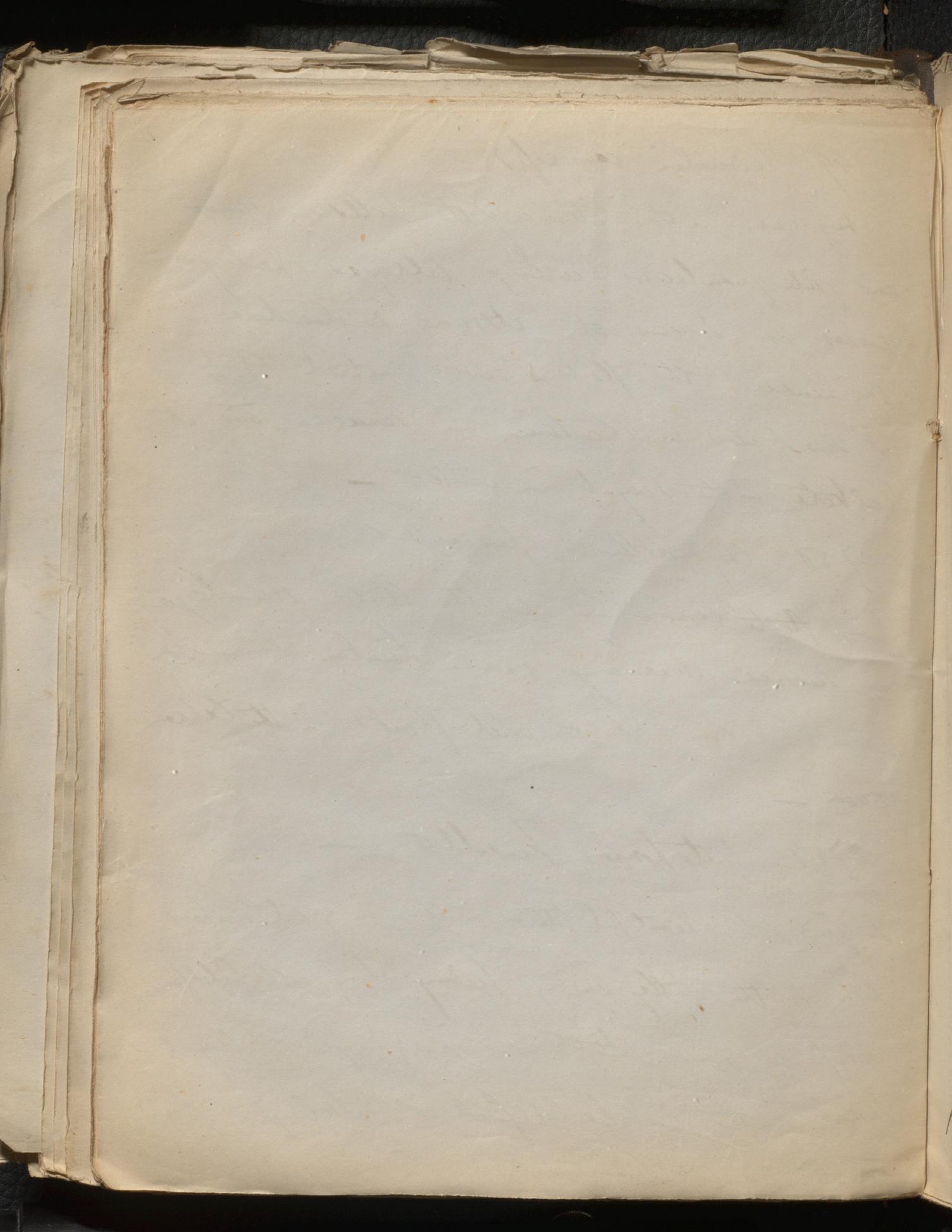
Very common in the vicinity of the hills in summer
and quite familiar - visiting villages & perching on
houses as I saw at Strang & elsewhere -
One measured - the flock $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; extent $9\frac{1}{4}$ -
I saw it also in Kullu in summer, and at
Sealkote in the Punjab in winter -

750. *Chrysolathus spinicollis*

Very plenty common in all the H.W. Himalayas
in summer breeding near Simla &c - In
winter I saw it in small flocks in the Dehra
doon -

751. *Metaphaea pusilla* - -

I found this beautiful little finch in great numbers
high up the valley ^{in summer} feeding along with Goldfinches
Rosefinches &c - It is occasionally seen & thought
similar to the Cabot's Gullfinch - Holmgren found
the nest on shrubs of Juniper -

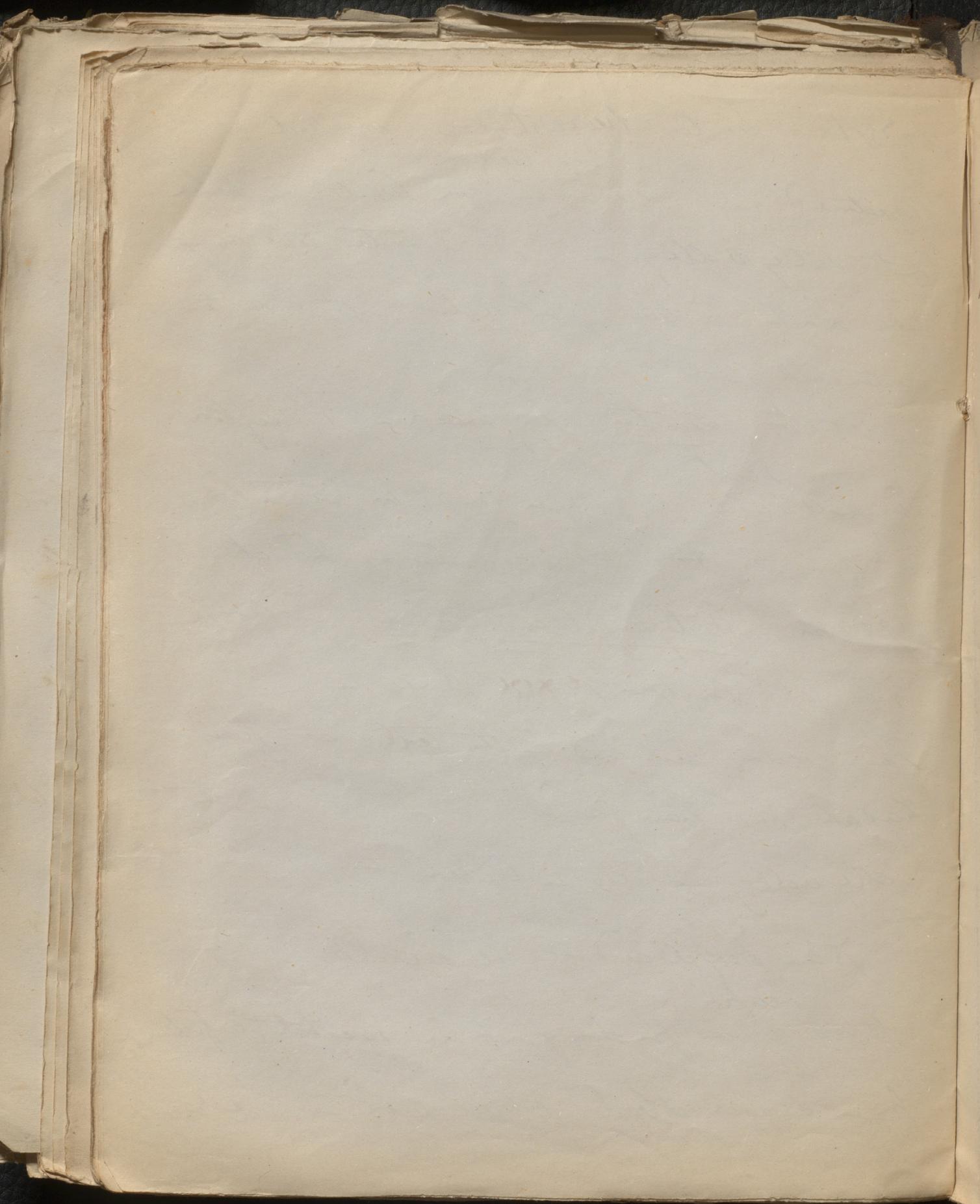


751 hi - *Lindia leucomelas*. This bird as
seen at Holeyka
captured has occurred in our limits in Kulu
& the Satly valley - It is stated to be very
like *Lindia matsumurae*, but paler with a shorter
outer bill -

751 tor *Lindia pygmaea*. Holeyka
^{I.C.T.}
This small bird has been found in Sartan Nafchier
at Chini at 18000 ft. and also in Ladak
752 hi - *Kartippingella adamsi* - Moore
figd publ R. Soc. p. xix pl. 10 -

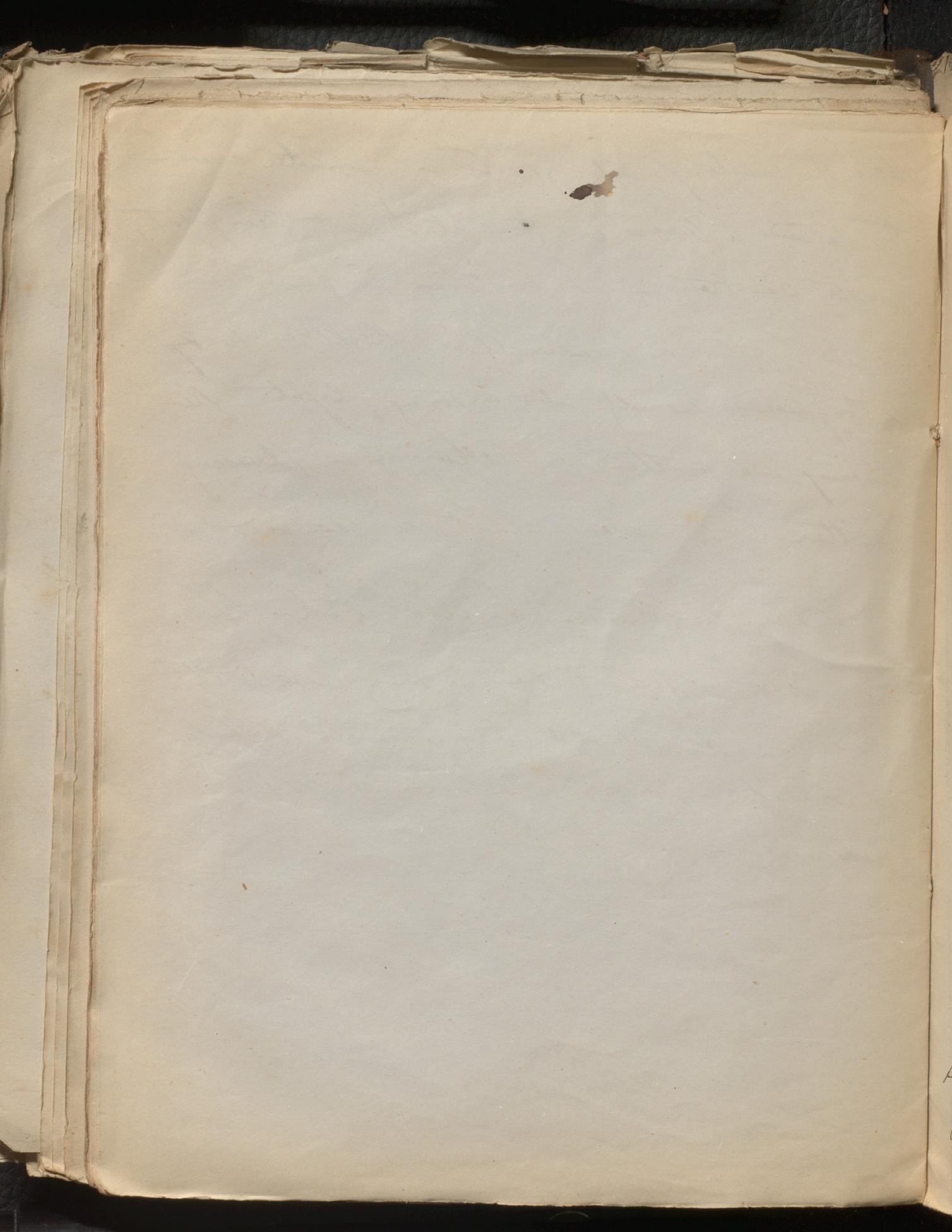
This species mentioned in the text as from
Ladak has been found by Holeyka in the
Satly valley & also in Kulu -

X3 - *Hippolais a. nemoralis*
^{stejnegeri}
Hippolais was for the first a somewhat unfortunate
name as far as I have ever seen it except



above the limits of all forests - In outer slopes
they descend to 6000-7000 ft. but I doubt their frequent
forests even then - I find them in pairs - a
few together or occasionally in flocks in wavy
not very power ground with a stray flight - often
pairing one another & keeping up a pleasing
twitter - they often alight on tree beds -

75th Tijillanda said to Stoliczka
The species appear to be dying close to the
last - He takes it to be common in N. Sikkim
& Ladakh in summer & in winter it has occurred in
Kashgarh -



754. *Mirapa cuspica* -

The species (which to my suggestion does occur throughout the N.W. provinces - as far as Umballa at all events) -

755. *Mirapa affinis* - This is stated to be *Alauda corniculata* of Cuvier spud. Paderon. K.-J. 1854 -

756. *Mirapa cyathularia* -
I found this species in the Paug ab ut far. near the base of the outer hill, and I believe it occurs also in other parts of the upper Kedua but I think that a specimen attended to ^{nest} it & affinis is the common species of ~~that~~ the south of Kedua -

757. *Mirapa cundillae*
seen in certain localities in N.W. provinces Two species allied to *M. javanica*, have been

for Wallace's collections

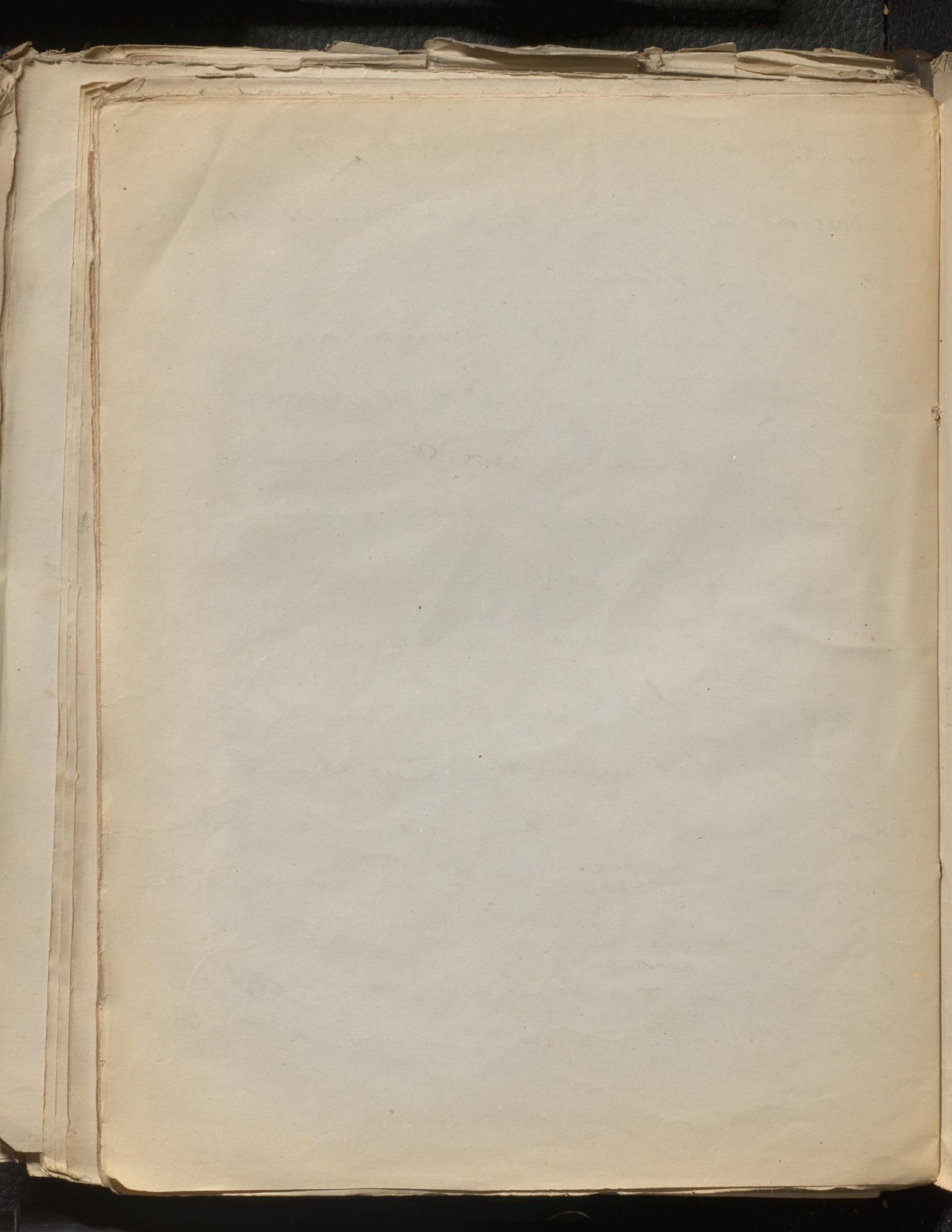
recently described by Swinhoe of Mr.
Gresson & ^M L. Parva, the former from Herodotus the
latter from Flores

758 *Ammodramus phoenicurus* -
Because ^{more} common in the N.W. provinces of
Svalia - Itava Apas -

Extent of wings of one 13 after tail $\frac{8}{10}$ act
 $\frac{8}{10}$ or increasingly pointed -

759. *Ammodramus leucurus* -
I found this bird very abundant at the
edge of the salt waste of the Punjab on the water
side of the hills - rare on the hill land
above - It feeds on the roads up the
hills just as the last one does & ~~is~~ -

^{measured} *Dianura* of one $\frac{7}{8}$ in the flesh - Length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -
extant $11\frac{3}{4}$ - 18; wing $3\frac{3}{4}$ - tars. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{8}$.

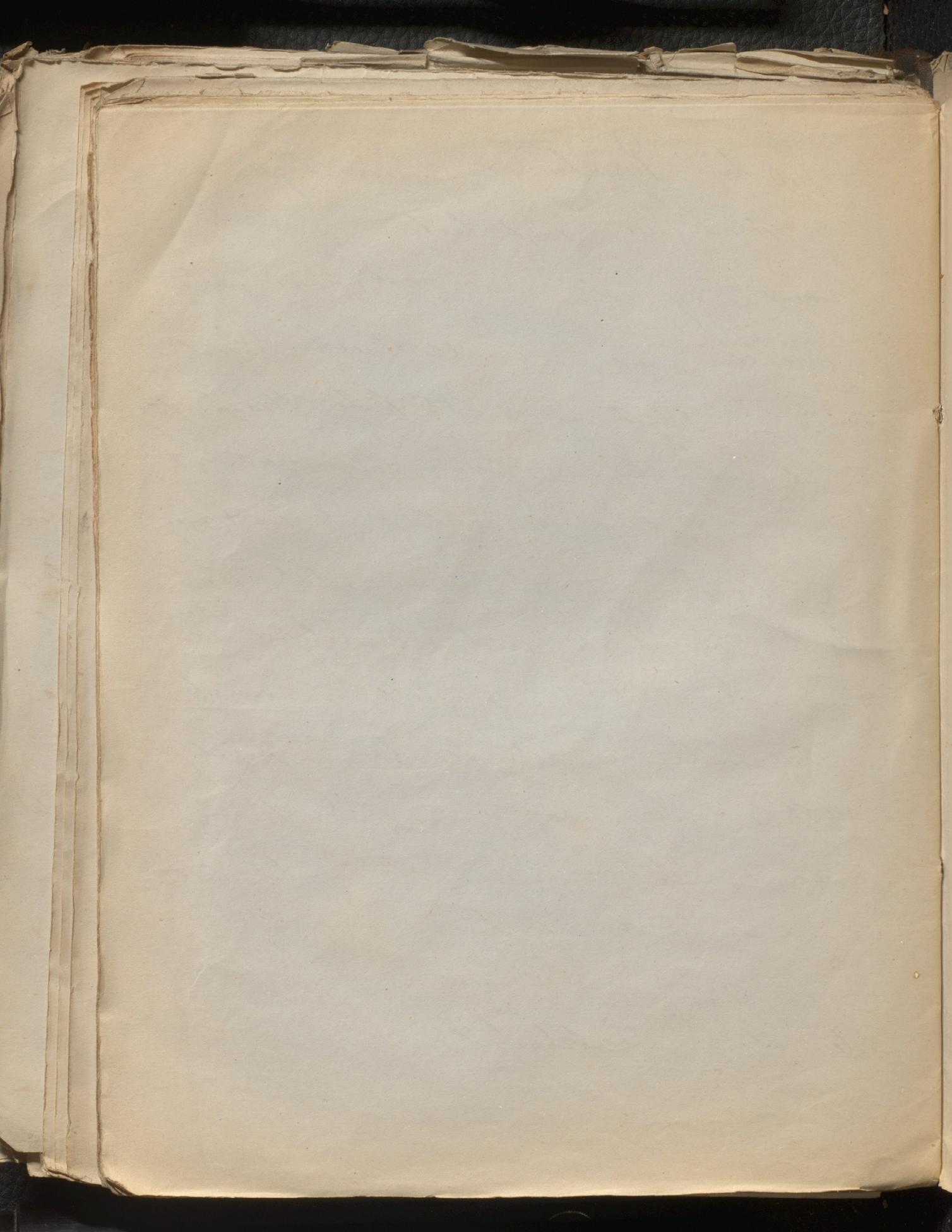


760 bis. Pyrrhula affinis. Mylk.

Male capped Finch - black

Cravat head of male black with broad white forehead, and a small whitish spot on nape - Mylk at p. 185 of the Naturgeschichte describes this species which was sent from some part of Madras - I can't say that Scam saw it and could much like to find at its exact locality - W. B. remarks that it is very like P. caerulea of Temmick - and its female a pubescent not to be distinguished from that of P. guisea - Specimen exist in Mr. Goldsmith's collection as well as in the R. M.

W. B. describes another new species from Aden as P. incipitalis -



761 h - *Melanoorypha trapezata*,
Gmelin Appendix p. 874 Mylk
At p. 427 I state that it is quite possible
that this Lark may yet be found in the extreme
N.W. provinces ~~now being~~ its occurrence there
not having been noted at the time - In my Appendix
p. 874 I ~~had~~ cited ~~accorded~~ it on the authority of
Dr. Jameson of the Jharapurjee Botanical Station,
and ~~in the same year~~ ^{in 1864} I ~~found~~ ^{killed} it in the
Punjab - The next year I found it in immense
flocks extending from Delhi the Hymetum
and its occurrence has been noted by ~~Hume~~
~~others~~ - ~~now~~ It extends as low down the
Sutlej as Srawal at all events -

Dimensions of one measured in the flesh
Length $7\frac{1}{4}$; extent of tail $1\frac{1}{2}$; wing $4\frac{1}{2}$; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ like
that of $\frac{5}{8}$ tails. - weight $1\frac{1}{8}$ =

An very unusual number of them appeared in 1867
& caused vast numbers of hawks of all kinds
to assemble & prey on them on D. hill the 22nd

Sinkar par Mandilar che leenin
like pipsletta - but smaller - all made pytholite - very
iridescent plangs - after i. j. don't eatish site

? like raytal

Mandilar Adamsi Name the body
crusts like raytal but will thicker shorter
& air larger - my measure.

Gould has a Melanocorypha in his
Nat Hist pl. 8 from Afghanistan

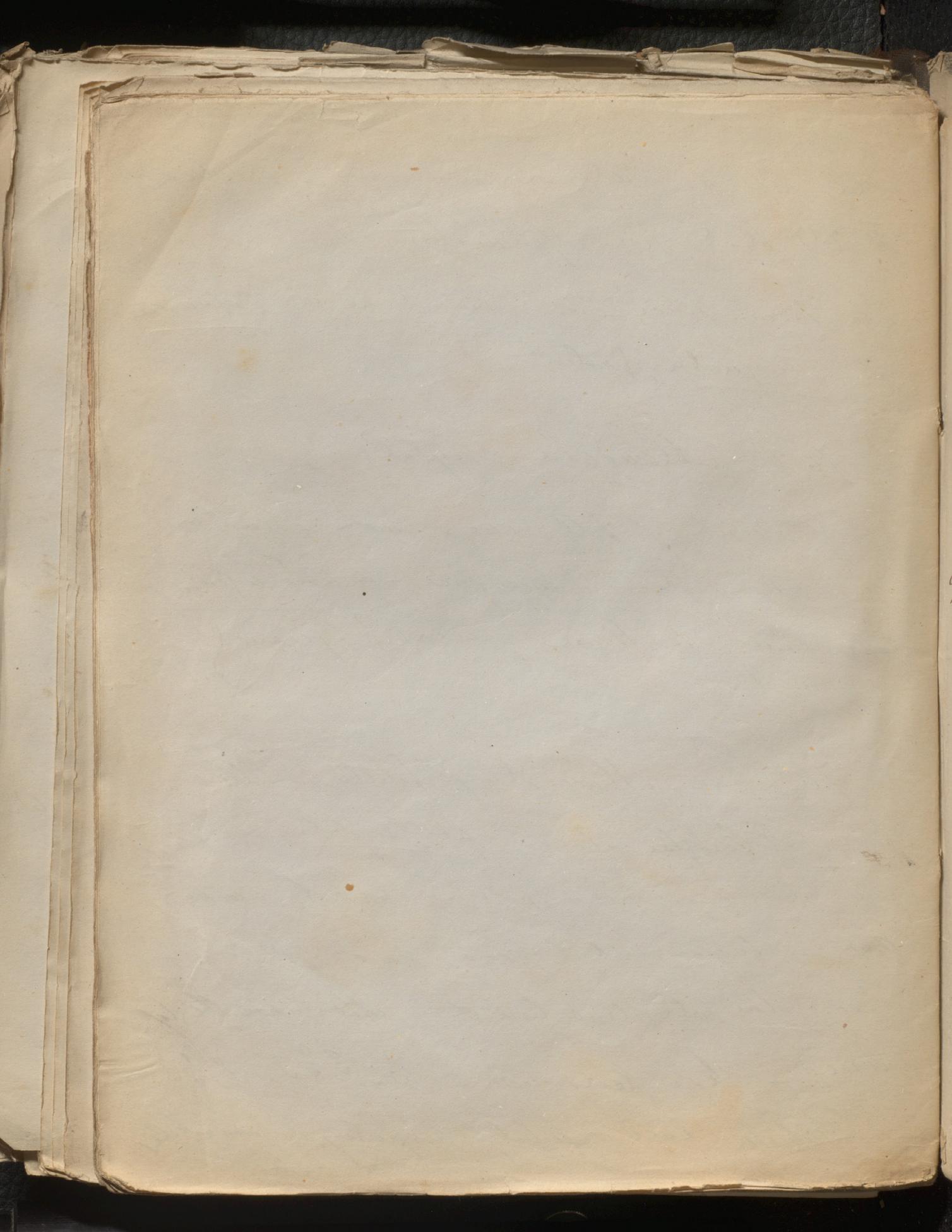
The Indian species is the small race of Coturnix
torquata, Gould.

762. Melanocorypha ruficollis.

The length of bill varies much - being in
some more than I have given - & being a great
less according to Haem - under 3. generally

762 bi. Melanocorypha pectoralis Blyth

Melocorypha - b. c. like ruficollis - carmine
more whitish, glaucous grey, narrowly streaked
brown - larger. bill longer & more slender -
long above pale yellow beneath - often saddle shaped
curved - by very brown. L. 30 J. 2½
Rufous - rare - probably migratory to lower hills
in winter

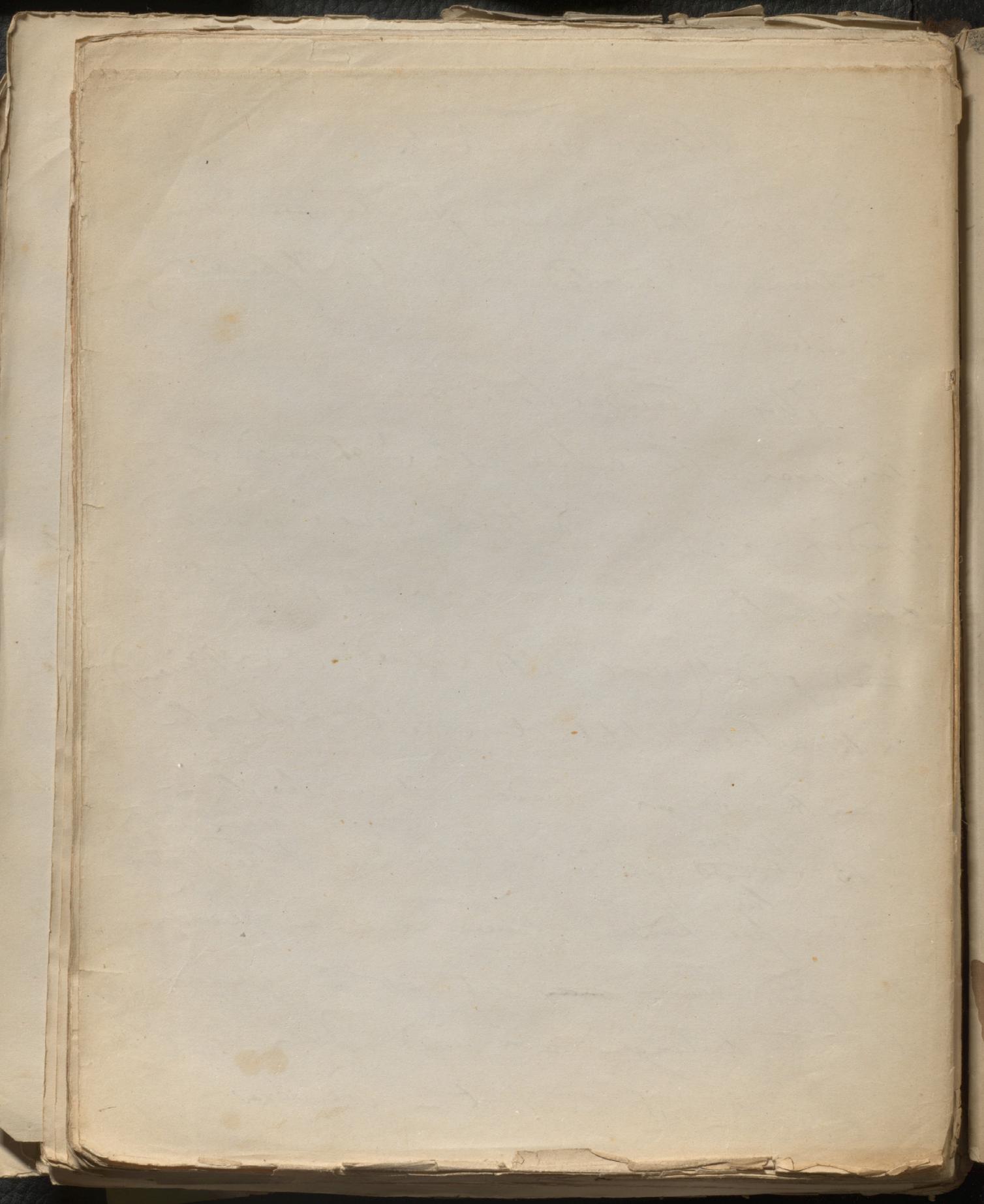


763. *Otocoris porcicollata*

This species was not be named from the first edition
of *Aristea* - I inserted it in *Silphi's Nephelanthus*
as quoted -

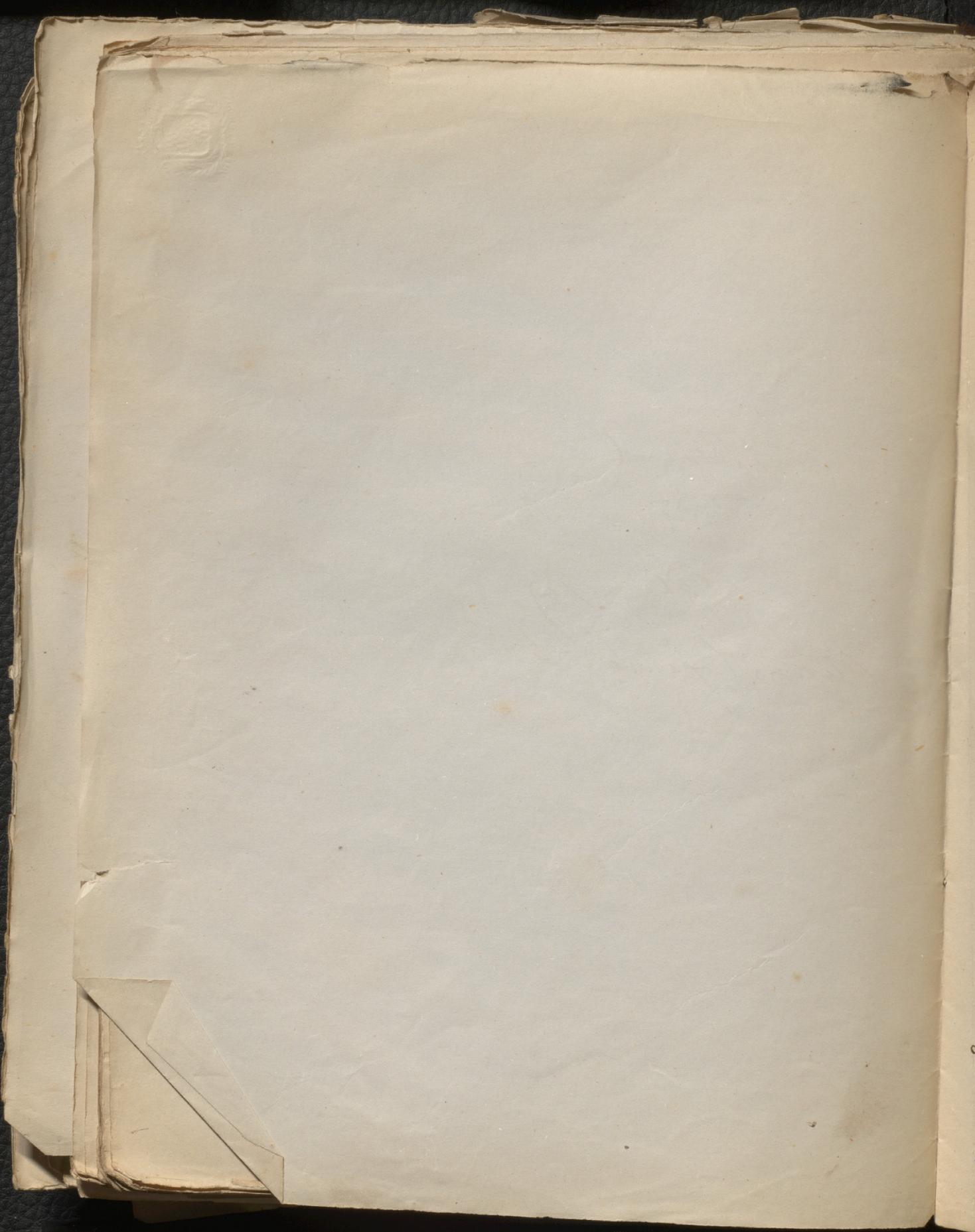
764. *Otocoris lapidicola*

This species is the cutaway w^{ch} I got the end of the
opposite p. give a doubtful species in a good
well marked species - was the first to
find find it since Goldie (offered specimen)
in its native habitat at a great height on the
inner Andes, heeding at an elevation
of 18-^{14,500} ft in ^{on the slopes of} the ~~the~~ when I got the form -
It is a fine hardstone species & the end percents
they stand rising ~~very~~ about with the appearance
at a little distance of the an ^{large} raised *Near Hiatula*
from I at first mistook it - The sexes



Appendix to
Aids of India
Pt 19
Osteomycorrhiza

16



Leopor/

Upper canidens the fur like hairy skin
black like mink's on the dorsal surface
The back of the ear-covers is red continuous with that
of the sides of the head - the other ear-covers are left
uncovered -

Dimension of skin in the flesh & ext. 15. W
5. T $\frac{3}{4}$. Post. 12. Head toe with claws $\frac{15}{20}$
All black, pale at base beneath; under parts brown
by black - cl. of maxilla $\frac{9}{2}$ ext 14 to $4\frac{3}{4}$.
I am not aware of it or has been killed on the
~~other~~ ~~eagle~~ in winter at much lower elevations,
and Adami, last year from alpine cap.
755 1858. p. 485. - a doubtful -

Several species from N. & Central Asia have been
discriminated lately by S. albogala, Brandt
Ostafiria, Siberia -

and also probably of my bird
I did not no 768

like himself & others

see 2nd Septt

It was all the S. Kedra the first ??

Locality where I preserved it in abundance
but now consider it Khandolla soil,
being Salma in the Deccan, not very
far from Khandolla where Marshad
specimens were obtained —

168. *Spiritala deoa*

I am inclined at present to agree with Home
& consider Alanda malabarica ~~to be~~ ^{and} a species
therefore to be true Spir. deoa of S. India -
Have noticed the smaller dimensions ~~of~~ ^{rather} of
the ~~two~~ ^{two} species attributed to my kind
probably (having confounded the ^{two species} both Indian race)
measured hide of N. India - I described my
a. malabarica from an imperfect specimen, an
old one of my own collecting - but without giving
any measurements & indeed I say that follows
Spir. deoa very closely - I in fact anticipated
this species when I had not fully regard of examining
it closely - Have given the measurements as
L6 to G. 6. W. 3.57 to 3.65 - tail 2. to 2.66 - all
part 53 to 57 - fore. 8.81 - 8.85 hind leg 8.71 - 7.8

2 perhaps to Chanda was before, there
however I should have expected to have found
true decoa

765 ♂. *Spalacopusciliatus* - Hume
differ from the last in its rather smaller size
paler & less rufous winter bill & hind claw
& in 1st primary being conspicuously shorter -
It. L. 5.20 - t. w. 3. to 3.26; tail 1.75
bill 0.43 to 0.50. hind toe & claws .64 to .68
It occurs throughout N. India & extends to Assam
at least in Central India & \exists also in N. S. India the
peculiar race \exists () also in N. S. India the
totally distinct & probably

A. A. Smith adopts me in intermedia

but come referred to Bonaparte's Caudata
of Gould. No shape has been examined or
large ^{specimen} smaller than all identical -

At Amherst
Hence - new to Index F. Am 1869
955

766. Alauda trichroa

Specimen No. I proceed in the old way of the
Punjab & what have been stated by Neeth to
be not distinguishable from acaudata

1864-6

I had previously found at rather lower altitude Scherzer's
in winter, but at that time took it to be the same
trichroa a distinguished by the long 4th

primary - I have said this, but may have
the Himalayan during summer - the only lack
being A. pulchra - we I proceed in the first

on $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres; extent $18\frac{1}{4}$; avg $4\frac{1}{4}$. Tl $\frac{15}{16}$.

the p. $\frac{8}{10}$ fars. 1. foot $\frac{17}{20}$ and toe claw being
rather over 1 - 4th quill $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. shorter than 3.

76

Sinake Hill A. calurus ^{with a very} poor as a spruce
the distinct undents separates latter very
from it -

167 *Alanda fulgata* -

occurring the species *gracilis* & *malabarica* of
Mytholini -

I find they but N. India - placed at the
beginning the Malabar coast & other parts of
S. India by the next species - In some it
extends over Kanchi - taken common in all the
cultivated uplands ^{& also} ~~in~~ all the open hilly valley

extending according to Stoliczka to all W. India
I found it ~~spreading on the fl.~~ on the top of the hills
near Kanchi in April, ~~at~~ ^{and} found as
it a very abundant then in all the valley I
presume it was migrating northwards -

Dimensions of one killed - Kanchi in January
 $2\frac{6}{7}$ or $2\frac{7}{8}$ in long $1\frac{7}{8}$ in tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Find the colour not 1 - by flesh allad - 1st specimen
seen in plateau $2\frac{1}{2}$ -

2d of May -

76.8. *Hauda malabarica* - *Sapli*
^{Cd. 18}
Blyth
~~Iba.~~ *Aegialia*, *Leda* B. of ~~India~~ (in fact)
originally

W. Blyth in his Catalogue referred the bulk of
the specimens to this species ~~that~~ ~~appeared~~
~~as~~ ~~at~~ which I agree with Brune should be
separated from the more dull colored *Aegialia*
of *N. India* - The figure of several however
shows a more pointed nose than this bird
& it may actually turn out to have been painted
on an unusually slender bill *Sps. desca*
such as described, Blyth (l.c.) and myself
made a ^{careful} inspection of it —

To sum up my long bird see *Leda* (al-

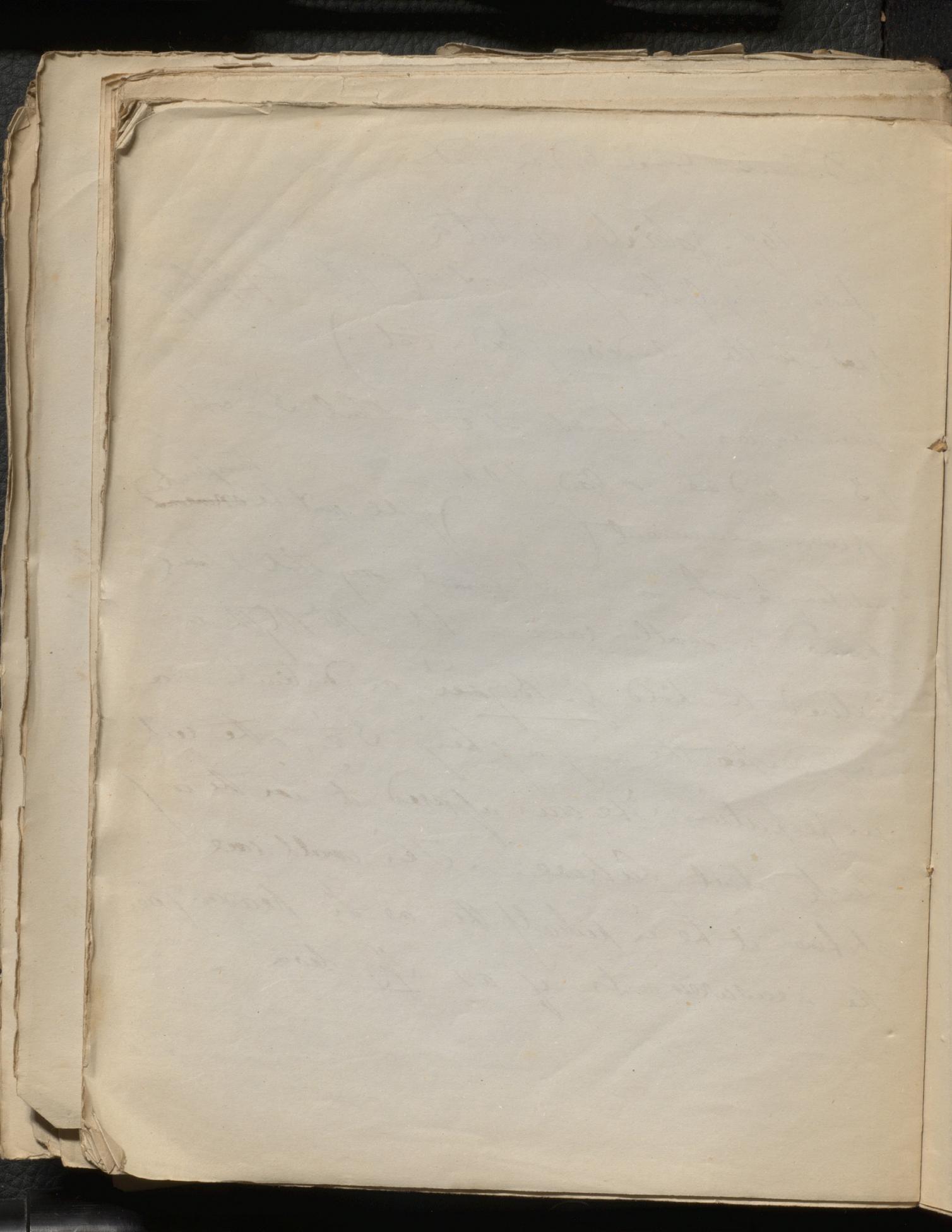
G. Leautgeasii - 16

Hb Dussumier's Vireo ~~Spodoces~~ Cat.

769. *Sabiniola cinnata*

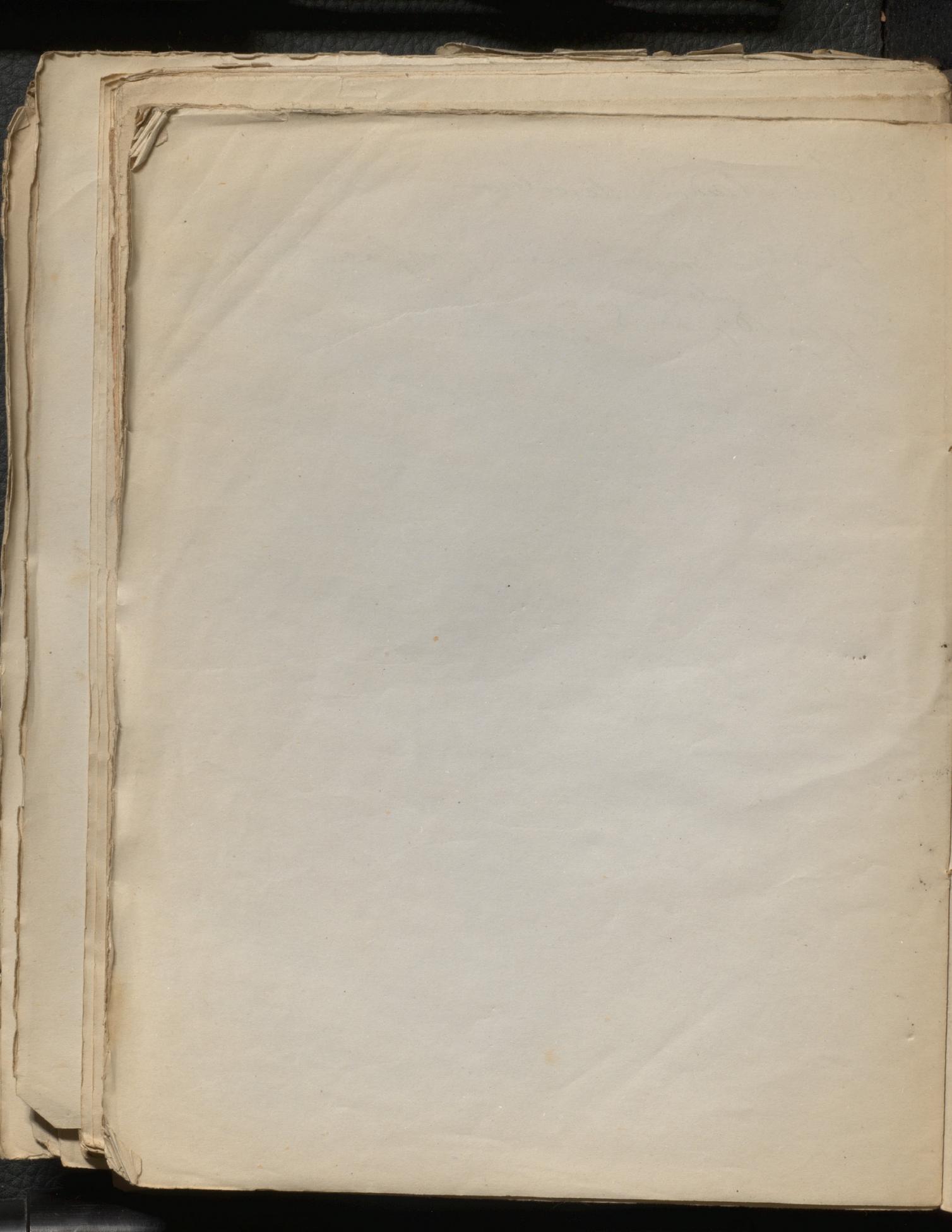
probably *G. pulchra* of Adams (not *A. pulchra* of
Gmelin - see the A. deva of Seiden Cat.)

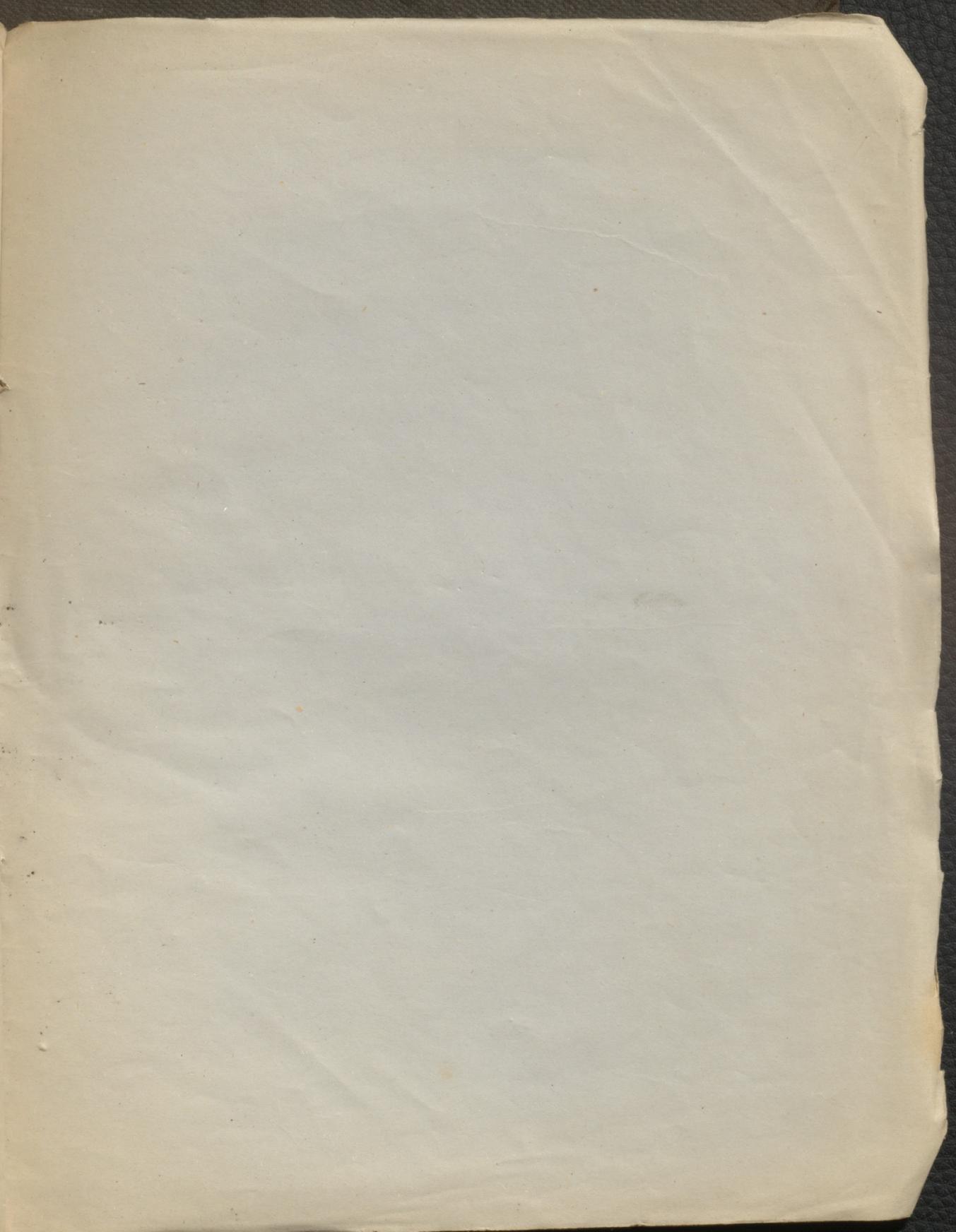
long narrower & whitened $4\frac{1}{2}$; tail 3 - ext
13. hind toe + claw 1.06 — misprinted
Beavan measurement (Videlicet not be erroneous)
not being exact - I can't say that I have
drawn a smaller race - but W. M. G. has
inclined to hold *G. boopis* or *antennula* as
a good species the size as being $3\frac{1}{2}$, the cul.
in proportion. He was applied it on the basis of
Lack about Lahore. This small race
whatever it be is probably the one of Beavan given
the measurements of as *P. J. deva* -

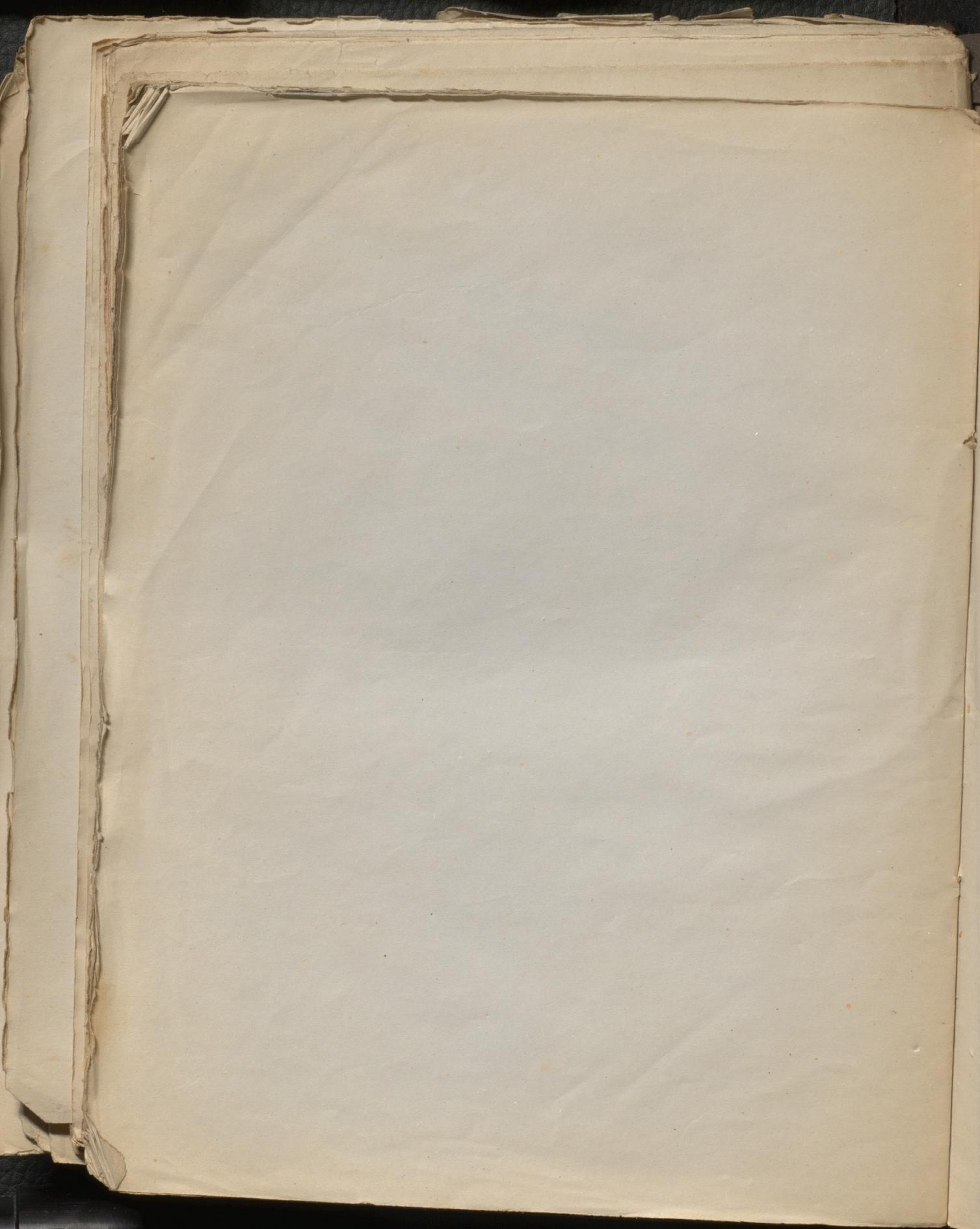


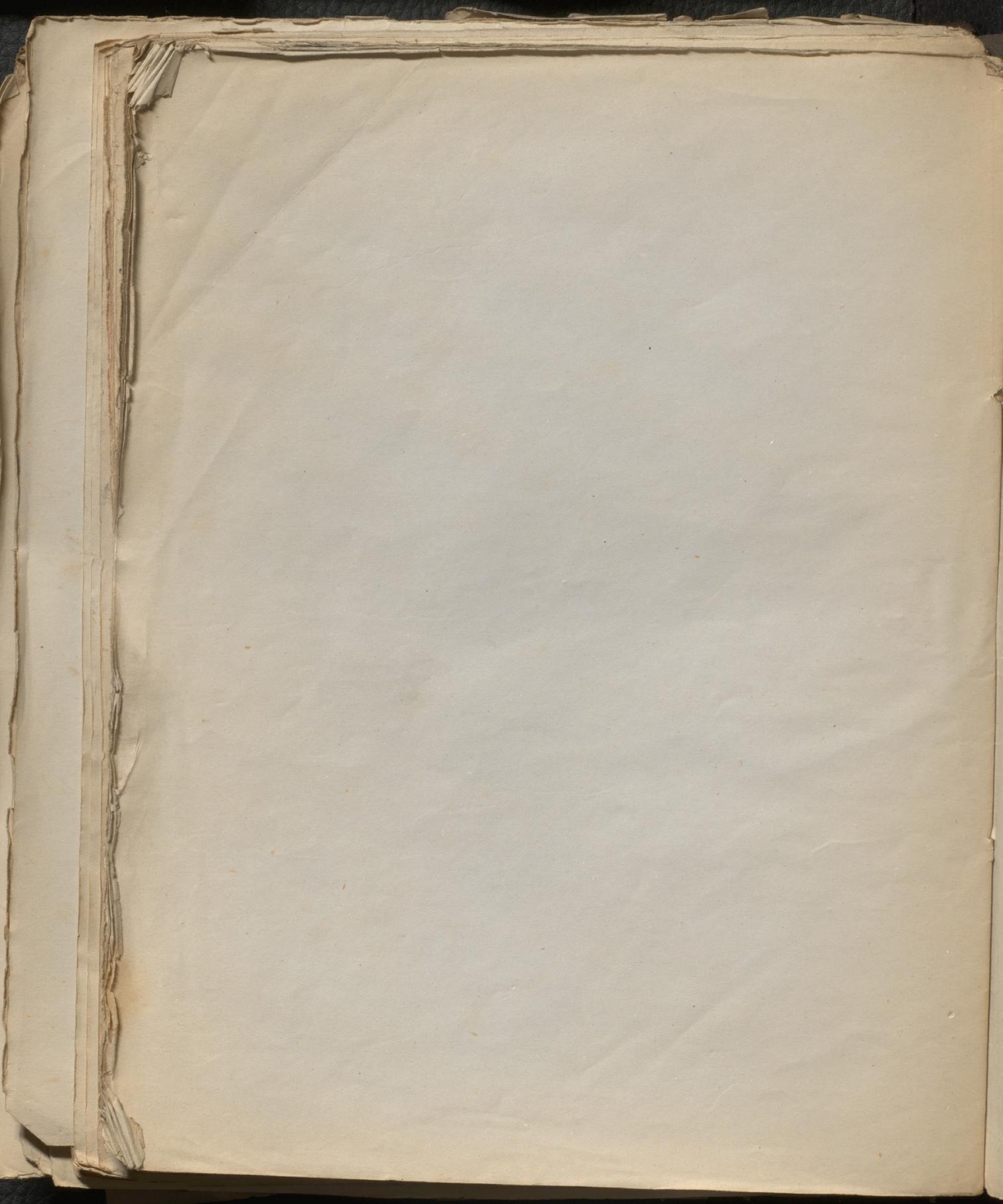
1790 leather bound document

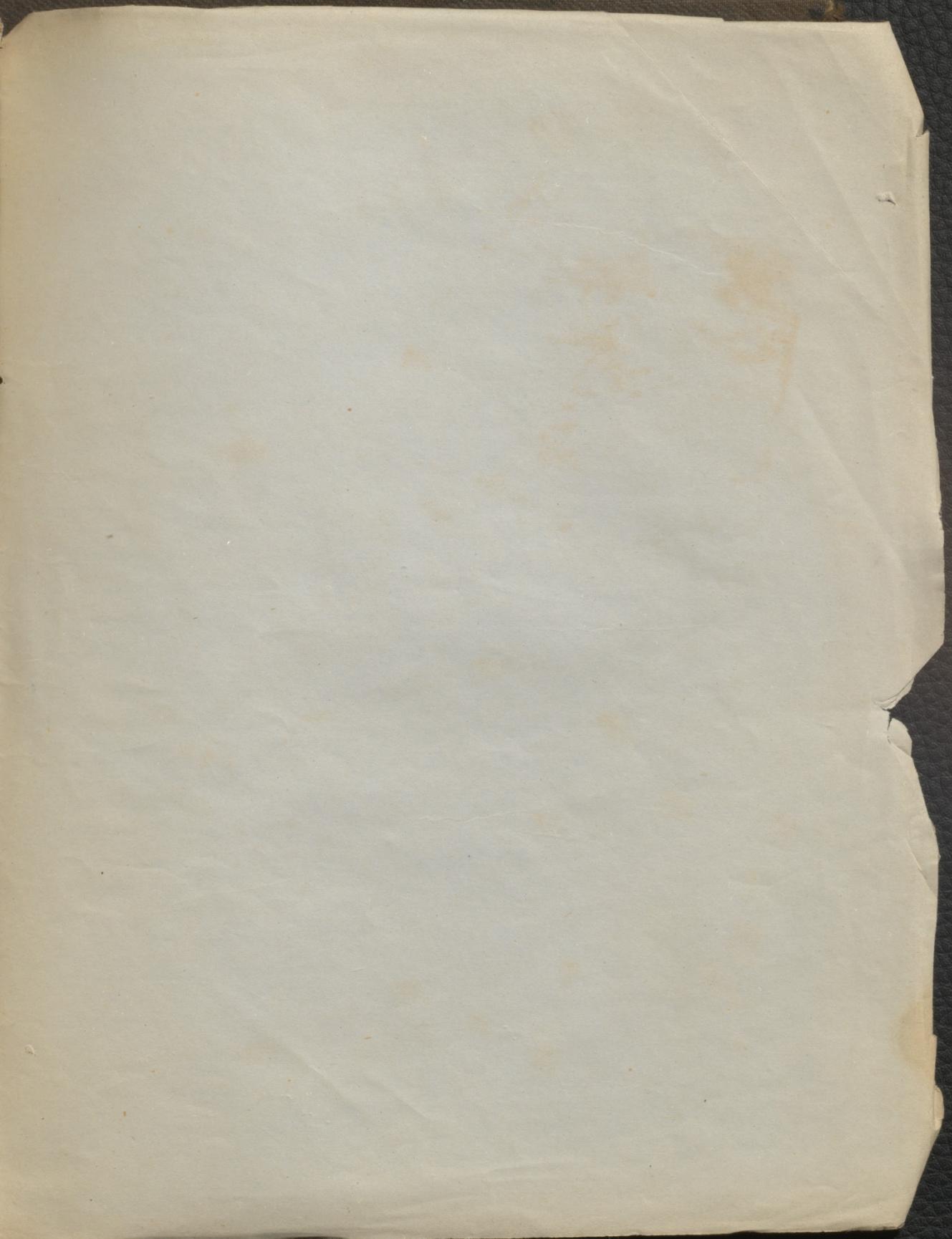
End of paper near surface has
Lysa ^{under} D. 5 $\frac{8}{10}$ —











185769 to Carol
C. H.

